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A NEW ADVANCED ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY

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目　录

The ~ of the broken part proved difficult. 取下破裂的部件证明很困难. He answered with an air of ~. 他以超然的神态回答. ②分遣队. [同前]

de·tail ['di:teil, di'teil] **I** *n* ①[C]细目;细节: discuss the ~s of a plan 讨论计划的细目. Please give me all the ~s. 请让我知道所有的细节. Don't omit a single ~. 不要遗漏一点细节. Everything in her story is correct (down) to the smallest ~. 她讲的故事,每件事都很真实,就连最小的细节也一样. ②[U]枝节;琐碎: There is too much ~ in his speech. 他的讲话太琐碎了. The composition of the picture is good but there is too much ~. 这幅画的构图不错,但枝节太多了. ③[C]详图: an engine ~ 发动机详图. ‖ ***go (enter) into ~s; explain (describe, report) sth in ~*** 详细说明(描写,报告): That's very interesting, but could you go into a little more ~ about it? 那很有趣,不过你能不能再稍微讲详细一点.

II ['di:teil, di'teil] *vt* ①详述,详谈;列举: The characteristics of the machine are fully ~ed in our brochure. 这机器的性能在我们的小册子内有详细说明. ②【军】特派,派遣: Three soldiers were ~ed to guard the bridge. 三个战士被派去守卫那座桥. [从法语 dé-, from + tailler, to cut]

de·tain [di'tein] *vt* ①留住,留下;绊住: He told his wife that he had been ~ed in the office by unexpected callers. 他告诉他妻子他因为临时有人来访而留在办公室里. I won't ~ you just now — I can see you're in a burry. 我现在不留你,我看出你很忙. ②拘留,扣留: Three suspects were ~ed at the police station. 三名嫌疑犯被扣留在派出所. [<拉丁语 de-, off, tenere, hold; >detention]

de·tain·ee [ˌdi:tei'ni:] *n* 被拘留者. [<上条]

de·tect [di'tekt] *vt* ①察觉,发觉;发现: ~ sb in (doing) a dishonest act 察觉某人在作不正当行为. Can you ~ an escape of gas in this corner of the room? 你能觉察出这屋角有煤气漏出来吗? ②侦查;探测;测定;检测.【电】检波. [<拉丁语 de-, from + tegere, to cover; <下三条]

de·tect·able [di'tektəbl] *a* 可查明的;可找出的. [<上条]

de·tec·tion [di'tekʃən] *n* [U][C]①查明;察觉;发觉;发现: the ~ of crime 犯罪的查明. Many important mistakes have been escaping ~, and a lot of money has been lost as a result. 许多重要错误没有发现,结果造成很大的经济损失. ②侦查;探测,检测;检波. [同上]

de·tec·tive [di'tektiv] **I** *a* 侦探的: a ~ story (novel) 侦探小说.

II *n* [C]侦探. [同前]

de·tec·tor [di'tektə] *n* [C]侦查器;探测器;检验器;检波器: a gas ~ 煤气探测器. [同前]

dé·tente [ˌdei'tɑ:nt] *n* 【法】(国际关系等的)缓和. [法语]

de·ten·tion [di'tenʃən] *n* [U][C]①滞留;停留: a ~ basin 拦洪水库. ②拘留,扣留: be under ~ 在拘留中. a house of ~ 拘留所. the ~ of a vessel 扣留一艘船. ③【教育】留下,不准回家. He was kept in ~ for talking during class. 他因为在上课时说话被老师留下了. [<detain, vt]

de·ter [di'tə:] (deterred [di'tə:d]; deterring [di'tə:riŋ]) *vt* 吓住;拦住: Failure did not ~ him from trying again. 失败拦不住他再去尝试. She was not in the least ~ed by his threats. 她丝毫没有被他的恫吓所吓倒. [<拉丁语 de-, from + terrere, frighten]

de·ter·gent [di'tə:dʒənt] **I** *n* [C]清洁剂;去垢剂: a synthetic ~ 合成洗涤剂.

II *a* 使干净的,使清洁的: a ~ powder 肥皂粉. [<拉丁语 de-, off + tergere, wipe]

de·te·ri·o·rate [di'tiəriəreit] *vt & vi* (使)变坏;(使)变质: The weather ~d. 天气恶化. leather quickly ~s in a hot, damp climate. 皮革在热而湿的气候中极易变坏. [<拉丁语 deterior, worse]

de·ter·mi·nant [di'tə:minənt] *n* [C]决定因素;遗传因素: Is cost or comfort the ~ in choosing a new bike? 选择一辆新自行车的决定因素是它的价钱还是舒适度? [<determine]

de·ter·mi·nate [di'tə:minit] *a* ①确定的,明确的;有限的: a ~ rule or order 明确的规定或命令. ②坚决的. [同上; >[反] indeterminate]

de·ter·mi·na·tion [diˌtə:mi'neiʃən] *n* [U][C]①确定,决定,制定;测定: The ~ of the meaning of a word is often difficult without a context. 没有上下文,决定一词的意义往往是很难的. the ~ of the amount of metal in a specimen of ore 矿砂样品中金属量的测定. ②决心: come to a ~ 下定决心. carry out a plan with ~ 坚决地执行计划. ‖ ~ ***to do sth*** 决心做某事: his ~ to learn English 他要学英语的决心. [同下; >self-determination]

de·ter·mi·na·tive [di'tə:minətiv] **I** *a* 能作主的;限定的.

II *n* [C]【语】限定词. [<下条]

de·ter·mine [di'tə:min] ❶ *vt* ①确定,断定;决定: ~ a

date for a meeting 确定开会日期. ~ the meaning of a word 决定一词的意义. ~ what is to be done (that it should be done) 决定要做的事(这是应该做的). social existence ~s social consciousness 社会存在决定社会意识. Have they ~d where the new school will be built? 他们决定了学校的校址吗? His future has not yet been ~d, but he may study medicine. 他的未来尚未决定,不过他可能学医. The size of your feet ~s the size of your shoes. 你脚的大小决定你要穿的鞋的大小. Do heredity and environment ~ a man's character? 遗传与环境可决定一个人的性格吗? He has ~d that nothing shall (will) prevent him. 他已决定不顾一切阻碍去做. ②裁定;【法】判决;测定:~ the speed of light 测定光速. ~ the height of a mountain by trigonomitry 用三角学测定一座山的高度. ❷ *vi* 决心;决定:I have not yet fully ~d. 我还没有十分决定. ‖ ~ ***to do sth***; ~ ***on*** (***upon***) ***sth*** 下决心:He ~d to learn French. 他决心学法语. We ~d to start early (~d on an early start). 我们决定早些动身. He has ~d on proving (~d to prove) his friend's innocence. 他决心为他的朋友洗清罪名. ~ on a different course 决定采取另一方针. ~ ***sb to do sth*** (***against sth***) 使决定;使决意:This has ~d me to go. 这使我去决计要. What ~d you to accept the offer? 什么原因使你接受此项提议? The news ~d him against further delay. 此项消息使他决定不再拖延. [<拉丁语 de-, from + terminus, an end; >上四条,下条; predetermine]

de·ter·mined [di'tə:mind] ***a*** 坚决的,有决心的:a ~ mind 决心. She is ~ to succeed this time. 这次她下决心要成功. We are ~ to get the work done before May Day. 我们抱定了决心,要在"五一"节前完成这项工作. [<上条]

de·ter·rent [di'terənt] **I *a*** 阻碍的:the ~ effect of the bad weather 恶劣天气的阻碍(影响).

II *n* 阻碍物;威慑力量:the nuclear ~ 核威慑力量. [<deter]

de·test [di'test] ***vt*** 深恶;痛恨(= dislike strongly):~ dogs 极讨厌狗. Cruelty is something I ~. 我极讨厌残忍的行为. Do you ~ having to get up early? 你极讨厌不得不早起吗? [<拉丁语 de-, down + testis, a witness; >下二条]

de·test·a·ble [di'testəbl] ***a*** 可恶的,可恨的:I think he is ~. 我觉得他非常可恨. [<上条]

de·tes·ta·tion [ˌdi:tes'teiʃən] ***n*** [U] 痛恨(= great hatred):He has a ~ of unpunctuality. 他对于不遵守时间的行为非常痛恨. [同上]

de·throne [di'θrəun] ***vt*** ①废(帝). ②[比喻]罢免:The manager of that big company was ~d. 那家大公司的经理被罢免了. [<throne; >下条]

de·throne·ment [di'θrəunmənt] ***n*** [U] 废位. [<上条]

det·o·nate ['detəneit] ***vt*** & ***vi*** (大声)爆燃,起爆,爆炸:detonating gas 爆轰气,爆鸣气. They placed the bomb carefully, ~d it, and destroyed the old bridge. 他们小心地把炸弹安放好,然后引爆了炸弹把那座旧桥炸掉了. [<拉丁语 de-, intensive + tonare, thunder; >下条]

det·o·na·tor ['detəuneitə] ***n*** [C] ①发爆剂. ②起爆管,雷管. [<上条]

de·tour ['di:tuə, di'tuə] **I *n*** [C] 便道,绕行之路(干线在修理时,临时代用的路):make a ~ 迂回,绕行. avoid ~s 避免走弯路.

II *v* 绕道走,由便道过:We ~ed that street. 我们绕过那条街走. The car had to ~ three times. 汽车不得不绕道三次. [<古法语 des-, de + tourner, turn]

de·tract [di'trækt] ❶ ***vt*** 去掉;减损:This will ~ much from his fame. 这会大大地损坏他的名誉. It ~s nothing from the credit due to him. 这并不减少他应得的荣誉. ~ another's attention from more important issues 转移他人对更重要问题的注意. ❷ ***vi*** 减损. ‖ ~ ***from*** 减损,贬抑:His absence ~ed from the interest of the occasion. 他的缺席使人们对这一场合的兴趣减少. The ugly frame ~s from the beauty of the picture. 难看的框子减损了这幅图画的美丽. That does not ~ from his merit. 那并没有贬低他的优点. [<拉丁语 de-, from + trahere, draw; >下二条]

de·trac·tion [di'trækʃən] ***n*** [U][C] ①减损,毁损. ②诽谤. [<上条]

de·trac·tor [di'træktə] ***n*** [C] 诽谤者. [同上]

det·ri·ment ['detrimənt] ***n*** [U][C] 伤害,损害,不利:I know nothing to his ~. 我一点也不知道对他不利的事. ‖ ***to the*** ~ ***of*** 有害于:He works long hours to the ~ of his health. 他工作的时间过久,有害于他的健康. [<拉丁语 de-, off + terere, rub]

det·ri·men·tal [detri'mentl] ***a*** 有害的,有损的:activities that would be ~ to our interests 会损及我们利益的活动. [<上条]

de·tri·tus [di'traitəs] [单复同] ***n*** ①【地】岩屑,碎石. ②瓦砾;(碎落或磨损下来的)屑粒. [见上条]

De·troit [də'trɔit, di't-] ***n*** ①底特律[美国城市]. ②底特律河[美国和加拿大一部分国界].

de·trop [də'trəu] ***prep a*** 多余的;碍事的;不需要的;不

受欢迎的.[法语]

deuce[1] [djuːs, duːs] **I** ***n*** ①(骰子、纸牌上的)二点. ②(网球比赛中)平分(即双方各得 40 分,或各胜五局;然后任何一方必须连得 2 分方为胜).[<拉丁语 duo, two]

deuce[2][djuːs, duːs] ***n*** [口语][用于诅咒和加强语气等场合]倒霉,晦气;恶魔(= devil): ***play the ~ with*** 弄糟,有害于: play the ~ with sb 捣某人的鬼. ***The ~!*** 见鬼! 啊呀! (表示讨厌或惊奇). ***the ~*** [状语]究竟: What (Who) the ~ is that? 那究竟是什么(谁)? What the ~ do you mean? 你究竟什么意思? [<拉丁语 deus, God]

deuc·ed [djuːst, 'djuːsid] ***a*** 非常,极度,异常: in a ~ hurry 极为匆忙的.[<deuce[2]]

deuc·ed·ly ['djuːsidli] ***ad*** 该死的;极: ~ uncomfortable 极不舒服的.[同上]

deu·te·ri·um [djuː'tiəriəm] U【化】氘,重氢(= heavy hydrogen, 符号 D 或 H^2).[<希腊语 deuteros, second]

deu·ter·on ['djuːtərɔn] ***n*** 氘核,重氢核.[同上]

de·val·u·a·tion [ˌdiːvælju'eiʃən] ***n*** U C (货币)贬值.[<valuation]

de·val·ue [ˌdiː'væljuː], **de·val·u·ate** [ˌdiː'væljueit] ***vt*** 使(货币)贬值(尤指以金计算): ~ the dollar (pound) 使美元(英镑)贬值.[de- + value]

dev·as·tate ['devəsteit] ***vt*** 毁坏,破坏;使荒凉,使成为废墟: towns ~d by fire (floods, war) 为火灾(洪水,战争)所毁坏的城镇.[<拉丁语 de-, intensive + vastare, make empty]

de·vel·op [di'veləp] ❶ ***vt*** ①发展,开发: ~ one's business 发展个人的商业. ~ the natural resources of a country 开发一国的资源. ~ a mine 开矿. ~ a child's body 使孩子身体发育. ~ one's health 增进健康. the ~ed and less ~ed countries 发达和不发达国家. the ~ing countries 发展中的国家. ②发扬,发挥,启发: ~ a spirit of democracy 发扬民主精神. ~ fire power 发挥火力. a motor that ~s 100 horsepower 一百匹马力的发动机. ~ the mind 启发思想. ③显现;显像;冲洗: She ~ed symptoms of consumption. 她显现了肺病的症状. ~ a film 冲洗软片. ❷ ***vi*** ①发展;发达;发育: The plots of the story gradually ~ed in his mind. 这故事的结构渐渐在他心中发展. A chicken ~s in the egg. 鸡雏在蛋中孵化. ②显影: This type of film ~s in twenty minutes. 这种软片显影需要二十分钟. ‖ ~ ***into*** 发展成: He is ~ing into a good Party member. 他发展成为一个好党员. Seeds ~ into plants. 种子长成植物. ~ ***from*** 从…长成: Plants ~ from seeds. 植物从种子长成. Land animals are believed to have ~ed from sea animals. 陆地动物被认为是由海里动物进化而成的.[<法语 dé-, apart + 古法语 voloper, to wrap; >下条; undeveloped]

de·vel·op·ment [di'veləpmənt] ***n*** ① U 发展,进展,开发;发达;发育.(照相的)冲洗,显影: He is engaged in the ~ of his business. 他正从事于发展他的商业(事业). The new rose is a ~ from a very old kind of rose. 这种新玫瑰花是从一种老玫瑰花发展来的. a ~ area 开发区. the ~ of a seed into a plant 种子发展成植物. ② U 显像,显影,冲洗: The ~ of photographic films requires a dark-room. 冲洗照相底片需要暗室. ③ C 发展结果: a new ~ in social problem 社会问题中的新事物. the latest ~s in foreign affairs 外交上最近的发展. We must await further developments. 我们必须等待情势进一步的发展.[<上条]

de·vi·ant ['diviənt] **I** ***a*** 反常的,异常的: ~ conduct 反常的行为. a ~ child 举止异常的孩子.

II ***n*** 反常的人(物),异常的人(物).[见下条]

de·vi·ate ['diːvieit] ***vi*** 离开,不符合. ‖ ~ ***from*** 离开,不符合: ~ from the right path 离开正路. ~ from one's purpose 违背本意. ~ from the custom 一反旧习. ~ from the subject under discussion 离开论题. ~ from a rule 与一个规则不符合.[<拉丁语 de-, from + via, road; >上条,下条]

de·vi·a·tion [ˌdiːvi'eiʃən] ***n*** U C 离开,不符合;偏差: The iron in the ship caused a ~ of the magnetic needle of the compass. 船中的铁使指南针的磁针发生偏差. ~ in the policy 政策方面的偏差. ‖ ~ ***from*** 与…不符合: ~s from the rules of syntax 不合造句规则之处.[<上条]

de·vi·a·tion·ist [ˌdiːvi'eiʃənist] ***n*** 脱离正道者,(政党的)异端分子.[同上]

de·vice [di'vais] ***n*** C ①方法;设计;策略;诡计: by ~ of diplomacy 用外交的策略. a cowardly ~ 卑鄙的诡计. ②设备,装置: a safty ~ 安全装置. a ~ for catching flies 捕蝇器. a nuclear ~ 核子装置(如原子弹或氢弹). ③图案;图样;花样;标记;商标. ‖ ***leave sb to his own ~*** 让某人自行其是,对某人不加干涉.[见 devise]

dev·il[1][devl] ***n*** C ①魔鬼,恶魔: the Devil 魔王,撒旦.(= Satan) ②恶棍. ③家伙: Poor ~! 可怜虫! a printer's ~ 印刷厂学徒. ④the devil (= the deuce) 究竟,极端,拼命.[口语中同 who, how, why, where, what 等连用]: Who the ~ is he? 他究竟是谁? He

has the ~ of a time. 他处于极端(困难,兴奋,欢娱等)的境地. He was working (running) like the ~. 他拼命工作(跑). ‖ ***between the ~ and the deep blue sea*** 进退维谷. ***give the ~ his due*** 平心而论,公平对待. ***go to the ~!*** 滚开! ***play the ~ with*** 伤害,毁坏. ***Talk of the ~ (and he will appear).*** [谚]说到曹操,曹操就到. ***the ~ to pay*** 无穷的后患. [<希腊语 diabolos, slanderous; >devilfish, devilish, devilment]

devil² ['devl] ❶ ***vt*** ①(加辛辣调味品)烧烤: ~led kidneys (ham) 烤腰子(火腿). ② ***vi*** 做助手: ~ ***for a barrister (writer …)*** 做律师(作家等)的助手. [同上]

dev·il·fish ['devlfiʃ] ***n*** [C]章鱼.

dev·il·ish ['devliʃ] **I *a*** 恶毒的,穷凶极恶的: a ~ plot 恶毒的阴谋.

II *ad* [口语]极,非常. ‖ ~ ***hot*** 极热的. [<devil]

devil-may-care [ˌdevlmei'kɛə] ***a*** ①不顾一切的,肆无忌惮的: a ~ cheerfulness that is infectious 一种有传染性的肆无忌惮的欢乐气氛. ②怡然自得的. ③漫不经心的.

dev·il·ment ['devlmənt] ***n*** ①[C]恶作剧: That child is always busy with some ~ or other. 那孩子总是忙于某种恶作剧. ②[U]高兴: full of ~ 兴高采烈. [<devil].

de·vi·ous ['diːvjəs] ***a*** ①绕道的: take a ~ route to avoid busy streets 绕道而行以免经过闹街. ②不正当的: get rich by ~ ways 不以正道致富. [<拉丁语 de-, off + via, road]

de·vise [di'vaiz] ***vt*** ①想出;作出;设计: ~ a scheme for making money 想办法赚钱. ~ how to do sth 计划如何进行某事: He ~d an instrument to measure light waves. 他设计了一台测量光波的仪器. ②【法】遗嘱赠与(财产). [<古法语 deviser, to divide; >device ***n***; 下条]

de·vis·er ***n*** [C]设计者;创制者. [<上条]

de·vital·ize [diː'vaitəlaiz] ***vt*** 使失去活力. [de- + vitalize]

de·void [di'vɔid] ***a*** [常作表语]缺乏,没有. ‖ ~ ***of*** 缺乏: be ~ of common sense 缺乏常识. [<古法语 des-, from + vuidier, to void]

dê·voir [də'vwɑː] ***n*** ①本分;义务. ②[复]敬意: pay one's ~s to … 向…致敬. [法语]

de·vo·lu·tion [diːvə'luːʃən] ***n*** ①(责任,权利,财产等的)转移. ②(议会对所属委员会的)授权代理. ③(中央对地方的)权力下放. ④退化. [见下条]

de·volve [di'vɔlv] ❶ ***vt*** 移交. ❷ ***vi*** [古]移归. ‖ ~ … ***to ((up) on)*** 将…移交给: ~ work on a comrade 将工作移交给某一同志. ~ ***(up) on*** 落在…身上: When the President is ill, his duties ~ upon the Vice-President. 当总统生病时,某职务交由副总统代理(落在副总统身上). [<拉丁语 de-, down + volvere, roll]

de·vote [di'vəut] ***vt*** 奉献;贡献。‖ ~ ***oneself (sth) to*** 为…奉献自己(某物). ~ oneself to the cure of cancer 献身于癌症的治疗. ~ one's spare time to sport 用业余时间从事运动. He ~d his life to revolution. 他终生献身革命. This magazine is ~d to science. 这个杂志专载科学文章. I don't think we should ~ any more time to this question. 我认为我们不应该再费时间来讨论这个问题. [<拉丁语 de-, from + vovere, vow; >下三条; devout, a]

de·vot·ed [di'vəutid] ***a*** 忠实的: a ~ friend 一个忠实的朋友. ‖ ~ ***to*** 忠实于,热中于: He is very ~ to his wife. 他非常忠实于他的妻子. She is ~ to skating. 她热中于滑冰. You're ~ to helping others. 你热心帮助别人. [<上条]

dev·o·tee [devəu'tiː] ***n*** ①专心的人;热心者: a ~ of sport (music) 热心运动(音乐)的人. ②(宗教)信徒: The temple was full of ~s wanting to pray to the god. 当时这庙里挤满了要向神祈祷的信徒. [同上]

de·vo·tion [di'vəuʃən] ***n*** [U]①献身;忠实;专心;热心. ②热爱. ③[复]祈祷. ‖ ~ ***to*** 热心: a teacher's ~ to the cause of education 教师对于教育事业的热心. ~ ***for*** 热爱: the ~ of a mother for her children 母亲对儿女的热爱. [同前; >self-devotion; 下条]

de·vo·tion·al [di'vəuʃənl] ***a*** 忠诚的;用于祈祷的: ~ literature 祈祷文献. [<上条]

de·vour [di'vauə] ***vt*** ①吞吃;吞没;并吞;(火灾等)破坏,毁灭: The hungry boy ~ed his dinner. 那饥饿的孩子狼吞虎咽地吃饭. The fire ~ed twenty square miles of forest. 那场大火吞噬了二十平方英里的森林. ②[比喻]贪看;倾听: He ~ed novel after novel. 他一本接一本地贪看小说. ‖ ***be ~ed by*** 心中充满…,全部注意力为…所吸引: She was ~ed by anxiety. 她忧愁死了. [<拉丁语 de-, intensive + vorare, swallow whole]

de·vout [di'vaut] ***a*** 虔诚的,衷心的,诚恳的: a ~ supporter 热诚的支持者. ~ thanks 恳切的感谢. ~ wishes for your success 衷心祝愿你成功. [<devote, vt]

dew [djuː] ***n*** [U][C]露;露水: The ~ falls. 有露水。A heavy ~ fell. 露水重. The grass was wet with ~. 草

被露水沾湿.[古英语 deaw;>bedew;honeydew;sundew,下二条]

dew·drop [ˈdjuːdrɔp] *n* Ⓒ露珠.[<上条]

dew·y [ˈdjuːi] *a* 露大的;带露水的.[同上]

dew·lap [ˈdjuːlæp,ˈduːlæp] *n* (牛等颈部)垂皮,垂肉.

dex·ter·ity [deksˈteriti] *n* ①(手)灵巧;熟练.②(头脑)敏捷;机敏.③惯用右手.[拉丁语,right]

dex·ter·ous, dex·trous [ˈdekstərəs] *a* ①灵巧的,熟练的:a ~ typist 熟练的打字员.②机敏的.③用右手的.[见上条]

dextr- [词头]右(旋)的.

dex·tran [ˈdekstrən] *n* Ⓤ合成血液(= synthetic blood),代血浆.

dex·trin(e) [ˈdekstrin] *n*【化】糊精.[法语]

dex·tro- [词头]右(旋)的.

dex·trose [ˈdekstrəus] *n* 葡萄糖(= grape sugar),右旋糖.[<拉丁语 dexter,right]

dg. 缩 = decigram(me)(s) 分克.

dho·ti [ˈdəuti] *n* (印度男子的)围腰布.

di [词头] ① = dis-:(a) separation.(b) negation.② = dia:(a) through,across.(b) apart,between.③[希腊语 di- <dis,twice].

di·a·be·tes [ˌdaiˈəbiːtiːz] *n*【医】糖尿病.[<希腊语 dia-,through+bainein,go]

di·a·bet·ic [ˌdaiəˈbetik] **I** *a* 糖尿病的;患糖尿病的.
II *n* 糖尿病患者.[<上条]

di·a·bol·ic(al) [ˌdaiəˈbɔlik(əl)] *a* 魔鬼的,魔鬼般的;穷凶极恶的:a ~ plot 一个穷凶极恶的阴谋.[见devil]

di·ab·o·lo [diˈɑːbələu] (*pl* ~s) *n* Ⓒ[杂技]空竹,扯铃(旧称 devil on two sticks).[意大利语]

di·a·crit·ic [ˌdaiəˈkritik] **I** *n* 注音符号. **II** *a* ①区别的.(= diacritical).②【医】诊断的(= diagnostic).[见下条]

di·a·crit·i·cal [ˌdaiəˈkritikəl] *a* 区分的,区别的:a ~ mark 注音符号(如 ā,ă 上的-,˘等).[<希腊语 dia-,across+krinein,separate]

di·a·dem [ˈdaiədem] *n* Ⓒ①王冠.②戴在头上的花冠或叶冠.[<希腊语 dia-,through+dein,bind]

di·ae·re·sis [daiˈiərisis] (*pl* diaereses [daiˈiərisiːz]) *n* 分音符(如在 naïve 中的¨,放在元音之上表示它与前面的元音分别发音).[<希腊语 dia-,apart+hairein,to take]

di·ag·nose [ˈdaiəgnəuz] *vt* 诊断:The doctor ~d the illness as influenza.医生诊断出这病为流行性感冒.[<下条]

di·ag·no·sis [ˌdaiəgˈnəusis] (*pl* diagnoses [ˌdaiəgˈnəusiːz]) *n* ⓊⒸ诊断:make a ~ 作出诊断.[<希腊语 dia-,between+gignōskein,know]

di·ag·nos·tic [ˌdaiəgˈnɔstik] *a* 诊断的:symptoms that were of little ~ value 没有什么诊断价值的症候.[<上条]

di·ag·o·nal [daiˈægənl] **I** *a* ①对角线的;对顶的.②斜的;斜纹的:~ cloth 斜纹布.
II *n* Ⓒ①【数】对角线,对顶线.②(对角)斜杆.③斜线符号(表示"或"、"每";如:A and/or B "A 和 B"或"A 或 B" 又如 100li/hour 每小时一百里).[<希腊语 dia-,through+gōnia,angle;下条]

di·ag·o·nal·ly [daiˈægənəli] *ad* 斜,斜对.[<上条]

di·a·gram [ˈdaiəgræm] **I** *n* Ⓒ图解;图表;简图;(曲)线图;示(意)图:a ~ of an engine 发动机设计图.draw a ~ 绘图表,作图解.make a ~ 作图.
II (diagram(m)ed;diagram(m)ing) *vt* 用图解法表示:~ a machine (a house,a sentence) 用图说明机件(房屋,句子).[<希腊语 dia-,across+graphein,write]

di·a·gram·mat·ic [ˌdaiəgrəˈmætik] *a* 图解的;图表的.[<上条]

di·al [ˈdaiəl] **I** *n* ①标度盘;表面,钟面.②(自动电话)拨号盘.③日晷(= sun-dial).
II (dia(l)ed,dial(l)ing) *v* 拨(自动)电话;打电话给…:How do I ~ San Francisco? 给旧金山打电话怎么打? To get Beijing University,~ 62552471.给北京大学打电话,就拨 62552471.Put in the money before ~(l)ing.拨号以前先把钱放进去.[<拉丁语 dies,day;>sundial]

di·a·lect [ˈdaiəlekt] *n* Ⓒ①方言,地方话:the Lancashire ~ 兰开夏的方言.②【语】语支:English is an Indo-European ~.英语是印欧语的一支.③(某阶层或职业的)用语:the lawyer's ~ 律师用语.[<希腊语 dia-,between+legein,to talk]

di·a·lec·tal [ˌdaiəˈlektl] *a* 方言的,土话的:~ differences between two counties 两郡之间方言的差异.[<上条]

di·a·lec·tic [daiəˈlektik] **I** *a* ①辩证(法)的:a ~ method 辩证的方法.②方言的.
II *n* ①辩证法(= dialectics).②论证,雄辩术.[同上;>下四条]

di·a·lec·ti·cal [ˌdaiəˈlektikəl] *a* 辩证(法)的:~ materialism 辩证唯物主义,辩证唯物论.~ world outlook 辩证法的宇宙观.[<同上]

di·a·lec·ti·cal·ly [ˌdaiəˈlektikəli] *ad* 辩证的.[<同

前]

di·a·lec·ti·cian [ˌdaiəlekˈtiʃən] *n* ①辩证论者,辩证学家.②逻辑学家.③方言学家.[同前]

di·a·lec·tics [ˌdaiəˈlektiks] [*pl*] *n* [用作单]辩证法:materialist ~ 唯物辩证法.To deny the existence of contradictions is to deny ~.否认矛盾的存在就是否认辩证法.Engels' D~ of Nature dealt a crushing blow at idealism.恩格斯的《自然辩证法》沉重地打击了唯心主义.[同前]

di·a·log(ue) [ˈdaiəlɔg] *n* ①[C]对话,对白:long ~s between two comedians 两个喜剧演员之间冗长的对话.a ~ between two states 两国对话.②[U]对话体(作品):Plays are written in ~.戏剧用对话体写.There is some good descriptive writing in the novel, but the ~ is poor.这小说里有些很好的描写,但对话很差.[见 dialect]

di·al·y·sis [daiˈælisis] (*pl* dialyses [daiˈælisiːz]) *n* [U][C]①分离,分解.②【化】渗析,透析.[<希腊语 dia-, apart + lyein, to loose]

di·a·mag·ne·tic [ˌdaiəmægˈnetik] **I** *a* 抗磁的,反磁的.**II** *n* 抗磁体,反磁体.

di·am·e·ter [daiˈæmitə] *n* ①[C][U]直径:the ~ of a circle 圆的直径.The circle has a ~ of three inches.这圆直径三英寸.a tree two feet in ~ 一棵直径二英尺的树.②[C]…倍:a lens magnifying, 2,000 ~s 放大两千倍的透镜.[<希腊语 dia-, through + metron, measure]

di·a·met·ri·c(al) [ˌdaiəˈmetrik(əl)] *a* 直径的,沿直径;直接的,绝对的:They are in ~ opposition to each other.彼此针锋相对.[<上条;>下条]

di·a·met·ri·cal·ly [ˌdaiəˈmetrikəli] *ad* 直径方面;完全地:be ~ opposite 完全相反.~ opposed views 完全相反的意见.[<上条]

di·a·mond [ˈdaiəmənd] *n* ①[U][C] 1)金刚石,金刚钻,钻石:a ring with a ~ in it 钻石戒指.black ~ 黑金刚石,墨玉乌金,煤.2)钻石唱针.3)[定语]a ~ ring (necklace) 钻石戒指(项链).~ cutter 金刚石切割器,玻璃刀.②[C]菱形;【纸牌】方块.③[C][垒球,棒球]内场(= infield).‖ ***a rough*** ~, ***a*** ~ ***in the rough*** 1)天然金刚石.2)浑金璞玉;外粗内秀的人.***D*** ~ ***cut*** ~.棋逢敌手;以智胜智.[<希腊语 adamas, adamant]

di·a·mond ju·bi·lee [ˈdaiəmənd ˈdʒuːbiliː] *n* 六十周年(有时指七十五周年)纪念(= diamond aniversary).

di·a·mond wed·ding [ˈdaiəmənd ˈwediŋ] *n* 结婚六十年(有时指七十五年)纪念.

di·a·pa·son [ˌdaiəˈpeisn] *n* 【乐】①和谐.②音域.③音叉.[<希腊语 dia, through + pas, all (notes)]

di·a·per [ˈdaiəpə] *n* [U]①菱形织物.②(美)婴儿尿布(= nappy).[<中古希腊语 diaspros, pure white]

di·aph·a·nous [daiˈæfənəs] *a* (指制面纱等的布料)透明的.[<希腊语 dia-, through + phainein, to show]

di·a·phragm [ˈdaiəfræm] *n* ①【解】横隔膜.②膜(片,盒,层).③隔膜(片,盘).④光阑(圈).⑤挡(泥)板.[<希腊语 dia-, through + phragma, fence]

di·ar·chy [ˈdaiɑːki] *n* 两头政治.[di- + 希腊语 -arkhia, rule]

di·ar·ist [ˈdaiərist] *n* (每天)记日记者.

di·ar·rh(o)e·a [ˌdaiəˈriə] *n* [U]腹泻:have ~ 泻肚子.[<希腊语 dia-, through + rhein, to flow]

di·a·ry [ˈdaiəri] *n* [C]日记;日记本:a ~ for 1989 一九八九年日记。a ~ for instruction 教学日记.keep a ~ 记日记.write a ~ in English 写英文日记.[<拉丁语 dies, day]

di·a·stase [ˈdaiəsteis] *n* [U][生化]淀粉(糖化)酶.[<希腊语 dia-, apart + histanai, to stand]

di·a·therm·y [ˈdaiəθəːmi] *n* 【医】透热疗法.[<希腊语 dia-, through + thermon, heat]

di·a·tribe [ˈdaiətraib] *n* [C]谩骂:Even the candidate's friends were shocked by his ~s during the campaign.甚至该候选人的朋友也为他在竞选期间所作的谩骂大为震惊.‖ ~ ***against*** 怒骂;猛烈的抨击.[<希腊语 dia-, through + tribein, to rub]

dib·ber [ˈdibə] *n* [C]【农】点播器.[见下条]

dib·ble [ˈdibl] **I** *n* = dibber.
II *v*【农】点播:~ in potatoes 点播马铃薯.[中古英语 dibbel]

dice [dais] **I** *n* (die[1]的复数)骰子:play ~ 掷骰子.
II ● *vi* 掷骰子.● *vt* 把…切成丁:~ meat 切肉丁.~ed chicken 鸡丁.

dice-box [ˈdaisbɔks] *n* [C](摇掷骰子用的)骰子筒.

dick·ens [ˈdikinz] *n* [表示强调]:What (Who, Where) the ~ is that? 那到底是什么(是谁,在哪儿?)
【辨异】dickens 与 devil 和 deuce 用法类同.但用 dickens 较为客气一点,如表示"这到底是谁干的?"用 Who the dickens did that? 比用 Who the devil (deuce) did that? 较为客气.

dick·er[1] [ˈdikə] **I** *n* ①小交易;小生意,物物交换.②磋商.③政治上讨价还价.
II *vi* ①交易,做小生意.②讨价还价,斤斤较量:She ~ed with the street vendor over a basket of mushrooms.她和街头小贩为一篮蘑菇讨价还价.They ~

ed for hours over some of the finer points of the contract. 他们就合同中的若干细节讨价还价花去了好几个小时. [见下条]

dick·er² ['dikə] *n* 十个;十枚;(尤指)十张(皮革). [< dicker, ten hides (as a unit of barter)]

dic·ta·phone ['diktəfəun] ①(办公室和速记员用的)口述录音机. ②录音电话机. [dicta(te) + -phone]

dic·tate I [dik'teit] *v* ①(向)…口授,(使)…听写(to): ~ a letter to a typist 向打字员口授信稿. Businessmen often ~ their letters. 商人经常口授信稿. The teacher ~d a passage to the class. 教师使全班听写一段文章. The teacher ~d to a class. 教师叫一班学生听写. ②颁布(to): ~ terms to a defeated enemy 向战败敌人颁布条件. ‖ ~ *to* 命令: I won't be ~d to. 我不会听人使唤(摆布).

II ['dikteit] *n* [常用复]命令,指示,要求;原则(尤指发自理智,良心等者): the ~s of common sense 根据常识的判断: Follow the ~s of your conscience. (你要)凭良心办事. [<拉丁语 dicere, speak; >上条;下二条]

dic·ta·tion [dik'teiʃən] *n* ①U 口授,听写;命令: We had ~ today. 今天我们有听写. The pupills wrote at their teacher's ~. 教师口授,学生听写. She left her husband because she was tired of his constant ~. 她离开了她丈夫,因为她讨厌他经常命令她做事. ②C 听写(的一段文字等): The teacher gave us 2 French ~s today. 老师今天让我们做了两次法文听写. Hand in your ~s, please. 请把你们的听写交上来. [<上条]

dic·ta·tor [dik'teitə] *n* ①独裁者. ②专政者. ③口授者. [同上;<下条]

dic·ta·to·ri·al [ˌdiktə'tɔːril] *a* ①独裁者的;像独裁者的: ~ government 独裁政治. ②盛气凌人的,喜欢发号施令的: his ~ manners 他盛气凌人的态度. Don't be so ~! 别那样盛气凌人! [<上条]

dic·ta·tor·ship [dik'teitəʃip] *n* ①独裁(统治): Cromwell's ~ 克伦威尔的独裁统治. ②U C 专政: the ~ of the proletariat 无产阶级专政. exercise ~ over 对…实行专政. [<同上]

dic·tion ['dikʃən] *n* U ①措词,词令,用词: poetic ~ 诗的措词,诗的用语. ②(歌唱或台词中的)发音,发言: Actors need training in ~. 演员在发音上需要训练. [<拉丁语 dicere, say; >下条; contradict, vt; contradiction, jurisdiction]

dic·tion·a·ry ['dikʃənəri] *n* C 词典,辞典: This book is a ~. 这书是一本词典. Look up (for) the word in the ~. 这个词去查一查词典吧. What does the ~ say? 词典上怎么说的? a desk ~ 案头词典. an English Chinese ~ 英汉词典. a ~ of English phrases 英语习语词典. a science ~ 科学词典. a ~ of place names 地名词典. [<上条]

dic·tum ['diktəm] (*pl* dicta ['diktə], dictas ['diktəz]) *n* ①宣言,声明. ②名言,格言. ③法官的意见. 见 ruling. [<拉丁语 dicere, to speak]

did [did] *v* do 的过去式.

di·dac·tic [di'dæktik] *a* ①说教的,教训的;教导的: a ~ poem 一首说教诗. ②表现教训的态度: A teacher should not be ~ even in the classroom. 一个教师甚至在教室里也不应持教训态度.

did·n't ['didnt] [口语] = did not.

did·dle ['didl] *vt* 欺骗,诈骗. ‖ ~ *sb out of sth* 哄骗某人的某物: He ~d the old woman out of her money. 他骗了那位年轻妇女的钱. ~ *away* 虚度(时光),浪费: A day ~d away, and nothing to show for it! 一天时间白白浪费,毫无成绩表现.

die¹ [dai] (*pl* dice [dais]) *n* C 骰子. ‖ *The ~ is cast*. (谚)已做决定,不能更改(大局已定). [<拉丁语 dare, give]

die² [dai] (*pl* dies [dais]) *n* C【机】①钢型;硬模. ②螺丝钢板. ③冲模. [见上条]

die³ [dai] (died, died [daid]; dying ['daiiŋ]) *vi* ①死: Karl Marx was born in 1818 and ~d in 1883. 卡尔·马克思生于1818年,死于1883年. She is dying. 她快死了. ~ by drowning 溺死. ~ by one's own hand 自杀. ~ by violence 惨死. To ~ for the people is a glorious death! 为人民而死,虽死犹荣. ~ from wounds 因伤致死. ~ in battle 战死,阵亡. ~ of a disease (sorrow, disappointed love) 因病(忧愁,失恋)而死. He died through the bursting of a blood vessel. 他因血管破裂而死. ~ with hunger 饿死. [以下加表语] ~ old 寿终. ~ young 夭折. ~ happy (poor) 在幸福(贫困)中死亡. He died aged ninety. 他九十岁逝世. She died a virgin. 她到死还是处女. ~ a beggar (a martyr) 要饭(殉道)而死. [以下用法如 vt] ~ a glorious death 死的光荣(= die gloriously). ②(草木)枯萎,凋谢;(自然现象等)消失;(事物等)消灭: His fame will never ~. 他名垂不朽. His secret died with him. 他的秘密跟他同归于尽. ‖ ~ *away* 渐渐消失: The breeze ~d away. 风渐渐停了下来. The noise ~d away. 闹声逐渐消失. ~ *back* (植物)凋谢(下季再发幼苗): The dahlias ~d back when the frosts came. 下霜以后大丽花(暂时)凋谢了. ~ *down* (火)

渐熄;(闹声)逐渐消失. The fire had ~d down and the room was getting cold. 炉火已熄,房内渐冷. ~ ***game*** 至死不屈. ~ ***hard*** (观念信仰等)不易根绝: Superstitions ~ hard. 迷信不易根绝. ~ in harness 死时还在工作;以身殉职. ~ ***in one's bed*** 寿终正寝;善终. ~ ***in the last ditch*** 奋斗到底而死. ~ ***off*** (家族等)相继死去;(草木)一一枯死: The leaves of this plant are dying off. 这植物的叶子在一一掉落. ~ ***out*** 死光;绝种: Many old customs are gradually dying out. 许多旧习俗都在日渐消灭中. ~ ***with one's boots on***, ~ ***in one's boots*** 因公殉职;阵亡,死于工作岗位. ***dying for sth*** (***to do sth***) [口语]…得要死;渴望,切望: I'm dying for a drink. 我渴得要死. We're dying to hear what happened. 我们极想听听(知道)发生的事情. They're dying with curiosity. 他们好奇得要命. [古斯堪的纳维亚语 deyja; >下条]

die·hard ['daihɑːd] **I** ***n*** [C] 死顽固,顽固分子: the ~s 顽固派,死硬派.

II ***a*** 顽固(派)的;死硬(派)的. [<上条]

di·e·lect·ric [ˌdaii'lektrik] **I** ***a*** 不传电的,绝缘的;介电的;(电)介质的: the ~ constant 介电常(系)数,介质常数,电容率.

II ***n*** [C] (电)介质,电介体,绝缘材料. [<electric]

die·sel ['diːzəl] ***n*** [常作 D-] ①内燃机(旧译狄赛尔内燃机),柴油机(= ~ engine). ②内燃机推动的车辆(船只). [人名]

die·sel-e·lect·ric ['diːzəl i'lektrik] ***a*** 柴油发电机的: ~ locomotive 柴油电力机车.

die·sel·en·gine ['diːzəl'endʒin] ***n*** 柴油(发动)机.

di·et[1] ['daiət] ***n*** [C] (丹麦,日本等的)议会国会: the Japanese D~ 日本国会. [<拉丁语 day]

di·et[2] ['daiət] **I** ***n*** ①[C][U] 饮食,食物: the Japanese ~ of rice, vegetables, and fish. 日本人所常吃的食物:大米蔬菜和鱼. Proper ~ and exercise are both important for health. 恰当的饮食和锻炼对健康都是重要的. Too rich a ~ (too much rich food) is not good for you. 太油腻的食物对你不合适. be luxurious in ~ 饮食丰盛. ②[C] [a ~] 特种饮食: a meat (vegetable) ~ 荤(素)食. a liquid ~ 流质饮食. The doctor ordered him a ~ without sugar. 医生规定他吃不加糖的一种特定食物. The doctor put her on a ~. 医生限制她的饮食. No potatoes for me —I'm on a ~. 别给我马铃薯——我的饮食需照规定.

II ❶ ***vt*** 规定或限制(自己或他人的)饮食: My doctor is ~ing me very strictly. 我的医生极严格地规定我的饮食. She became so fat that she had to ~ herself. 她长得太胖,所以不得不限制自己的饮食. ❷ ***vi*** 忌食,忌口;节食: Is he still ~ing? 他还在节食吗? [<希腊语 diaita, way of life]

di·e·tar·y ['daiətəri] **I** ***a*** 饮食的;规定饮食的: ~ rules 饮食规则.

II ***n*** 规定食物;食物疗法. [<上条]

di·e·tet·ic(al) [ˌdaiə'tetik(əl)] ***a*** 饮食的;营养的. [同上;>下条]

di·e·tet·ics [ˌdaiə'tetiks] ***n*** [U] 饮食学;营养学. [<上条]

di·e·ti·tian, di·e·ti·cian [ˌdaiə'tiʃən] ***n*** 饮食学家;营养学家. [<同上]

di·et·o·ther·a·py [ˌdaiətəu'θerəpi] ***n*** 食物疗法. [diet + therapy]

dif- ***pref*** = dis-[只用在 f 的前面].

dif·fer ['difə] ***vi*** ①不同;相异: Tastes ~. 趣味人各不同. ②意见不同: I beg to ~. 恕不同意. ‖ ***agree to ~*** 同意保留各自不同意见(不欲互相说服). ~ ***from*** 与…不同. French ~s from English in having gender for all nouns. 法文与英文不同;法文所有的名词都有性别. ~ ***from sb*** (about (on) sth) 与某人在某事上不同意,持不同意见: I'm sorry to ~ from you about (on, upon) that question. 对不起. 关于那个问题我与你的看法不同. [<拉丁语 dis-, apart + ferre, to bear; >下二条]

dif·fer·ence ['difərəns] ***n*** [C][U] ①不同;差别;差异,差额: the ~s between manual labour and mental labour 体力劳动和脑力劳动的差别. the ~ of socialism from capitalism 社会主义与资本主义的差别. a ~ of six inches 六英寸的差别. The ~ between 5 and 11 is 6. 五与十一之差为六. There are many ~s between English and Chinese. 英语与汉语有很多差异. I can't see much ~ in them. 我看不出他们有什么大的差别. "What's the ~ in temperature between the day and the night?" 白天和夜间的温差是多少? "There's a ~ of 10 degrees." 有十度之差. ②争论;意见冲突: They have had a ~ 他们有所争论。Why can't you settle your ~s and be friends again? 你们为什么不能消除分歧意见,言归于好? During a married life of forty years they had not had even one difference. 在四十年的婚姻生活中,他们从无一次争论. ③重要后果或影响: What's the difference whether I go or not? 我去不去有什么关系? ‖ ***make a*** [***some, no, any, not much, a great*** (***deal of***)] ~ 有(有一点,没有,有任何,有不太大的,有很大的)关系: One false step will make a great ~. 差之毫厘,失之千里. It makes

no (little) ~ to us. 这对我们并不重要(没有什么关系). ***make a ~ between*** 区别对待. [<上条; >differential]

[**辨异**] difference, discrepancy, disparity 均指两物间的差别, 差异. difference 指两物间毫无相似之处: There is a difference in John's and Mary's height. 约翰与玛丽的身高有差异. discrepancy 指两物不相符合: There was a discrepancy between the two reports of the accident. 对这事故的两个报告有矛盾. dis-parity 指不均衡: There is a disparity between my expenses and my income. 我的支出与我的收入不平衡.

dif·fer·ent ['difərənt] ***a*** ①不同的; 相异的: They are ~ people with the same name. 他们名字虽然相同而人却互异. The two boys are ~ in their tastes. 这两个孩子的兴趣不同. ②[美]异常: She is ~. 她与众不同. ③分别的; 各不相同的: I called three ~ times, but he was out. 我打了三次电话, 他都不在家. They are made in ~ colours. 它们用各种不同的颜色制成. ‖ ~ ***from*** (***to***) 与…不同: Your method is ~ from (to) mine. 你的方法与我的不同. ~ ***than*** [美]与…不同: How ~ life today is than what it was fifty years ago. 今天的生活和五十年前的生活相比大不相同了. [同上; >indifferent]

[**辨异**] 当 different 之后不紧跟介词时, 可用 than (如上句). 如 different 后紧跟介词, 一般仍用 from: Life today is ~ from life fifty years ago. 今天的生活和五十年前的生活不同了.

dif·fer·en·ti·a [ˌdifə'renʃiə] (*pl* differentiae [ˌdifə'renʃii:]) ***n*** ①差异, 特异. ②【逻】种差, 特殊性. [<difference]

dif·fer·en·tial [ˌdifə'renʃəl] **I** ***a*** ①与差别有关的; 基于差别的 ~ tariffs 差别税率. ~ profit 差别利润. D~ duties, rates, charges, etc. are those that differ according to circumstances. 差别关税、比率、收费等是根据情况的不同而有差别的. They pay ~ rents according to their income. 他们根据自己的收入缴纳差别租金.

II ***n***①【数】微分: partial (total) ~ 偏(全)微分. ②【机】差速器, 分速器. ③(铁路的)运费率差. ④(同一行业中熟练工和非熟练工的)工资级差: They opposed a flat increase for all workers because that would upset the wage ~. 他们反对给所有的工人平等增加工资, 因为那样就破坏了工资差别制度. [<difference]

dif·fer·en·tial cal·cu·lus [ˌdifə'renʃəl 'kælkjuləs] ***n*** 微积分学.

dif·fer·en·tial di·ag·no·sis [ˌdifərenʃəl ˌdaiəg'nəusis] ***n*** 【医】鉴别诊断.

dif·fer·en·tial e·qua·tion [ˌdifə'renʃəl i'kweiʃən] ***n*** 微分方程(式).

dif·fer·en·tial gear [ˌdifə'renʃəl 'giə] ***n*** 差动(差速)齿轮.

dif·fer·en·ti·ate [ˌdifə'renʃieit] ❶ ***vt*** 区分, 区别; 辨别: ~ varieties of plants 辨别各种植物. The report does not ~ the two aspects of the problem. 这报告对于这问题的两个方面并未加以区别. What is it that ~s these 2 substances? 区别这两种物质的究竟是什么? ❷ ***vi*** 区分, 区别: Do English as spoken in England and English as spoken in the U.S.A. ~ more as the years pass? 英国所说的英语与美国所说的英语, 是否随着时间的过去, 其间的差异也越来越大? ‖ ~ ***between*** 区别看待; 辨别: It is wrong to ~ between pupils according to their family background. 根据家庭情况区别看待学生是不对的. unable to ~ even between the narrowest ellipse and the circle 甚至无法辨别最狭窄的椭圆与圆形. I can't ~ (between) these 2 flowers. 我不会辨别这两种花. ~ … ***from*** 区别: ~ one variety from another 区别品种. What ~s the hare from the rabbit? 野兔与家兔有什么区别? ~ ***into*** 分化为: This genus of plants ~s into many species. 这属植物可分化为好几种. [<拉丁语; >下条]

dif·fer·en·ti·a·tion [ˌdifərenʃi'eiʃən] ***n*** ①区别, 鉴别: There can be no ~ without contrast. 有比较才能鉴别. ②分化: class ~ 阶级分化. ③变异; 演变. ④【数】微分(法), 求导数. [<上条]

dif·fi·cult ['difikəlt] ***a*** ①不容易的, 困难的: a ~ problem (language) 困难的问题(语言). He finds it ~ to stop smoking. 他觉得戒烟是件难事. The sound is ~ to pronounce. 这个音不容易发. It is a ~ sound to pronounce. 这是个难发的音. The place is ~ to reach (~ of access). 那地方不容易到达(交通困难). Nothing is ~ to a man who wills. 天下无难事, 只怕有心人. ②(指人)难以满足的; 难以共处的: He's a ~ man to get on with. 他是个不易相处的人. Please don't be so ~. 请不要那样别扭. ③(指境遇)尴尬, 处境困难: He was placed in ~ circumstances. 他处境尴尬. [<下条]

dif·fi·cul·ty ['difikəlti] ***n*** ①困难: Do you have any ~ in understanding spoken English? 你对于听懂英语口语有无困难? I find some ~ in learning English. 我觉得学英语有些困难. He did the work without ~ (without any, much, ~). 他毫不费力地做完那工作. He did it, but with ~. 他做是做到了, 但颇为费力.

②难事;难题;(种种)困难:the difficulties of English syntax 英语造句法上的难点. be in difficulties 处境尴尬;经济困难. be working under difficulties 在不利的环境中工作. If you knew the difficulties I am in! 你完全不知道我遭遇了何种困难! make (raise) difficulties 留难;表示异议,提出反对.[<拉丁语 dis-, not + facilis, easy]

dif·fi·dence [ˈdifidəns] ***n*** [U]①无自信.②胆怯;羞怯[<下条]

dif·fi·dent [ˈdifidənt] ***a*** ①无自信的:be ~ about doing sth 对于做某事,缺乏自信心. He is ~ of his success. 他对于成功缺乏信心. speak in a ~ manner 说话没有自信心的样子.②胆怯;羞怯.[<拉丁语 dis-, not + fidere, to trust; >上条]

dif·fract [diˈfrækt] ***vt*** 分解;【物】(光等)折射,衍射.[<dis-, apart + frangere, break; >下条]

dif·frac·tion [diˈfrækʃən] ***n*** 折射,衍射.[<上条]

dif·fuse¹ [diˈfjuːz] ❶ ***vt*** 散布,传播;漫射:~ learning (knowledge, good humour, light, heat, a scent of odour) 传播学问(知识、高兴的情绪、光、热、气味). ~d lighting 漫射灯光(与直射灯光(direct lighting)相对). ❷ ***vi*** 慢慢(逐渐)混合;扩散:The drop of blood ~d in the bowl of water, which became pink. 这滴血在这碗水中逐渐扩散,于是水变成了粉红色.[<拉丁语 dis-, apart, + fundere, pour]

dif·fuse² [diˈfjuːs] ***a*** ①用字太多的,冗长的;罗嗦的:a ~ writer (style) 冗长的作家(文体).②散布的,散播的;扩散的,弥漫的;漫射的:Direct light is better for reading than ~ light. 直射光比漫射光对阅读较好.[同上]

dif·fu·sion [diˈfjuːʒən] ***n*** [U]①散布;扩散,弥漫(of gases).②渗滤(of solutions).③漫射(of light).[<上二条; >rediffusion]

dig [dig] (dug, dug [dʌg]; digging [ˈdigiŋ]) **I** ❶ ***vt*** ①掘(土);挖(洞,沟)等:~ a field for planting 翻土备种.②掘取,采掘(矿物);发掘:Have you started ~ging your potatoes yet? 你是否已开始挖马铃薯了? ~ evidences from a mass of data 从一堆资料中发掘证据.③[口语]推;戳;刺;插入,伸进:~ one's feet into water 把脚伸进水里. ~ a fork into the meat 把叉子插到肉里.④[俚]看;注意;懂,了解;喜欢:D~ that fancy hat. 看那别致的帽子. What I don't ~ over there is the British money. 在那里我所不了解的就是英国的币制. Do you ~ modern music? 你喜欢现代派音乐吗? ❷ ***vi*** 挖掘;刨:The dog has been ~ging in that corner for an hour. 那狗在那个角落刨了已经有一小时了. ‖ ~ ***at*** 挖苦:Stop ~ging at me! 别挖苦我! ~ ***for*** 挖掘;搜集:~ for gold 挖金子[比较:~ gold from a mine 从矿里采出黄金.] ~ for scientific data 搜集科学资料. ~ ***in*** 开始吃;用功读;构筑工事;挖土掺入某物:The food's here, so ~in! 饭准备好了,吃吧! ~ in one's books 用功读书. The soldiers dug (themselves) in. 士兵们掘壕防守. ~ in fertilizer 松土施肥. The manure should be well dug in. 挖土把肥施好. ~ ***sb in the ribs*** 用胳膊肘儿捅某人一下(使某人注意,只用于很熟的人). ~ ***into*** 钻研;调查;插入:~ into a book 钻研一本书(以寻求资料). ~ into this case 调查这个案件. ~ ***out*** 掘出;查出,发掘;奔跑:~ out the truth 发现真理. ~ the truth out (of him) (从他那里)获得真实情况. The fox dug out for the forest. 狐狸向林中奔跑.[>dugout] ~ ***over*** 再考虑:I'd like sometime to ~ over the question raised in today's meeting. 我想以后再考虑一下今天会上提的问题. ~ ***up*** 掘出;搜集:A farmer dug up a gold statue in the field. 一位农民在地里挖出一座金像. The story is interesting, but where did you ~ it up? 这故事很有趣,但你从哪里搜集来的? ~ ***through*** 挖穿(通):~ through the hill to make a tunnel (~ a tunnel through the hill) 把山凿穿筑一隧道.

II ***n*** [口语]①推,戳,刺:give sb a ~ in the ribs 捅某人一下. That was a ~ at me. 那句话是冲我而来的.②考古学家所挖掘的地点.③(*pl*)寄宿舍:Are you living at home or in ~s? 你是住在家里还是住在寄宿舍? 见 digging.[>digger]

di·gest [diˈdʒest] **I** ***vt*** & ***vi*** ①消化(食物):Some foods ~ (are ~ed) more easily than others. 某些食物较其他的食物易于消化.②融会,领悟;透彻了解:Have you ~ed everything that is important in the book? 你是否已将书中每一要点透彻了解? You should ~ what he said. 仔细体会一下他说的话吧.③整理(材料等);摘要;编纂(法律等).④忍受(侮辱等):His rudeness is hard to ~. 他的粗暴态度实在难以令人忍受.

II [ˈdaidʒest] ***n*** [C]摘要;纲要:a ~ of the week's news 一周新闻摘要.[<拉丁语 di-, apart + gerere, to bear; >下三条; indigested]

di·gest·i·ble [diˈdʒestəbl] ***a*** (指食物)可消化的;易消化的.[<上条; >[反] indigestible]

di·ges·tion [diˈdʒestʃən, daiˈdʒestʃən] ***n*** [U][C]消化,消化力:This food is easy (difficult) of ~. 这食物易(难)于消化. He has a poor (good) ~. 他消化力弱

(强).[<digest; >indigestion]

di·ges·tive [di'dʒestiv, dai'dʒestiv] ***a*** 消化的;有消化力的;助消化的:the ~ system 消化系统:suffer from ~ trouble 患消化系统的疾病.[<digest]

dig·ger ['digə] ***n*** [C]①挖掘者:gold ~ 淘金者.②掘凿器,挖掘机.③[俚]澳洲人.[<dig]

dig·ging ['digiŋ] ***n*** ①[U]挖掘,采掘.[C][常用复]采矿场(尤指金矿) ②[复][口语](寄)宿舍.[同上]

dig·it ['didʒit] ***n*** [C]①手指,足趾.②阿拉伯数字(0到9中的任一数字);位数:The number 57,306 contains five ~s. 57,306 这个数字是五位数. binary ~【数】二进制数字;二进制数位.[拉丁语 digitus, a finger, toe; >下条]

di·gi·tal ['didʒitl] ***a*** ①数字的;②指或趾的.[<上条]

di·gi·tal com·pu·ter ***n*** 数字计算机.

dig·i·tal·is [didʒi'teilis] ***n*** ①【植】毛地黄属.②毛地黄叶;毛地黄制剂(强心剂).[<digital]

dig·ni·fied ['dignifaid] ***a*** 尊严的;高贵的:a ~ bearing 庄严的仪态. His appearance was anything but ~. 他的外表毫不威严.[<下条]

dig·ni·fy ['dignifai] ***vt*** 加以荣誉:They want to ~ their school with the name "college". 他们要将他们的学校尊称为"学院". to ~ a person with a title 加以头衔以示尊敬. The lowly cottage was dignified by the two great pear trees in front of it. 简陋的茅舍因门前两棵大梨树而增光不少.[<拉丁语 dignus, worthy + facere, make]

dig·ni·tar·y ['dignitəri] ***n*** 达官显贵;高僧.[<拉丁语 dignitas, dignity]

dig·ni·ty ['digniti] ***n*** ①[U]尊贵,高贵:the ~ of labour 劳动神圣. Honest work has ~; idleness has none. 忠实工作光荣,怠惰不光荣.②[U](态度方面)庄重,尊严:behave with ~ 举止庄重. A man's ~ depends not upon his wealth or rank but upon his character. 人的真正价值(是否高尚)不在财富和地位,而在品格. If you're afraid of losing your ~, you can't expect to learn to speak a foreign language. 如果你怕丢面子(失尊严),你就不能期望学会说一种外国语.③[C]显职,高位,高官;高僧.‖ ***beneath one's*** ~ 有伤尊严,有失身分:It is beneath your ~ to answer such a rude remark. 你对这种粗野的话给予回答有伤你的尊严. ***stand upon*** (***on***) ***one's*** ~ 坚持礼遇;保持尊严(拒绝做有失身分的事).[<拉丁语 dignus, worthy]

di·graph ['daigrɑːf] ***n*** 两字一音(双字母发单音):"ea" in "head" and "ph" in "phrase" are ~s. "head"里的"ea"和"phrase"里的"ph"都是两字一音.[di-③ + -graph]

di·gress [dai'gres] ***vi*** 扯开,离开主题,插叙:I'll tell you a funny story, if I may ~ (from my subject) for a moment. 我可以离题一会儿给大家讲个有趣的故事.[<拉丁语 dis-, apart + gradi, go; >下条]

di·gres·sion [dai'greʃən] ***n*** [C][U]扯开;离题:to return from the ~ 言归正传;闲话休提.[<上条]

digs [digz] ***n*** [常用复][口语]寄宿舍:When his family left London, Tom moved into ~. 汤姆的家人离开伦敦后他就搬到寄宿舍去住了.

dike, dyke [daik] **I** ***n*** [C]①(排水的)沟,渠 ②堤,堤防,堰堤.③【矿】岩脉.④障碍物.

II ***vt*** ①用堤(濠沟)围绕.②开沟排水.

di·lap·i·dat·ed [di'læpideitid] ***a*** (指建筑物,家具等)残破的;失修的;倒塌的:a ~ looking car 样子破烂不堪的汽车. a ~ old house 残破的古屋.[<拉丁语 dis-, apart + lapidare, throw stones at]

di·lap·i·da·tion [diˌlæpi'deiʃən] ***n*** [U]残破不堪,失修倒塌.[见上条]

di·late [dai'leit, di'leit] ***v*** (使)膨胀;扩张;张开:The pupils of your eyes ~ when you enter a dark room. 当你进入暗室时,你眼睛的瞳孔就会扩大. The cat ~d its eyes. 那猫睁大了眼睛.‖ ~ ***upon*** (***on***) 详谈:If there were time, I could ~ upon this subject. 假使有时间,我可对此题目加以详述.[<拉丁语 dis-, apart + latus, wide; >下二条]

di·la·tion [dai'leiʃən] ***n*** ①[U][C]【理】膨胀,扩大.②[U]详述.[>上条]

dil·a·to·ry ['dilətəri] ***a*** 慢吞吞的,拖拖拉拉的:Some people are ~ in paying their bills. 有些人付帐时总是拖延的.[<拉丁语 defferre, bring]

di·lem·ma [di'lemə, dai'lemə] ***n*** [C]窘境,困境,进退两难.‖ ***be in a*** ~ 进退维谷,左右为难. ***place sb in a*** ~ 使某人陷入进退两难的境地:You place me in something of a ~. 你有点使我左右为难.[<希腊语 di-, two + lēmma, proposition]

dil·et·tan·te [ˌdili'tænti] **I** ***n*** (***pl*** dilettanti [ˌdili'tænti:]) 爱好文艺者.

II ***a*** 爱好文艺的.[意大利语<拉丁语 delectare, to delight]

di·li·gence ['dilidʒəns] ***n*** [U]勤劳,努力:do one's work with remarkable ~ 以惊人的努力进行工作.[<下条]

di·li·gent ['dilidʒənt] ***a*** 勤劳的,勤奋的,努力的:be ~ at one's lessons 勤奋学习. be ~ in one's work 工作努力.[[反] lazy][<拉丁语 di-, apart + legere, choose]

dill [dil] ***n*** C【植】莳萝.

dil·ly-dal·ly ['dilidæli] ***vi*** 犹豫不决,浪费时光:For a month the governor dilly-dallied over the choice of a successor. 州长为了选择继承者犹豫不决浪费了一个月时光.[dally 的迭字]

di·lute [dai'lju:t] **I** ***vt*** 冲淡,稀释(with):~ wine with water 加水把酒冲淡. Strong acids are often ~d before they are used. 强酸在使用前常加以稀释. ~ skilled labour 在熟练的工人中掺入不熟练的工人.
II ***a*** 淡的,稀薄的:a ~ solution 淡溶液.[<拉丁语 dis-, off + lavare, wash]

di·lu·tion [dai'lu:ʃən] ***n*** ①U 冲淡,稀薄化,稀释;淡度,稀度. C 冲淡物. ②吸收替工.[<上条]

di·lu·vi·al [dai'lu:vjəl] ***a*** ①特大洪水的. ②[常作 D~]【地】洪积(层)的. the ~ formation 洪积层. the ~ epoch 洪积世.[<拉丁语 diluvium, a deluge]

dim [dim] **I** ***a*** ①(指光线声音等)暗淡,朦胧;熹微;隐约;模糊:the ~ light of dawn 熹微的晨光. Don't read by a ~ light. 别在暗光下看书. ~ sounds of a distant bell 远处隐约的钟声. the ~ outline of buildings on a dark night 黑夜里建筑物朦胧的轮廓. ~ memories (recollections) of my childhood 我对于儿童时代模糊的记忆. ②(指眼睛、目力)看不清楚的;迷糊:Her eyes are ~ with tears. 她泪眼迷糊. His eyesight is getting ~. 他的视力逐渐衰弱. ③[口语](指人)迟钝。‖ ***take a ~ view of*** 对…持悲观怀疑的态度. Don't take a ~ view of human progress 不要对人类进步抱悲观态度.
II (dimmed [dimd]; dimming ['dimiŋ]) ***vt & vi*** (使…)暗淡;(使…)模糊;(使…)朦胧:The light of his car ~med when another car was coming from the opposite direction. 当另一辆汽车从对方开来时,他将车的灯光减弱. The light of a candle is ~med by sunlight. 烛光在阳光下变得微弱. ~ out [美]熄灯,实行灯火管制.
III ***n*** (汽车的)弱光前灯.[<古英语;>dimout, n; bedim]

dime [daim] ***n*** ①(美国、加拿大银币)一角(= 10 cents). ②[定语] a ~ museum 简陋博物馆. a ~ novel 低级趣味的小说. a ~ store (出售廉价小商品的)一角商店. ‖ ***do not care a ~*** 毫不在乎. ***on a ~*** 1)在极小的地方:This car can turn on a ~. 这车能在极小的地方转弯. 2)立刻:The car stopped on a ~. 这车立刻停止了.[<拉丁语 decimus, a tenth]

di·men·sion [di'menʃən, dai'menʃən] ***n*** ①尺寸(长、宽、厚);(空间的)度(数):What are the ~s of the room? 这房间的长、宽、高尺寸有多少? A line has one ~, a plane has two ~s, and a cube has three ~s. 直线为一度空间,平面为二度空间,立体为三度空间. ②[复]大小;范围;面积;容积:This lab is of considerable ~s. 这座实验室很宽大. take the ~s of a field 丈量一块田地. ③【数】次(数),维(数):X^3, X^2Y, and XYZ are all three ~s. X^3, X^2Y 和 XYZ 都是三次式(三维). ④【理】量纲;因此. ⑤范围;方面:uncover a new ~ of actuality 揭示出现实中新的一面. the political ~s of the case 这个案件的政治性.[<拉丁语 dis-, off + metri, to measure; >下条]

di·men·sion·al [dai'menʃənəl] ***a*** (…)度的:two-~ 平面的,二次(度)的. three-~ 立体的,三次(度)的. three-~ films 立体电影片.[<上条]

di·min·ish [di'miniʃ] ***vt & vi*** (使)减少;缩小:~ing food supplies 减少食品供应. His illness ~ed his strength. 他的病使他的体力减弱了. a currency that has ~ed in value 已贬值的货币. 见 minimize.[反 augment, increase][<拉丁语 deminure, make smaller]

dim·i·nu·tion [ˌdimi'nju:ʃən] ***n*** U C 缩小;减少;递减:suffer a ~ in income 收入减少. hope for a small ~ in taxes 希望捐税略微减低.[<上条]

di·min·u·tive [di'minjutiv] ①***a*** 小得多的. ②【语】(词尾)表示"小"的:duckling 小鸭. streamlet 小溪. lambkin 小羊.[同上]

dim·i·ty ['dimiti] ***n*** 凸纹条格细棉布.[<希腊语 dis-, two + mitos, a thread]

dim-out ['dimaut] ***n*** C 半灯火管制(= a partial blackout).[<dim out, vt]

dim·ple ['dimpl] **I** ***n*** C ①酒窝,笑窝:Mary has two ~s when she laughs. 玛丽笑时露出两个酒窝. ②波纹;涟漪:The pool's dark surface broke into ~s. 池塘黑暗的水面突然有涟漪荡漾.
II ***v*** (使)现酒窝;(使)起波纹:A smile ~d her cheeks. 微笑使她脸上现出酒窝. A little stream ran dimpling all the way. 小溪微波荡漾地奔流.[中古英语]

din [din] **I** ***n*** U [a ~](一片)嘈杂;喧闹声:The children were making so much ~ (such a ~) that I couldn't study. 孩子们吵闹得非常厉害,我简直不能学习.
II ***v*** 絮叨,再三叮嘱. ‖ ***~ sth into sb's ears*** 对某人再三叮嘱某事:How much longer must I ~ into your ears the importance of hard work? 努力工作的重要性还需要我继续向你絮叨吗?[古英语]

di·nar [ˈdiːnɑː] *n* 第纳尔(南斯拉夫、阿尔及利亚、伊拉克等国的货币单位).[<阿拉伯语]

dine [dain] ❶ *vi* 用饭,进餐:When do you ～? 你们什么时候吃饭? He wants me to ～ with him tonight. 他今晚要请我吃饭. ❷ *vt* 宴请:Our school ～d the famous scholar. 我们学校宴请这位著名的学者. These foreign distinguished guests were wined and ～d at every stage of their tour. 这些外国贵宾在旅程的每一站都受到款待. ‖ ～ ***off*** 1)当饭吃:They ～d off bread and cheese. 他们吃普通食品. 2)吃…的饭:He's been dining off his brother for weeks. 几星期以来他一直吃他哥哥的(饭). ～ ***out*** 在外面吃饭(如在朋友家或饭馆等):I'll ～ out tonight. 今晚我要在外面吃饭.[拉丁语 dis-,away + jejunus,fasting; >下条;dining,dinner]

din·er [ˈdainə] *n* [C]①吃饭者,进餐者. ②[口语](火车的)餐车(= dining car);车形食堂.[<上条]

ding-dong [ˈdiŋˈdɔŋ] *n* [U]玎珰;叮咚. ‖ ***a*** ～ ***struggle*** (***battle***) 双方互有胜败的比赛;旗鼓相当的竞争.[象声]

din·ghy (*pl* dinghies), **din·gey** (*pl* dingeys) [ˈdiŋgi] *n* [C]①(飞机等携带以备迫降水上用的可以充气的)橡皮艇. ②小划艇.[<印第语]

din·gi·ness [ˈdindʒinis] *n* [U]微黑,暗淡;肮脏.[<dingy]

din·gle [ˈdiŋgl] *n* [C]峡谷;有树木的幽谷.[中古英语 dingel,abyss]

din·gy [ˈdindʒi] *a* 肮脏的;无生气的;昏暗的:a ～ manufacturing town 一座肮脏的工业城镇. a ～ room in a ～ boarding-house 昏暗的寄宿舍中一个昏暗的房间.[>dinginess]

din·ing [ˈdainiŋ] *n* [U]进餐,用饭.[<dine, v; >下四条]

din·ing-car [ˈdainiŋ kɑː] *n* [C]餐车.[<上条]

din·ing-hall [ˈdainiŋ hɔːl] *n* 大饭厅,大餐厅.[同上]

din·ing-room [ˈdainiŋ ruːm] *n* [C]食堂;餐室.[同前]

din·ing-table [ˈdaining teibl] *n* 餐桌.[同前]

din·ky [ˈdiŋki] *a* [口语]漂亮的;整洁的;精致的:What a ～ little hat! 多么精致的一顶小帽! [<苏格兰语 dink,trim]

din·ner [ˈdinə] *n* ①[U][C]正餐:It's time for ～ (～-time). 吃饭的时间到了. Have you had ～ yet? 你吃饭了没有? They were at ～ (having ～) when I called. 我去拜访时,他们正在吃饭. Shall we ask him to ～? 我们要请他吃饭吗? Four ～s at £5 a head. 请来四份,每份五镑的客饭. The ～ was badly served. 饭菜上得不好. ②宴会:Shall we give a ～ for (in honour of) the delegation? 我们要设宴招待代表团吗? [同 banquet][<dine, v;下四条]

[辨异] dinner 是指一天中主要的一顿西餐,有在中午用的,有在晚上用的,区别如下:

Meals 餐名	Meals 餐名	汉　译
breakfast	breakfast	早　餐
(early)dinner	lunch	午　餐
tea	tea	茶　点
supper	(late)dinner	晚　餐

dinner-bell [ˈdinəbel] *n* 通知开饭的钟(铃);吃饭铃.[<上条].

dinner-jacket [ˈdinəˌdʒækit] *n* 晚礼服(= [美] tuxedo)(在不很隆重的场合穿着,没有燕尾).[同上]

dinner-party [ˈdinə ˌpɑːti] *n* [C]宴会.[同前]

dinner-service [ˈdinə ˌsəːvis], **dinner-set** [ˈdinəset] *n* (一套)餐具.[同前]

di·no·saur [ˈdainəsɔː] *n* [C][动](古生物)恐龙.[<希腊语 deinos,terrible + sauros,lizard]

dint [dint] *n* ①[C]打痕;压痕. ②[U]打击;暴力,力量. ‖ ***by*** ～ ***of*** 凭…的力量,靠,凭借:He succeeded by ～ of hard work. 他凭苦干而成功.[古英语 dynt,blow]

di·o·cese [ˈdaiəsis] *n* [C]主教管区.[<希腊语 dia,through + oikos,house]

di·o·cesan [daiˈɔsisən] *a* 教区的.[<上条]

di·o·ra·ma [ˌdaiəˈrɑːmə] *n* [C]①西洋景,洋片. ②透视图书. ③实景模型:a ～ indicating how a dam and power-house will book on completion. 表示水坝和发电厂完工时的情形的实景模型.[di(a)- + (pan)-orama]

di·ox·ide [daiˈɔksaid] *n* [C][化]二氧化物:carbon ～ (CO_2)二氧化碳.

dip [dip] **I** (dipped, dipped [dipt]; dipping [ˈdipiŋ]) ❶ *vt* ①浸(一浸);沾(一沾):～ sheep 用消毒水洗羊. ～ candles 用灯芯沾溶脂以制蜡烛. ～ a garment 染衣服. ②降(一降即升起):～ a flag 行扬旗礼(将旗下降再升起,以示向另一船敬礼). ～ a courtesy 行一行屈膝礼. ～ the head-lights 使汽车前灯的光变暗. ③汲出,吸取,舀(out, up):～ water out of a boat 将船中的水舀出. ～ out soup with a ladle 用勺子舀(打)汤. They ～ped up the clear water. 他们汲出了

清澈的水. ❷ *vi* 浸(一浸);沉入,降到(某平面)以下:The seagull ~ped in the ocean. 这只海鸥在大洋上沾一沾水. The birds rose and ~ped in their flight. 鸟上下飞翔. The sun ~ped below the horizon. 太阳沉到地平线以下. The airplane ~ped until we could see the men in it. 飞机下降,低到我们能看见飞机里的人. ②倾斜;渐斜:The land ~s gently to the south. 地面向南方微微倾斜. ‖ ~ *sth in* (*into*) 沾(一沾),浸(一浸);插(一插):~ one's pen into (in) the ink 用笔尖蘸墨水. He ~ped his hand into the bag and brought out a handful of rice. 他把手伸进袋里取出一把米. ~ *into* 1)浸(一浸):~ into (under) water 浸一浸水. 2)掏取;吸取;涉猎:~ into one's purse 花某人的钱. ~ into the future 预想未来. ~ into a book 浏览一本书.

II *n* ①浸渍,蘸湿;泡(一泡):have (take, go for) a ~ in the sea 在海水里泡一泡. ②洗羊的消毒水. ③斜坡:a ~ in the road 路上的斜坡. a ~ among the hills 山中的斜坡. ④旗帜下降示敬的位置,点旗:at the ~ 在下降示敬的位置. ⑤[理]磁倾角(= magnetic ~),俯角:a ~ circle 磁倾仪. [>dipper, n]

diph·the·ri·a [dif'θiəriə] *n* Ⓤ[医]白喉(症)。[<希腊语 dipthera, leather]

diph·thong ['difθɔŋ] *n* Ⓒ双元音,复合元音(如 [au] [ɔi] [ei] [əu] 等). [<希腊语 di-, two + phthongos, sound]

di·plo·ma [di'pləumə] *n* Ⓒ毕业证书,文凭:get a ~ 取得毕业证书. a ~ in architecture 建筑系(科)毕业证书. [<希腊语 diplōma, folded letter]

di·plo·ma·cy [di'pləuməsi] *n* Ⓤ①外交. ②外交手腕:use ~ 使用外交手腕. [<下条]

dip·lo·mat ['dipləmæt] *n* 外交官. [<拉丁语 diploma, diploma; >上条;下三条]

dip·lo·mat·ic [ˌdiplə'mætik] *a* ①外交(上)的:the ~ service 外交界,外交官的总称. the ~ corps (body) 外交使团;一国首都的所有外交使节. a ~ agent 外交代理人. ~ illness 外交病. ~ privilege 外交特权. establish ~ relations at the ambassadorial rank 建立大使级外交关系. resume (sever) ~ relations 恢复(断绝)外交关系. ~ immunity 外交豁免权. ②有外交手腕的;老练的;圆滑的:a ~ answer 圆滑的答复. be ~ in dealing with people 对人有交际手腕. Try to be ~ when you refuse her invitation, so as not to cause bad feeling. 拒绝她的邀请时要比较婉转以免令人不愉快. [<上条;>下条]

dip·lo·mat·i·cal·ly [ˌdiplə'mætikəli] *ad* 外交上. [<上条]

di·plo·ma·tist [di'pləumətist] *n* ①外交家,外交官(如大使). ②有外交手腕的人,善于办交涉的人. [<diplomat]

dip·per ['dipə] *n* ①Ⓒ长柄勺;(挖土机等的)铲斗. ②浸制工人. ③【动】会潜水的鸟. ④[the D~]【动】1)(大熊星座的)北斗七星(= the BIg D~); 2)(小熊星座的)北斗七星(= the Little D~). ⑤略读者:There are few bona fide readers but many ~s. 真诚精读的人很少,但略读者却很多. ⑥【宗】浸礼会会友.

dip·so·ma·nia ['dipsəu'meinjə] *n* 酒狂,嗜酒狂. [<希腊语 dipsa, thirst + -mania]

dip·so·ma·ni·ac [ˌdipsəu'meiniæk] *n* 嗜酒狂患者. [<上条]

dip·stick ['dipstik] *n* 量杆,量尺;水位指示器;量油尺(= oil ~).

dip·ter·ous ['diptərəs] *a* ①[昆虫]双翅目的. ②[种子]二翅的,双羽的. [<希腊文 di-, two + pteron, wing]

dip·tych ['diptik] *n* ①(古)折褶双连书写板. ②折褶双连画(或雕刻品). [<希腊语 di- two + ptychē, fold]

dire ['daiə] *a* 可怕的;悲惨的:~ news 可怕的消息. ②极度的:be in ~ need of help 非常需要帮助. [拉丁语; >direful]

di·rect [di'rekt, dai'rekt] **I** *a* ①(空间上)径直的;直接的:in a ~ line 成一直线. Which is the most ~ way to Beijing? 哪条路去北京最直接? The bomb made a ~ hit on the bridge. 炸弹直接命中了那座桥梁. a ~ train 直达列车. a ~ flight from London to Australia 从伦敦到澳大利亚的直达飞行(航班). ~ rays of the sun 太阳的直射光线. ②(关系上)直接的,直系的:be in ~ contact with sb 跟某人直接联系. a ~ method 直接(教学)法. He's a ~ descendant of Confucius. 他是孔子的直系子孙. ③(态度上)直率的,直截了当的,坦白的,爽快的;He has a ~ way of speaking (doing things). 他说话直率(做事直截了当). He made a ~ answer to the charges brought against him. 他对于被指控的罪名做了直率的答复. ④(对比上)恰好的;正相反的:a ~ contradiction 恰好相反. the ~ opposite (contrary) 正相对;正相反.

II *ad* 直接地,一直:The train goes there ~. 火车直接开往那里. He came ~ to Beijing. 他直接来到北京. Send it ~ to me. 直接寄给我吧.

III ❶ *vt* ①管理;支配;指挥,指导:Who is ~ing the work? 谁在指导这项工作? There was no one to ~

the workmen. 没有人指挥工人. ②导演: Who ~ed the film? 这部电影是谁导演的? ③指示,命令: The officer ~ed his men to advance slowly. 那军官命令部下缓慢前进. The general ~ed an advance to be made (~ed that an advance should be made) the next morning. 将军下令翌晨进军. ❷ *vi* 指挥: Who ~ed the orchestra at yesterday's concert? 昨天音乐会(的管弦乐队)由谁指挥? ‖ ~ ***sb*** (***to***) 指点,指引: Can you ~ me to the station? 请问车站怎么走? She ~ed me wrongly. 她把我指引错了. ~ ***sth*** (***to***) 书写(邮件等)的地址: Shall I ~ the letter to his business address or to his home address? 这封信我写他的办公地址还是住宅地址? ~ ***sth to sb*** 指(针对)…说或写: My remarks were not ~ed to all of you. 我的话并非指你们全体说的. ~ ***to*** (***towards***) 指向: Please ~ your attention to what I am demonstrating. 请注意我的演示. We ~ed our steps towards home. 我们往回家的路上走. Our energies must be ~ed towards higher productivity. 我们必须努力谋求增产. [<拉丁语 dis-, apart + regere, to rule; >下七条: indirect, a; misdirect, vt]

di·rec·tion [di'rekʃən] *n* ①[C]方向,方面: He drove away in the ~ of a village. 他开车向一个村庄的方向驶去. The plane was flying in a northerly ~. 那飞机在向北飞行中. Fire-works could be seen in all ~s. 四处都可以看见烟火. Reforms are needed in numerous ~s. 许多方面需要改革. ②[U]方向,方位: a ~ finder 探向器,定向器. have a good (poor) sense of ~ 辨明方向(方位)的能力很强(差). What ~ does this house face? 这房子朝什么方向? ③倾向;方针: a new ~ in language teaching 语言教学的新倾向. ④[常用复]说明;地址: D~s about putting the parts together are printed on the cards. 如何组装零件,卡片上印有说明. Full ~s inside. 内附详细说明书. The letter was returned to the sender because the ~s were insufficient. 这封信因地址不详细而退还寄信人. ⑤管理,指导: He did the work under her ~. 他在她的指导下做这事. She feels the need of ~. 她感到需要有人指导她. [<direct, v]

di·rec·tive [di'rektiv] **I** *a* ①有方向性的,定向的,指向的. ②指示的,指导的.
II *n* [C]指令;指示. [同上]

di·rect·ly [di'rektli] **I** *ad* ①直接地: be ~ affected 直接受了影响. He's not ~ responsible. 他没有直接的责任. ②立刻: I'll come ~. 我立刻就来. ③[口语]很快;马上: He should be here ~ if you don't mind waiting. 请您稍等一会儿,他很快(马上)就会来的.
II *conj* [口语]一…就(= as soon as): D~ I had done it, I knew I had made a mistake. 我刚做完这事,就立即知道我做错了. [<direct, a]

di·rect·ness [di'rektnis] *n* [U]①径直. ②直接. ③直率. [同上]

di·rec·tor [di'rektə, dai'rektə] *n* ①指导者;(机关)负责人,首长: the ~ of a research institute 研究所所长. the D~ of the CIA (美国)中央情报局局长. a club ~ 俱乐部管理人. ②(团体)理事;(公司)董事: a board of ~s 理事会;董事会. a managing ~ 常务董事. ③(戏剧、电影)导演;(乐队)指挥: a film ~ 电影导演. an assistant ~ 副导演. ④【机】司动部分. [<direct, v]

di·rec·tor·ate [di'rektərit, dai'rektərit] *n* ①指导者,董事或导演的职位. ②董事会. [同上]

di·rec·to·ry [di'rektəri] *n* 姓名住址录(按字母顺序排列): a business ~ 工商人名录. a telephone ~ 电话簿. [同前]

dire·ful ['daiəful] *a* 可怕;悲惨. [<dire, a]

dirge ['dəːdʒ] *n* 挽歌,哀悼歌. [<拉丁语, dirige, direct]

dir·i·gi·ble ['diridʒəbl] **I** *a* 可驾驶的,可操纵的: a ~ balloon 飞艇,气艇,飞船(一般叫做 airship).
II *n* [C]飞艇,气艇,飞船. [见 direct]

dirk [dəːk] *n* [C]短剑,匕首.

dirn·dl ['dəːndl] *n* [C]紧身连衣裙. [<德语 Dirne, girl]

dirt [dəːt] *n* [U]①污物;烂泥;灰尘: His clothes were covered with ~. 他的衣服上满是脏东西. How can I get the ~ off the wall? 我怎样除掉墙上的脏东西呢? ②松土[定语]: ~ road 未经铺修的道路;泥土路. ③骂人话;下流行为. ‖ ***as cheap*** (***common***) ***as*** ~ (尤指妇女)粗野的,下贱的. ***fling*** (***throw***) ~ ***at sb*** 诽谤某人. ***treat sb like*** ~ 视某人如草芥. [<古斯堪的纳维亚语 dritr, excrement; >下五条]

dirt-cheap ['dəːt'tʃiːp] *a* & *ad* 几乎毫无价值的,贱如粪土的.

dirtfarm·er ['dəːt 'fɑːmə] *n* 自耕农. [反 gentleman farmer].

dirt·i·ness ['dəːtinis] *n* [U]①肮脏;龌龊. ②下流. [<dirty]

dirt-track ['dəːttræk] *n* (由泥土,煤渣铺成的)赛车跑道.

dirt·y ['dəːti] **I** *a* ①肮脏;龌龊: ~ hands 一双脏手. My dress is getting ~ and needs washing. 我的衣服脏

了要洗. a ～ road 泥泞的道路. ～ work 苦差事;欺骗. Repairing cars is a ～ job. 修(汽)车是个脏活. ②下流:a ～ fellow (talk) 下流人(话). ③卑鄙的,鄙夷的:do the ～ on sb [口语]以卑鄙手段对付某人. give sb a ～ look 向某人摆出一副鄙夷的脸色. ④恶劣的(天气);暴风雨的:The fishermen won't go out on such a ～ night. 渔民在这样的暴风雨之夜是不会出海的.

II ❶ *vt* 弄脏:Don't ～ your new dress. 不要弄脏你的新衣服. ❷ *vi* 变脏:White gloves ～ easily. 白手套容易脏. [<dirt]

dis- *pref* ①表示分离、除去:disburden 卸去. discolour 褪色. ②表示解除、解散:disengage 解脱. disband 解散. ③表示取消、否定:dishonest 不老实. disobey 不服从. disjoin 拆散. ④表示二,双:dissyllable 二音节词. [拼法:dis- 有时拼作 de- 或 di-;在 f 前拼作 dif]. [<拉丁语]

dis·a·bil·i·ty [ˌdisəˈbiliti] *n* ①[U]无能;无力;劳动能力丧失. ②[C]残废,残疾:Mr Hill has a ～ pension. 希尔先生获有伤残抚恤金. ③【法】无资格. [<下条;见 inability]

dis·a·ble [disˈeibl] *vt* ①[一般用于被动]使…残废:He was ～d in the war; he lost his left arm. 他在战争中残废了,失去了左臂. ②使不中用,使无能力:Old age ～d him for (from doing) work. 年迈使他不能工作了. I was ～d from walking by a fall off my bike. 我从自行车上摔下来后不能走路了. [<able; >上条;下条]

dis·a·bled [disˈeibld] *a* 丧失劳动力的;残废的:a ～ soldier 残废军人. a ～ ship 废船. [<上条]

dis·a·buse [ˌdisəˈbjuːz] *vt* 去除…的错误想法,使醒悟,纠正:If you think he's going to lend you money, I must ～ you. 如果你认为他要借钱给你,那你就(想)错了.

dis·ac·cord [ˌdisəˈkɔːd] **I** *n* 不和:～s among nations 国家间的不和.

II *vt* 和…不一致:Your theory ～s with my experience. 你的理论和我的经验不一致. [<accord]

dis·ad·van·tage [ˌdisədˈvɑːntidʒ] *n* ①[C]不利条件:advantages and ～s 利害得失. It is a ～ to be small when you're standing in a crowd to look at a football game. 站在人群中看足球比赛的时候,身材矮小是个不利条件. His inability to speak English puts him at a ～ when he attends international conferences. 他不能说英语,使他在参加国际会议时处于不利的地位. be taken at a ～ 被人乘隙攻击;被人钻了空子. under ～s 在不利条件下. rumours to his ～ 伤害其名誉的谣言. sell goods to ～ 亏本出售货物. It will be to our mutual ～. 这对我们彼此都不利. [<advantage;见下条]

dis·ad·van·ta·geous [disˌædvɑːnˈteidʒəs] *a* 不利的:What is ～ to John may be advantageous to Henry. 对约翰不利的事情也许对亨利有利. be in a ～ position 处于不利的地位. [<advantageous]

dis·af·fect·ed [ˌdisəˈfektid] *a* (对政府等)不满的;不忠的;(对个人)不服的:The people are becoming more and more ～ to (towards) the king. 人民对国王越来越不满. [<affect[1]]

dis·af·fec·tion [ˌdisəˈfekʃən] *n* [U](政治上的)不满;不忠;不服. [同上]

dis·af·for·est [ˌdisəˈfɔrist] *vt* ①砍伐…的森林. ②[英]【法】使…成为不受森林法约束的普通地. [<afforest]

dis·a·gree [ˌdisəˈgriː] *vi* ①意见不同;不和:Even friends sometimes ～. 即使是朋友,有时意见也不相同. The couple sometimes ～. 这对夫妇有时不和. ②不一致,不符:These two reports of the accident ～. 关于这次事故的两个报导不一致. ‖ ～ *with* 1)与…意见不同:I'm sorry to ～ with you (with your statement, with what you say). 对不起,我不同意你的意见. I ～ with him about (over, as to) what we ought to do. 在我们应该做什么这一点上,我跟他的意见不一致. 2)与…不一致,不符:The newspaper report ～s with the account on the radio. 报纸的报导与广播不同. 3)不适合:The food ～s with my taste. 这食物不合我的口味. The climate ～s with me. 这气候对我不相宜. [<agree; >disagreement;见下条]

dis·a·gree·a·ble [ˌdisəˈgriəbl] *a* ①令人不愉快的:What ～ weather! 好沉闷的天气! Food may be ～ to the taste! 食物可能不合口味. ②难相处的;脾气坏(大)的:a ～ fellow 一个脾气坏的人. [<agreeable;见下条]

dis·a·gree·ment [ˌdisəˈgriːmənt] *n* ①[C]意见不合的实例;小争执:～s between husbands and wives 夫妻间的小争执. ②[U]意见不合,不一致,不调和:be in ～ with sb (sth) 与某人意见不合(与某事物不调和). [<disagree]

dis·al·low [ˌdisəˈlau] *vt* 不许,不准;不承认,驳回:The judge ～ed the claim. 法官驳回该要求. The request for a new trial was ～ed. 上诉已被驳回. [<allow].

dis·ap·pear [ˌdisəˈpiə] *vi* ①不见,失踪:appear and ～ 出没. The sun ～ed behind a dark cloud. 太阳在一片

乌云后不见了. My keys have ~ed off the table. 我的钥匙放在桌上不见了. ②消散,消失:These beautiful birds are fast ~ing. 这些美丽的鸟儿正在迅速消失. Let's hope our difficulties will soon ~. 希望我们的困难不久便可以消除. The snow soon ~ed. 雪很快地融化了. [<appear]

dis·ap·pear·ance [ˌdisəˈpiərəns] *n* 不见,消失. [<appearance;见上条]

dis·ap·point [ˌdisəˈpɔint] *vt* ①令(人)失望,使(人)扫兴:I'm sorry to ~ you, but I can't come after all. 对不起使你失望,但我还是不能来. Please don't ~ me again. 请不要再使我失望. ②打乱(计划等);挫折:I'm sorry to ~ your plans. 我打乱了你的计划,很感抱歉. ~ sb's hopes 使某人的希望落空. [<appoint]

dis·ap·point·ed [ˌdisəˈpɔintid] *a* 失望了的,落空了的;受了挫折的;失恋的:a ~ hope 落空的希望. Since he lost the election he is a ~ man. 他因为落选而失望. We were ~ to learn (~ when we heard) that you could not come. 听说你不能来,我们感到失望. We were ~ that you could not come. 你不能来,使我们失望. Are you very ~ about (at) losing the race? 你这次竞赛没有取胜很失望吗? I was much ~ at his absence. 他不在,我很失望. My parents will be ~ in (with) me if I fail the examination. 如果我这次考试失败,我父母将会对我失望. be ~ in love 失恋. I have been ~ of (in) my hopes. 我的希望已经落了空. I was ~ of the car. 车子等不到,我感到失望. I am ~ with my new bicycle. 我对我的新自行车不满意. [<上条]

[辨异] 1) be disappointed at … 是因不满意某一事实、某一行为而感到失望. 2) be disappointed in … 是对某人、某事不合理想而感到失望. 3) be disappointed of … 是因得不到什么而感到失望.

dis·ap·point·ing [ˌdisəˈpɔintiŋ] *a* 令人失望的:What ~ news! 多么令人失望的消息! Your examination marks are rather ~; I hoped you would do better. 你的考试分数有点令人失望,我原希望你考得好些. [<同上]

[辨异] 1) disappointed 失望的,失意的:a disappointed man 失意的人. 2) disappointing 令人失望的,扫兴的:The weather has been disappointing this summer. 今夏的天气叫人很不痛快.

dis·ap·point·ment [ˌdisəˈpɔitmənt] *n* ①[U]失望:He suffered ~ in love. 他失恋了. ②[C]令人失望者,败兴事:The child is a ~ to his parents. 这孩子真使他父母失望. ‖ *to sb's* ~ 令人失望的是:To his ~, the answer did not come. 叫他失望的是回信还没有来. [<同前]

dis·ap·pro·ba·tion [ˈdisˌæprəuˈbeiʃən] *n* [U]不赞同:He showed great ~ at my suggestion. 他对我的建议表示很不赞同. [<approbation]

dis·ap·prov·al [ˌdisəˈpruːvəl] *n* [U]不许可;不赞成;不同意:He shook his head in ~. 他摇头表示不赞成. [<approval;见下条]

dis·ap·prove [ˌdisəˈpruːv] ❶ *vt* 不许可,不批准,不赞成,不满;指责:The court ~d the verdict. 法庭不赞成陪审团的裁决. The authorities ~d the plan. 当局(领导)没有批准这个计划. ❷ *vi* 不赞成,反对(尤其出于道德等的理由)(of):He ~s of ladies's smoking; in fact he ~s very strongly. 他反对妇女抽烟,的确他是极力反对的. I'm sorry I must ~ of your action. 对不起,我不能赞成你的行动. [<approve]

dis·arm [disˈɑːm] ❶ *vt* ①缴械;解除武装:The police captured the bandits and ~ed them. 警察捉住了强盗并缴获了他们的武器. ②消除(敌意、怀疑等);缓和(批评、攻击):I felt angry, but her smiles ~ed me. 我很生气,但她一笑使我的怒气消失了. ❷ *vi* 裁军:Which superpower will be the first to ~? 哪一个超级大国将首先裁减军备? [<arm 武装;见下条]

dis·ar·ma·ment [disˈɑːməmənt] *n* general and complete ~ 全面彻底的裁减军备. ~ conference 裁军会议. [<armament;见上条]

dis·arm·ing [disˈɑːmiŋ] *a* 使人消除敌意(怀疑、怒气等)的. [<disarm]

dis·ar·range [ˌdisəˈreindʒ] *vt* 扰乱,弄乱:~ sb's plans 扰乱某人的计划. The wind ~d her hair. 风吹乱了她的头发. [<arrange]

dis·ar·range·ment [ˌdisəˈreindʒmənt] *n* 扰乱,紊乱.

dis·ar·ray [ˌdisəˈrei] **I** *vt* 弄乱,扰乱:The child ~ed the bedcovers. 那孩子弄乱了床罩.

II *n* [U]混乱:The troops were in ~. 军队混乱. [<array]

dis·as·so·ci·ate [ˌdisəˈsəuʃieit] ❶ *vt* 使分离,使分解,使分裂(= dissociate):He ~d himself from the business. 他脱离了那事业. ❷ *vi* 分离,分裂,脱离关系:He deliberately ~d from the circle of his old friends. 他存心跟他那一群老朋友脱离关系. [<associate]

dis·as·so·ci·a·tion [ˌdisəˌsəuʃiˈeiʃən] *n* ①分离;无关系:~ of ideas 将各种观念分开. the false ~ of the individual and the social 个人与社会的错误的分离. ②【化】分离:electrolytic ~ 电解分离. [同上]

dis·as·ter [diˈzɑːstə, diˈzæstə] *n* [C][U]①自然灾害,灾

难,祸患,事故:a railroad ~ 铁路(发生的)事故. They kept a record of earthquake ~s. 他们记录地震所发生的灾难. ②完全失败:His skilful direction saved the play from being an unqualified ~. 他巧妙的导演挽救了那场戏免于完全失败. [<拉丁语 dis- + astrum, star; >下条]

[辨异] disaster, calamity, catastrophe 均指造成不幸与损失的灾难. disaster 指大破坏、痛苦或伤亡. calamity 强调灾难引起的悲痛以及对于损失的感觉. catastrophe 强调感到灾难结局悲惨,无法补救.

dis·as·trous [di'zɑ:strəs] ***a*** 招致灾难的:~ floods 损害重大的水灾. [<上条]

dis·a·vow [ˌdisə'vau] ***vt*** 不承认;推翻(前言),抵赖:He ~ed any share in the plot. 他否认参与这项阴谋. [<avow, vt]

dis·band [dis'bænd] ❶ ***vt*** 解散(军队):The army was ~ed when the war came to an end. 战争结束时,军队即被解散. ❷ ***vi*** 解散;溃散:The company gave its last performance in 1943 and has since ~ed. 那剧团在1943年做了最后一次公演后便解散了. The enemy troops ~ed in the greatest disorder. 敌军土崩瓦解. [<band, n]

dis·be·lief ['disbi'li:f] ***n*** [U]不信;不信仰. [<belief;见下条]

dis·be·lieve ['disbi'li:v] ❶ ***vt*** 不相信:~ a story 怀疑某事件(的真实性). ❷ ***vi*** 不信仰:He ~s in God. 他不信仰上帝. [<believe;见上条]

dis·bud [dis'bʌd] ***vt*** 疏芽,疏蕾(以改进花的质量). [dis- + bud]

dis·bur·den [dis'bə:dn] ❶ ***vt*** ①卸下(负担);消除:~ a donkey 卸下驴子的重担. ~ sb of grief 消除某人的忧虑. ②吐露(心怀):~ one's mind to 向…吐露心怀. ❷ ***vi*** 卸货:The vessels are ~ing. 船只正在卸货. [<burden, vt]

dis·burse [dis'bə:s] ***vt*** 支出;拨(款):A sum of 100,000 yuan is ~d from the National Treasury as a subsidy for the hospital. 由国库支拨十万元津贴给该医院. [<古法语;>下条]

dis·burse·ment [dis'bə:smənt] ***n*** ①[U]支出. ②[C]支出额. [>上条]

disc [disk] ***n*** = disk.

dis·card[1] [dis'kɑ:d] ❶ ***vt*** 垫(牌);丢掉;抛弃(情人等);解雇(雇员等);破除(成见等):~ this for that 抛弃这个要那个. ~ old beliefs 抛弃旧信仰. be ~ed by history 被历史所抛弃. ❷ ***vi*** (牌戏)垫牌. [dis- + card]

dis·card[2] ['diskɑ:d] ***n*** ①垫牌;垫出的牌. ②抛弃;被抛弃的人(物). ‖ ***go into the*** ~ 被淘汰:Sword and spear and battle-ax have gone into the ~ of time. 刀枪剑戟已被时代所淘汰. ***throw into the*** ~ 使…成为无用的东西:The scientist's discovery threw the old theory into the ~. 这位科学家的发现,使这个旧理论成为无用的东西. [见上条]

dis·cern [di'sə:n] ❶ ***vt*** ①看出;认识,认出,理会,察觉:We ~ed the figure of a man clinging to the mast of the wrecked ship. 我们看到一个人紧抱在破船的桅杆上. ~ a ray of hope 看出一线希望. He was just able to ~ the road in the dark. 在黑暗中他只能分辨出道路. I soon ~ed that the man was lying. 我很快就发现这人在说谎. It was difficult to ~ which of them to blame. 很难分辨他们之中应该责备哪一个. ②辨别,识别:~ the difference between A and B 辨别甲乙间的差异. ~ good from evil 识别善恶. ~ the meaning of these words 辨别这些字的意义. ❷ ***vi*** 辨别:~ between right and wrong 明辨是非. ~ between truth and falsehood 辨别真伪. [<拉丁语 dis-, apart + cernere, to separate; >下三条]

dis·cern·ible [di'sə:nəbl] ***a*** 可辨别的,辨别得出的. [<上条;>[反] indiscernible]

dis·cern·ing [di'sə:niŋ] ***a*** 有见识的;明智的:a ~ man (mind) 一个有见识的人(头脑). [<discern]

dis·cern·ment [di'sə:nmənt] ***n*** 见识,识别;鉴别;辨别;明智:He showed great ~ in his choice of wine. 在选择酒上他显示了很大的鉴别能力. [同上]

dis·charge [dis'tʃɑ:dʒ] **I** ❶ ***vt*** ①卸(货);起(货):~ a cargo (from a ship) 起货上岸. ~ a ship (of her cargo) 卸下船上货物. ②放射,发射;放出,排出:~ (an arrow from) a bow (张弓)射箭. ~ (a shot from) a gun 开炮. Lightning is caused by clouds discharging electricity. 闪电是由云层放电所造成的. The wound is still discharging pus. 伤口还在流脓. Factory chimneys ~ smoke into the atmosphere. 工厂的烟囱往上空冒烟. ③卸除;解除(职务);释放;遣散;让(某人)离去:~ soldiers 遣散士兵. ~ a patient from hospital as cured 让一痊愈病人出院. The accused man was found not guilty and was ~ed. 这被告被判无罪而被释放. ~ sb from obligations 卸去某人的责任. be ~d (from) the service 被解除职务. ④清偿:~ one's debts 清偿债务. ❷ ***vi*** ①卸货:The ship is discharging. 这船在卸货. ②放出;流出:The water pipes ~ freely. 水管畅流. ③出脓:An ulcer is discharging. 溃疡在流脓. ④发射:The soldiers loaded and ~d with

great rapidity. 士兵们迅速装子弹发射. ‖ ~ (*itself*) *into* 流注:The Nile ~s (itself) (= flows) into the Mediterranean. 尼罗河注入地中海. ~ *oneself of one's duty* 履行(尽)(义务).

II *n* ①卸货:How long will the ~ of cargo take? 卸货需要多少时间? ~ afloat 船上卸货. ②发射;爆炸:The dynamite ~ could be heard for a mile. 火药的爆炸声一英里以内都能听到. ③释放;放行:The prisoners were glad to get their ~s. 犯人们获得释放都很高兴. ④放电:a ~ of electricity 放电. ⑤流出,排出,放出;解除流出物,排泄物;流量:The ~ of water from the reservoir is carefully controlled. 水库放水是受到严格控制的. be ready for the ~ from the hospital 随时皆可出院. ~ from the ears (eyes, nose) 耳屎(眼屎,鼻涕). the ~ of contract 契约的解除. one's ~ from an obligation 责任的解除. ⑥履行:the ~ of duties 义务的履行. ‖ ~ *off* 放电完毕(终止),无放电,排气中断. ~ *on* 正在放电(排气),放电期间. [<拉丁语 dis-, from + carrus, wagon]

dis·charge-key [dis'tʃɑːdʒ'kiː] *n* 放电键.

dis·charg·er [dis'tʃɑːdʒə] *n* ①卸货人;卸货的器具. ②发射者,射手. ③排出装置. ④履行者. ⑤放电器. [<discharge]

dis·charge-tube [dis'tʃɑːdʒ'tjuːb] *n* 【机】放电(充气,闸流)管.

dis·charge valve [dis'tʃɑːdʒ 'vælv] *n* 【机】放气活门;排水阀.

dis·ci·ple [di'saipl] *n* 弟子,门徒,信徒. ‖ *the* (*Twelve*) *D~s* 耶稣十二门徒,十二宗徒. [<拉丁语 discere, learn; >discipline]

dis·ci·pli·nar·i·an [ˌdisipli'neəriən] *n* 遵守(执行)纪律的人:a good (strict, poor) ~ 能(严格,不能)遵守(执行)纪律的人:The teacher is a formidable ~. 这位老师对纪律抓得很严. [<同下]

dis·ci·pli·nar·y ['disiplinəri] *a* ①纪律的;惩戒性的:~ barracks [美军]惩戒所. ~ punishment 纪律处分. take ~ action (measures) 采取纪律措施,实行处分. ②训练上的. [<下条]

dis·ci·pline ['disiplin] **I** *n* ①[U]训练,锻炼(尤指在精神、道德方面):be under perfect ~ 受优良(严格)的训练. Some teachers maintain ~ more strictly than others. 有些教师管教学生较其他教师严格. ②[U]纪律:labour ~ 劳动纪律. military ~ 军(风)纪. a commission for ~ inspection 纪律检查委员会. The army is strict in ~. 这支军队纪律严明. ③[U]惩戒. ④[C]训练(方)法:Questions and answers are a good ~ in language teaching. 在语言教学中问答法是一种很好的训练. ⑤[C]学科;科目.

II *vt* ①训练;锻炼:Their orderliness showed that they had been well ~d. 他们井井有条,显示他们曾经受过良好的训练. ②惩戒:Is it right to ~ a child for bad behaviour? 因小孩行为不好而惩罚他是对的吗? [<disciple; >self-discipline; undisciplined]

dis·claim [dis'kleim] *vt* ①放弃(权利):She ~ed any share in the invention. 她放弃在这项发明中应享有的一份权利. ②不认领(东西):He ~ed the ownership of the dog. 他否认这只狗是他的. ③不承认(责任等):~ responsibility for sth 否认对某事有责任. [<claim, vt; >下条]

dis·claim·er [dis'kleimə] *n* [C]①否认者,弃权者:a ~ of the authorship 否认自己是作者. ②否认的声明或文件:issue (send sb) a ~ 发表(致某人)否认的声明. [<上条]

dis·close [dis'kləuz] *vt* ①揭开;揭露(发);使显露:Open a box and ~ its contents. 打开盒子显露出里面的东西. ~ illegal activities 揭露非法活动. ②透露,泄露:This letter ~s a secret. 这封信泄露了一个秘密. a ~d ballot 无封投票. ~ one's intentions 表明心意. [<close, v]

dis·clo·sure [dis'kləuʒə] *n* ①[U]泄露;暴露;(发明等的)公开. ②[C]暴露出的事情:She made several surprising ~s about her past life. 她暴露了自己过去生活中几件令人惊讶的事情. [<上条]

disco ['diskəu] *n* 迪斯科[口语](= discothèque).

dis·col·o(u)r [dis'kʌlə] ❶ *vt* 使变色;使褪色;弄脏:Smoke has discolored the building. 这座建筑的颜色被烟熏脏了. walls ~ed by damp 被湿气沾污的墙壁. ❷ *vi* 变色,褪色:Many materials ~ if exposed to bright sunshine. 许多布料如曝露在强烈的阳光下就会褪色. [<colour, v]

dis·col·o(u)r·a·tion [disˌkʌlə'reiʃən] *n* [U][C]变色;褪色;染污;变色之处;污点. [<上条]

dis·com·fit [dis'kʌmfit] *vt* ①挫败,打击:~ an opponent's plans 打乱对方的计划. ②使混乱,搅乱:The teacher was completely ~ed by the unexpected question. 教师被那意外的问题完全搅乱. [<拉丁语 dis- + conficere, prepare; >下条]

dis·com·fi·ture [dis'kʌmfitʃə] *n* 挫折;失望;狼狈. [<上条]

dis·com·fort [dis'kʌmfət] **I** *n* ①[U]不舒适;不快,难过:One has to bear a little ~ while travelling. 旅行时总要忍受一点小小的不舒适. ②[C]不快的事;不便;

艰难困苦：Think of the ～s endured by explorers in the Antarctic. 试想一想南极探险家忍受的艰难困苦.

II *vt* 使不舒适；使难过：The tart reply did not ～ him. 那尖酸刻薄的回答并没有使他难过.［<comfort, v］

dis·com·mode［ˌdiskəˈməud］*vt*［正式用语］使不方便；使为难，使烦恼：His late arrival ～d us. 他很晚到达，使我们很不方便.［dis- ＋ 拉丁语 commodare, make suitable］

dis·com·pose［ˌdiskəmˈpəuz］*vt* 使不安，使烦恼；使失常：Don't let their jeers ～ you. 不要让他们的讥笑使你不安.［<compose, vt］

dis·con·cert［ˌdiskənˈsəːt］*vt* ①使狼狈，使感到很窘：Mr X was ～ed to discover that he had gone to the office without putting in his false teeth. X 先生发现他未戴假牙而来办公室感到很窘. ②挫败；打乱（计划等）.［<concert, vt］

dis·con·nect［ˌdiskəˈnekt］*vt* 拆开，使分离：You should ～ the TV set (e.g. by pulling out the plug) before you make adjustments inside it. 你应将电视机的插头先拔掉，然后做内部的调整.［<connect, v］

dis·con·nect·ed［ˌdiskəˈnektid］*a*（指演说或写作）无系统的；不连贯的：make a few ～ remarks 说了几句不连贯的话.［<connected, a］

dis·con·so·late［disˈkɔnsəlit］*a* 忧郁的，闷闷不乐的；哀伤的；凄凉的；暗淡的：his ～ face 他闷闷不乐的面孔. He is ～ about (at) the death of his little bird. 他的小鸟死了使他十分哀伤. ～ hills 凄凉的群山。～ prospect 暗淡的前景.［<console, vt］

dis·con·tent［ˌdiskənˈtent］**I** *n* Ⓤ不满（意）；不知足：breed ～ 引起不满.

II *vt* 令（人）不满：He is ～ed with his present job. 他对于现在的工作不满意. be ～ed with sb 对某人不满.［<content²］

dis·con·tin·u·ance［ˌdiskənˈtinjuəns］*n* 停止，中止，中断；废止，放弃：the ～ of business 停止营业. an intercourse renewed after many years' ～ 中断多年之后又恢复的交往.［<continuance］

dis·con·tin·u·a·tion［ˈdiskənˌtinjuˈeiʃən］*n* ＝ discontinuance.

dis·con·tin·ue［ˈdiskənˈtinju(ː)］❶ *vt* 中断，间断；中止，停止；【法】撤销：～ a newspaper 不续订报. He soon ～d writing to me. 不久他不再写信给我了. ❷ *vi* 中止；停刊：The magazine will ～ after the next issue. 这杂志下一期之后将停刊.［<continue, v；见下条］

dis·con·ti·nu·ity［ˈdisˌkɔntiˈnjuː(ː)iti］*n* 不连续；间断：From chapter to chapter there is a sense of ～. 章与章之间都有不连续的感觉.［<continuity, n］

dis·con·tin·u·ous［ˈdiskənˈtinjuəs］*a* 不连续的；间断的：The boy received a very jumbled and ～ schooling. 那男孩受了很杂而不连续的教育.［<continuous］

dis·cord I［ˈdiskɔːd］*n* ⓊⒸ①不和；不一致；［反 concord］：What has brought ～ into the family? 什么事情使得这一家人争吵？②【乐】不谐和音［反 harmony］.

II［disˈkɔːd］*vi* 不和；不合：Several of his disclosures ～ strongly with my personal knowledge. 他所透露的事实中有若干跟我个人的了解有很大的出入.［<拉丁语 dis-, apart ＋ cor, heart］

dis·cord·ant［disˈkɔːdənt］*a* ①不调和的；不一致的：～ opinions 分歧的意见. ②不和谐的：～ tones 不和谐的音调.［<上条］

dis·co·thèque［ˈdiskətek］（＝［口语］disco）**I** *n* 夜总会；（播放流行歌曲唱片的）"迪斯科"舞厅.

II *vi* 在迪斯科舞厅内跳舞. ‖ ～ ***dress*** 迪斯科装（尤指一种低领、黑底色、底边有褶的短女装）.

dis·count I［ˈdiskaunt］*n* 折扣：allow ten per cent ～ (on the price of goods)（按照货价）打九折. We give a ～ for cash. 现金交易可打折扣. ‖ ***at a*** ～（商品）有折扣；（股票等）跌至票面价格以下；（事物方面）不受欢迎：sell at a ～ of fifteen per cent 八五折出售. Superstitions are at a ～ today. 迷信的习俗今天已不受欢迎. His continual complaints must be taken at a ～. 他连续不停地抱怨，我们不应完全置信.

II［ˈdiskaunt, disˈkaunt］*vt* ①打折扣：～ five percent for cash payment 现金付款，打九五折. ②（持票人或受票人）将（票据）贴现：～ ninety-day notes 将九十天的期票贴现. ③打着折扣听，低估：～ a rumour 不全信谣言.［<count, v］

［辨异］ discount 和汉语的折扣不同. 汉语以折价后所剩余的十分之几的分数，说明其折扣；英语则以所减的百分比说明其折扣. 10% discount 九折. 25% discount 七五折.

dis·coun·te·nance［disˈkauntinəns］*vt* ①不赞成：Teachers ～d smoking by the students. 教师们不赞成学生吸烟. ②使（人）惭愧.［<countenance, vt］

dis·cour·age［disˈkʌridʒ］*vt* ①叫（人）气馁；令（人）泄气：Don't let one failure ～ you; try again. 不要因为一次失败而气馁，再试试看. He is easily ～d by difficulties and obstacles. 他遇到困难和阻碍就容易泄气. He

is ～d in his enterprise. 他对于事业抱着悲观.[反 encourage] ②阻碍,妨碍;劝阻:We tried to ～ him from climbing the mountain without a guide. 我们设法劝他没有向导不要去爬山. The wet weather ～d people from going to the sports meet. 雨天阻碍人们去看运动会. Low prices ～ industry. 低物价妨碍工业发展.[<courage;>下条]

dis·cour·age·ment [dis'kʌridʒmənt] *n* ①U 气馁;扫兴:There are moments of ～ in us all. 我们大家都会有气馁的时刻. ②C 挫折;扫兴的事;障碍:Good laws present every ～ to vice. 良好的法律足以防止罪恶发生. ③U 阻止:the encouragement of free enterprise and ～ of monopolies 对于自由企业的鼓励和对垄断独占的阻止.[<上条]

dis·course I [dis'kɔːs, 'diskɔːs] *n* ①C 讲话,演说;论说:make a stirring ～ 作了一次激动人心的演讲. ②U [稍古]会谈;谈话:Let your ～ with men of business be short and comprehensive. 你对企业界人士的谈话务必简短而有概括性.

II [dis'kɔːs] *vi* 谈话. ‖ ～ ***on*** (***upon***)[正式用语,通常为详细地]谈论,讲述:The scholar ～d at great length on the poetic style of John Keats. 这位学者详细地论述了约翰·济慈诗的风格.[<拉丁语 dis-from + currere, to run]

dis·cour·te·ous [dis'kəːtjəs] *a* 无礼貌的;失礼的:It was ～ of you to arrive late. 你迟到是失礼的.[<courteous;见下条]

dis·cour·te·sy [dis'kəːtisi] *n* ①U 无礼;失礼:She complained of inattention and ～ on the part of her students. 她埋怨她的学生的无礼和粗心. ②C 失礼的行为.[<courtesy;见上条]

dis·cov·er [dis'kʌvə] *vt* ①发见,发现;发觉:Columbus ～ed America. 哥伦布发现美洲. It was ～ed among waste paper. 这是在废纸堆中发现的. It was never ～ed how he died. 他是如何死去的,始终未被发现. We suddenly ～ed it was too late to catch the train. 我们突然发觉已来不及赶上火车了. We have ～ed him to be (用 that he is 代替 him to be 更为常见) untrustworthy. 我们已发觉他很不可靠. ②[罕]揭露;暴露.[<cover, vt;>下条;undiscovered]

dis·cov·er·y [dis'kʌvəri] *n* ①U 发见,发现;发觉:a voyage of ～ (企图)有所发现的航海. the ～ of America by Columbus 哥伦布的发现美洲. ②C 发现或发明的东西:Many a young Chinese scientist has made many wonderful discoveries in science of late years. 近年来有不少中国的青年科学家在科学上作出了很多惊人的发现.[<上条]

dis·cred·it [dis'kredit] I *n* ①U 疑惑:throw ～ on a statement 对声明表示怀疑. ②U 不信任;不名誉:If you continue to behave in this way, you will bring ～ upon yourself. 如果你继续做这样的行为,你会玷污了你的名誉. ③C (一种)耻辱:Don't be a ～ to your school. 不要给你们的学校丢脸.

II *vt* ①怀疑;不相信:～ what he said 不相信他的话. His theories were ～ed by scientists. 他的理论受科学家们的怀疑. ②使丢脸 His conduct ～s him. 他的行为使他见不得人.[<credit;>下条]

dis·cred·it·a·ble [dis'kreditəbl] *a* 损害信用的;有损名誉的.[<上条]

dis·creet [dis'kriːt] *a* 审慎,谨慎:be ～ in word 说话谨慎. maintain a ～ silence 保持慎重的沉默. 见 discretion [见 discern;>反 indiscreet]

di·screp·an·cy [dis'krepənsi] *n* U C 不符合;差异;脱节:a ～ between theory and practice 理论和实际的脱节. You said you paid £5 and the bill says £3; how do you explain the ～? 你说你付了五镑,可账单上写的是三镑,你怎么解释这种不符合实际的现象呢?[<拉丁语 dis-, from + crepare, to rattle]

di·screte [di'skriːt] *a* ①离散的,分立的:～ particles 分立的质点. ②不连续的,无联系的:A nebula is really a ～ mass of innumerous stars. 一团星云实际上是无数星体不连续的集合体.[见 discern]

di·scre·tion [di'skreʃən] *n* U ①谨慎;考虑周到:You will have an accident if you don't show more ～ in driving your car. 驾驶汽车时,你如不加谨慎,就会发生意外. 见 discreet. ②自由选择或决定:Use your ～. 你自己斟酌吧. It is within your own ～. 这事可由你自己决定. ‖ ***at*** ～ 随意地:allow students to come and go at ～ 允许学生们随意来来去去. ***at the*** ～ ***of*** 凡…随意决定:This fund will be used at the ～ of the manager. 此款如何使用由厂长决定. ***D～ is the better part of valour.*** (谚)勇敢贵审慎(不做无谓冒险的借口). years (age) of ～ 【法】解事年龄;责任年龄;成年(英国法律规定为 14 岁).[见上条;>下条;反 indiscretion]

di·scre·tion·a·ry [dis'kreʃənəri] *a* 可自行处理(决定)的:an official with ～ power 有擅自处理权的官员.[<上条]

dis·crim·in·ate [dis'krimineit] ❶ *vt* 区别,鉴别,识别:He can ～ minute variations in tone. 他能辨别出音调的细微变化. ❷ *vi* 区别对待:～ in favour of the students 优待学生. ‖ ～ ***against*** 歧视:They ～ against

the coloured races. 他们歧视有色人种. ~ ***one thing from another***; ~ ***between two things*** 区别(辨别)两种事物: ~ cloud from fog = ~ between cloud and fog 区别云和雾. [见 discern; >下条; indiscrimi-nate, a]

dis·crim·ina·tion [dis'krimi'neiʃən] ***n*** U ①辨别,区别,分别: Some people don't make ~ in their choice of books. 有些人看书不加区别. ②差别待遇;歧视: There is still ~ against the black people there. 在那里对黑人仍有歧视. ③鉴别力: a man of ~ 有鉴别力的人. [<上条]

dis·cur·sive [di'skəːsiv] ***a*** ①无层次的;散漫的: a ~ talk 东拉西扯的谈话. His style is ~. 他的文体散乱无章. ②【哲】推论的. [见 discourse]

dis·cus ['diskəs] ***n*** 【体】铁饼: throw a ~ 掷铁饼. the ~ throw (throwing) 掷铁饼(运动). [<希腊语 diskos]

dis·cuss [dis'kʌs] ***vt*** [常跟 with] 讨论: ~ a question with sb 与某人讨论一问题. ~ (with one's friends) what to do (how to do it, how sth should be done) (与友人)商讨做何事(如何做一事). The committee ~ed the matter from all conceivable angles. 委员会从各种角度讨论了那件事. [<拉丁语 dis-, apart + quatere, to shake]

[辨异] discuss, argue, debate 均指同别人谈论某事. discuss 强调考虑问题的各方面: We discussed the best road to take. 我们讨论能选取的最好途径. argue 指站在一边,然后举出事实和理由为它辩护. I argued for taking the new highway. 我主张走新公路. debate 是辩论的意思,辩论者明显地分为两边,公开争论一问题: The doctors debated the usefulness of the new medicines for curing AIDS. 医生们对于治疗艾滋病的新药展开辩论.

dis·cus·sion [di'skʌʃən] ***n*** U C 讨论;议论: We had a long ~ before we came to an agreement. 在成立协定前,我们商讨很久. His sudden disappearance caused much ~. 他的突然失踪引起议论纷纷. When will the matter come up for ~? 此事将于何时提出讨论? ‖ ***under*** ~ 在讨论中: The question is still under ~. 这问题还在讨论中. [<上条]

dis·dain [dis'dein] **I** ***vt*** ①轻视;藐视: We should ~ flattery. 我们应轻视谄媚. He ~ed to notice the insult. 他不屑计较这侮辱. ~ to reply 不屑回答.

II ***n*** 轻视;藐视: No one likes to be treated with ~. 谁也不喜欢受到轻视. [<拉丁语 dis-, not + dignari, deign; >下条]

dis·dain·ful [dis'deinful] ***a*** 轻视的;蔑视的;傲慢的: ~ looks 轻视的样子. She walked out with a ~ toss of the head. 她傲慢地抬起头走了出去. [<上条]

dis·ease [di'ziːz] ***n*** U C 疾病: a serious ~ 重病. a ~ in the chest (of the skin) 胸腔(皮肤)病. catch some ~ 生病. D~ is usually caused by germs. 疾病一般是由病菌引起的. The business of doctors is to prevent and cure ~s. 医生的职责为预防和治疗疾病. [<古法语 des-, dis- + aise, ease; >下条]

[辨异] illness 和 disease 往往用法相似,但 illness 指生病的状态和时间,这种病可能是由一种 disease 引起的,能够感染、传给别人,而为医学所研究的则都是 diseases.

dis·eased [di'ziːzd] ***a*** 患病的: the ~ part 患部. ~d vines 有病害的葡萄树. ~d in body and mind 身心不健康的. [<上条]

dis·em·bark ['disim'bɑːk] ***vt*** & ***vi*** 上岸;使(士兵等)登陆;(向岸上)卸(货): ~ troops 使军队登陆. The troops ~ed. 军队登陆了. [<embark, v]

dis·em·bod·y ['disim'bɔdi] ***vt*** [主要用过去分词]使(灵魂等)脱离肉体: a disembodied spirit 游魂. a disembodied ideal 脱离现实的理想. [<embody]

dis·en·chant ['disin'tʃɑːnt] ***vt*** ①使(人)清醒: The reality ~ed him of his idealistic hopes. 现实使他从理想主义的梦幻中清醒过来. ②使不再着迷: He's ~ed with her. 他对她不再着迷. [<enchant]

dis·en·cum·ber ['disin'kʌmbə] ***vt*** [跟 from, of]使…摆脱;使…解脱: ~ the mind from (of) prejudice 消除成见. ~ one's mind from (of) cares 消除烦恼. be ~ed of his heavy responsibilities 卸下他的重责. [<encumber]

dis·en·gage ['disin'geidʒ] ❶ ***vt*** ① ~ a man from the promise of marriage 使一个人解除他的婚约. ②放开;解脱: The mother ~d her hand from that of the sleeping child. 妈妈把她的手从睡着的孩子的手中抽出来. ③【化】使游离. ④使脱离战斗. ❷ ***vi*** 脱出;松开: ~ from evil associations 断绝不良的交往关系. disengaging clutch 脱开式离合器. disengaging rod 分离(停车)杆. [<engage; >下条]

dis·en·tan·gle ['disin'tæŋgl] ❶ ***vt*** 解开;解决(纠纷);清理: ~ a snare of thread 解开线结. ~ truth from falshood 去伪存真. ❷ ***vi*** 解开;松开: Shake your line and let it ~ gradually. 摇一摇你的绳子让它慢慢地解开. [<entangle]

dis·fa·vo(u)r ['dis'feivə] **I** ***n*** U 冷遇;简慢;嫌弃: Mary seems to look upon (regard, view) John with

～. 玛丽好像不喜欢约翰. John seems to be (have) fallen into ～ with Mary. 约翰好像不受玛丽喜欢了. regard sth with ～ 不赞成某事.

II *vt* 冷待;疏远;嫌弃;不中意:His behaviour was ～ed by most people. 他的行为为大多数人所轻视. [<favour]

dis·fig·ure [dis'figə] *vt* 毁(容);损坏(形象):Beautiful scenery is often ～d by ugly advertising sings. 美丽的风景常被丑陋的广告牌所损坏. a face ～d by an ugly scar 被难看的伤疤所毁的面貌. [<figure, n]

dis·fran·chise ['dis'fræntʃaiz] *vt* ①剥夺…的公民权(选举权). ②[英]剥夺(某地)选派议会议员的权利. [<franchise]

dis·gorge [dis'gɔːdʒ] *vt* & *vi* ①吐出. ②喷出;倾泻出:Swollen streams ～d their waters into the river. 涨水的小溪把水倾泻到河流中. The volcano ～d lava. 火山喷出岩浆. ③退(吐)还:The robbers were forced to ～ their plunder. 强盗们被迫交出抢掠的赃物. [<gorge, n]

dis·grace [dis'greis] **I** *n* ①耻辱;丧失体面:bring ～ on one's family 玷辱自己的家庭. There need be no ～ in being poor. 贫穷并不足为耻. ②招致耻辱的原因或事物:The dirty walls are a ～ to the school. 这些肮脏的墙壁是学校的耻辱. ‖ ***be in*** ～ 失宠;受气;丢脸:He told a lie and is in ～. 他说了谎而不受人尊重.

II *vt* ① 玷辱:Don't ～ the family name. 不要玷辱家庭的名声. ②使失宠. [<grace, n; >下条]

[辨异] disgrace, dishonour, ignominy 均指耻辱,不名誉. disgrace 指失掉了别人的尊敬和称赞:He was in disgrace after his bad behaviour. 他因行为不好让大家瞧不起. dishonour 指失掉荣誉、名誉和自尊:For neglect of duty he was removed from his post with dishonour. 他因玩忽职守,被很不名誉地撤销了职务. ignominy 指公开的耻辱和不名誉,因而受人唾弃:Stealing is ignominy. 偷窃是可耻的事.

dis·grace·ful [dis'greisful] *a* 可耻;丑(= shameful):～ behaviour 可耻的行为. [<上条]

dis·grun·tled [dis'grʌntld] *a* 不满的;不高兴的:Nothing would please him in his ～ mood. 他心情不愉快时,什么也不会使他高兴. [<grunt]

dis·guise [dis'gaiz] **I** *vt* ①假装,假扮:～ oneself as a pedlar 假扮小贩. a person ～d as a pedlar 假扮小贩的人. [比较:a ～d pedlar 化了装的小贩.] ～ one's voice 假装着嗓子. ②隐藏(思想、感情);隐瞒:～ one's feelings 喜怒哀乐不形于色. He ～d his sorrow beneath a cheerful appearance (by appearing cheerful). 他以欢乐的外表掩饰他的悲苦. There is no disguising the fact that … …的事实是无法掩盖的. ～ a fact from her 向她隐瞒事实.

II *n* [U][C]假装;伪装:try ～ 伪装一下. throw off one's ～ 摘下假面具. She made no ～ of her feelings. 她不掩饰她的情感. What a clever ～! 真聪明的伪装! He has tried all sorts of ～s. 他曾尝试过各种伪装. ‖ ***in*** ～ 1)伪装的:a policeman in ～ 便衣警察. His illness was a blessing in ～, because he afterwards married his nurse. 他这次生病是因祸得福(塞翁失马),因为后来他和他的护士结婚了. 2)化装地:travel in ～ 微服旅行. ***in (under) the ～ of*** 以…的伪装:in (under) the ～ of a pedlar 假扮着小贩. [<guise; >undisguised]

dis·gust [dis'gʌst] **I** *n* 厌恶;憎恶:show ～ at the sight 对这光景表示厌恶. He turned away in ～. 他厌恶地把脸转开. The taste of spoiled food filled one with ～. 食物变坏了的味道令人作呕. We feel ～ for bad odours. 我们讨厌闻恶臭.

II *vt* 使厌恶;令(人)作呕:His behaviour ～ed everybody. 他的行为使所有的人都厌恶. I am much (very much) ～ed with the man (at his behaviour). 我非常(十分)讨厌那个人(他的行为). We were ～ed at (by, with) what we saw. 我们讨厌我们所看到的东西. [dis- + 拉丁语 gustus, taste; >下条]

dis·gust·ing [dis'gʌstiŋ] *a* 令人厌恶的;令人作呕的:a ～ odour 令人厌恶的气味. ～ familiarity 令人作呕的亲密的样子. [<上条]

dish [diʃ] **I** *n* [C]①盘子,大盘:Let me wash the ～s. 我来洗碟盘. ②(一)盘:a ～ of meal and vegetables 一盘肉和菜. ③菜肴:The main ～ is a steak. 主菜是牛排. tasty Chinese ～es 好吃的中国菜. a cold ～ 冷盘. a standing ～ 每日例菜;[比喻]炒冷饭.

[辨异] dish 是装西餐的"大盘子",用餐者从那里拨一些菜,放在自己的碟子(plate)上.

II *vt* & *vi* ①盛到盘碟中. ②[口语]破坏;挫败:～ one's opponents 挫败敌手. The scandal ～ed his hopes of being elected. 毁谤破坏了他当选的希望. ‖ ～ ***sth out*** [口语]分配(= hand out):He ～ed out the potatoes. 他分配了马铃薯. ～ out the examination papers 分发考卷. ～ ***sth up*** 1)盛到盘碟中:～ (up) the dinner 将饭菜盛到盘碟中准备开饭. 2)[比喻]准备并提出(事实;论据等):～ up the usual arguments in a new form 以新方式提出寻常的论据. Our history teacher has been ～ing up the same old lessons for 20

years. 我们的历史老师二十年来都讲的老一套.[<拉丁语 discus]

dish·ar·mo·ny ['dis'hɑːməni] ***n*** 不和谐;不调和:bring ~ into the family 给家里带来了不和.[<harmony, n]

dish·cloth ['diʃklɔ(:)θ] ***n*** 抹布;揩布.

dis·heart·en [dis'hɑːtn] ***vt*** 使(人)气馁(泄气):I am ~ed. 我泄气了.Don't be ~ed by a single failure. 不要因为一次失败而气馁.[<hearten, vt]

di·shev·elled [di'ʃevəld] ***a*** ①凌乱的,乱蓬蓬的:~ hair 乱蓬蓬的头发.②组织不佳的:a ~ comedy 一个组织不佳(缺乏连贯性)的喜剧.[<古法语 des-, dis- + chevel, hair]

dis·hon·est [dis'ɔnist] ***a*** 不诚实的;欺骗的,欺诈的:Don't get money by ~ means. 不要用不正当的手段搞钱. a ~ translation 不可靠的翻译.[<honest, a]

dis·hon·es·ty [dis'hɔnisti] ***n*** [U] [C] 不诚实;欺骗,欺诈:I can forgive a mistake but I can't forgive ~. 我能原谅错误但我不能原谅不诚实.[<上条]

dis·hon·o(u)r [dis'ɔnə] **I** ***n*** ①[U]不名誉,耻辱:live in ~ 过着屈辱的生活.②[a ~](一种)耻辱:He was a ~ to our school. 他是我们学校的耻辱.

II ***vt*** ①使(人)丢脸;凌辱:~ one's family 玷辱家庭的声誉.②拒付;不兑现:If a person has no money in the bank, the bank will ~ his checks. 如果一个人在银行无存款,银行将拒绝支付他的支票.③失信,不遵守:You must not ~ your words or promise. 你不能失信.[<honour;见下条]

dis·hon·our·a·ble [dis'ɔnərəbl] ***a*** 不名誉的,不光荣的:a ~ act 不名誉的行为.a ~ man 可鄙的人.[<honourable]

dis·il·lu·sion [ˌdisi'ljuʒən] **I** ***vt*** 使醒悟,使幻灭:They were ~ed. 他们的幻想破灭了.

II ***n*** 醒悟.[<illusion, n]

dis·in·cli·na·tion [ˌdisinkli'neiʃən] ***n*** [U][a ~]不愿;厌恶.‖ ***have a ~ for (to do) sth*** 不愿;厌恶:Some school boys have a strong ~ for work. 有些男学生极不愿用功. have a ~ for duty 不愿负责. His ~ to meet people worries his wife, who is very sociable. 他不喜欢与人接触,这使他爱社交的妻子很烦恼.[<inclination]

dis·in·clined ['disin'klaind] ***a*** 不愿.‖ ***be ~d for (to do) sth*** 不愿做某事:He was ~d to help me. 他不愿帮助我. The hot weather made him feel ~d for work. 炎热的天气使他感到不愿工作.[<incline; 见上条]

dis·in·fect [ˌdisin'fekt] ❶ ***vt*** 将…消毒:~ dental instruments 将牙科用具消毒. The room is ~ed. 这房间消过毒. ❷ ***vi*** 消毒:"Don't wipe the edge (of the cup)," he said, "the brandy ~s". 他说,"甭擦(杯子的)边缘,白兰地酒能消毒."[<infect;>下二条]

dis·in·fec·tant [ˌdisin'fektənt] **I** ***a*** 消毒的.

II ***n*** [C]消毒剂:Doctors wash their hands with a ~ before they make operations. 医生在做手术前将手用消毒药水洗过.[<上条]

dis·in·fec·tion [ˌdisin'fekʃən] ***n*** [U]消毒(作用);杀菌.[同上]

dis·in·fla·tion [ˌdisin'fleiʃən] ***n*** 通货紧缩(= deflation).[<inflation]

dis·in·her·it ['disin'herit] ***vt*** 剥夺(某人)继承权:He brought dishonour to the family and was ~ed by his father. 他玷辱了家庭的名声,于是他父亲剥夺了他的继承权.[<inherit]

dis·in·te·grate [dis'intigreit] ***vt & vi*** ①瓦解,碎裂,分裂;分化:rocks ~d by frost and rain 被霜和雨蚀裂成碎块的岩石.②蜕变;裂变.[<integrate, vt]

dis·in·te·gra·tion [disˌinti'greiʃən] ***n*** [U]分裂;蜕变:Rain and frost caused the gradual ~ of the rock. 雨与霜造成了岩石的逐渐分裂. nuclear ~ (原子)核分裂(蜕变).[<上条]

dis·in·ter ['disin'təː] ***vt*** (disinterred ['disin'təːd], disinterring ['disin'təːriŋ])①从坟墓中挖出.②使显现;发现:The plays remained unknown until ~red by a painstaking researcher. 这些剧本直到被一位下苦功的研究人员发现才为世人所知.[<inter]

dis·in·ter·est·ed [dis'intristid] ***a*** 公正的;无私的:a ~ decision 公正的决定.a ~ person 没有私心的人. His action was not altogether ~ed. 他的行为并不完全公正.[<interested, vt]

[辨异] disinterested 和 uninterested 意思不同, disinterested 指公正,无私,不偏袒:A judge should be disinterested. 一位法官应该公正. uninterested 指对…毫无兴趣,漠不关心,冷淡. An uninterested boy can spoil a class. 一个态度冷淡的孩子能够破坏整个班上的气氛.

dis·join [dis'dʒɔin] ***vt & vi*** 拆散;分开.[<join,>下条]

dis·joint [dis'dʒɔint] ❶ ***vt*** 从关节处拆开,拆散:~ a chicken 从关节处切开一只鸡. ❷ ***vi*** 脱离;脱节.[<上条]

dis·junc·tive [dis'dʒʌŋktiv] ***a*** ①分离性的;转折的:~ connectives 转折连词(如:but, yet, and not, rather than, nevertheless, however). ~ question 选择问句

(如:Is this the top or the bottom? 这是顶还是底?) ②【哲】选言的:"The defendant knew or ought to have known" is a ~ statement. "被告知道或应该知道"是个选言判断.

disk, disc [disk] ***n*** [C] ①圆面:the sun's (moon's) ~ 太阳(月亮)的表面(日轮、月轮). ②像圆盘的东西. ③留声片(= gramophone record):a ~ jockey (广播、电视)唱片节目报告员. ④铁饼(= discus).

dis·like [dis'laik] **I** ***vt*** 不喜欢;厌恶:~ getting up early (being disturbed) 不喜欢早起(受打扰). I ~ his doing it. 我不喜欢他做这事. If you behave like that, you'll get yourself ~ed. 如果你的表现像那样,你会惹人讨厌.[比较:dislike 的语气比 detest 弱.]
II ***n*** [U][C] 不喜欢;厌恶:have a ~ of (for) cats 不喜欢猫. feel ~ for sb 不喜欢某人. ‖ ***likes and ~s*** (这里因与 likes 并用,读作['dislaiks])爱好与厌恶:He has so many likes and ~s that he is difficult to please. 他的所爱和所恶的东西甚多,因此他是个难以取悦的人. ***take a ~ to sb*** 讨厌某人:I have taken a strong ~ to (of, for) him. 我极不喜欢他.[<like, vt]
[辨异]dislike, distaste, disgust 均指不喜欢某人或某事物. dislike 是通用词,指任何程度的憎恶,但永远指一种正面的憎恶和反对:Bob has a dislike for studying and would like to play baseball. 鲍勃对念书很讨厌,而喜欢打棒球. distaste 指对某物感到不适或不快而有固定不变的憎恶:He has a distaste for chocolate. 他讨厌巧克力. disgust 指对于令人不快,生厌或坏的东西怀有强烈的憎恶. He feels disgust for bad odors or tastes. 他对坏气味或味道非常憎恶.

dis·lo·cate ['disləkeit] ***vt*** ①使脱位,使变位;使脱臼:He fell from his bike and ~d his collarbone. 他从自行车上跌下,而使锁骨脱臼了. ②弄乱,打乱:Traffic was badly ~d by the heavy fall of snow. 大雪使交通十分紊乱.[<locate; >下条]

dis·lo·ca·tion [ˌdislə'keiʃən] ***n*** [U][C] ①脱节,脱臼;混乱:the ~ of trade caused by the blocking of the canal 运河受阻引起的贸易混乱. ②【现】变位,断层,断错.[<上条]

dis·lodge [dis'lɔdʒ] ***vt*** ①挪动(东西);调动(人):~ a heavy stone from the road 从路上移走一重石. ②驱逐,逐出:Heavy gunfire ~d the enemy from the fort. 强烈的炮火把敌人从碉堡中逐出.[<lodge]

dis·loy·al ['dis'lɔiəl] ***a*** 不忠(实). ‖ ~ ***to*** 对…不忠的:He was ~ to his country. 他不忠于国家.[<loyal]

dis·loy·al·ty [dis'lɔiəlti] ***n*** ①不忠;背叛:The traitor was sentenced to death for ~ to his country. 这叛徒因背叛国家判处死刑. ②不忠不义的行为.[<上条]

dis·mal ['dizməl] ***a*** 灰暗;阴郁;忧郁:What ~ weather! 好阴沉的天气! in a ~ voice 用忧郁的声音. Why are you looking so ~? 你为什么显得这样忧郁? [<中古拉丁语 dies mali, evil days]

dis·man·tle [dis'mæntl] ***vt*** ①拆除…的设(装)备等:a ~d factory 一个设备已被拆卸掉的工厂. The old warship was ~d. 旧战舰上的装备(即枪炮、装甲等)被拆除了. ②拆散:We had to ~ the machine in order to remove it. 我们必须把这机器拆散(卸)以便搬动.[<mantle]

dis·may [dis'mei] **I** ***n*** [U] 惊慌;丧胆:He was filled (struck) with ~ at the news. 他听到这消息惊慌失措. He looked at me in (blank) ~. 他惊慌地望着我.
II ***vt*** 使惊慌:We were ~ed at the news. 听到这消息,我们感到惊慌.[<古法语;>undismayed]

dis·mem·ber [dis'membə] ***vt*** ①肢解:~ a human body 肢解尸体. ②瓜分:The defeated country was ~ed. 该战败国被瓜分了.[<member]

dis·miss [dis'mis] ***vt*** ①解雇;撤职;开除:He was ~ed for corruption. 他因贪污被开除. ②解散:~ an assembly 散会. The class is ~ed. 现在下课. ③【法】驳回. ④不予考虑:He ~ed the story as a rumour. 他将这消息当作谣言而不予考虑. ‖ ~ ***from*** 撤销;开除;消除:The officer was ~ed from the service for neglect of duty. 这军官因疏忽职守而被撤职. He was ~ed from school. 他被开除学籍. D~ such thoughts from your mind. 要从心理上消除这样的思想.[<拉丁语 dis-, from + mittere, send]

dis·mis·sal [dis'misəl] ***n*** [U][C] 解雇;免职;开除:He accepted his ~ without any complaint. 他毫无怨言地接受被解雇.[<上条]

dis·mount ['dis'maunt] ❶ ***vi*** 下(马):The cavalry ~ed near the woods. 骑兵队在森林附近下马. ❷ ***vt*** ①使从马上落下:The knight ~ed his opponent. 这武士把他的对手打落马下. ②卸下:The cannons were ~ed for shipping. 将这些炮(从炮架上)卸下以便运输. ‖ ~ ***from*** (自乘骑的工具上)下来:He ~ed from his horse (bicycle). 他从马上(自行车上)下来.[比较:alight from a bus, taxi, tram or train 下公共汽车,出租汽车,电车或火车.][<mount, v]

dis·o·be·di·ence [ˌdisə'biːdjəns] ***n*** [U] 不服从,不顺从;不孝:acts of ~ 违命的行动. ‖ ~ ***to*** 违抗:~ to orders 违抗命令.[<obedience]

dis·o·be·di·ent [ˌdisə'biːdjənt] ***a*** 不服从的,不顺从的:

a ~ child 不听话的孩子. ‖ ~ *to* … 对…不顺从:He was ~ to his mother. 他对母亲不顺从.[<obedient;见上条;下条]

dis·o·bey [ˈdisəˈbei] ❶ *vt* 不服从,违命:A few drivers ~ traffic regulations. 少数司机违反交通规则. ~ one's conscience 违背良心. ❷ *vi* 不服从,违命:Don't dare to ~! 不要竟敢违抗![<obey;见上二条]

dis·o·blige [ˌdisəˈblaidʒ] *vt* 使…失望;不通融,不与人方便;得罪:We are sorry to ~ you, but the rooms you desire are already reserved. 我们使您失望感到很抱歉,不过您要的房间已经订出去了.[<oblige, vt]

dis·or·der [disˈɔːdə] **I** *n* ①[U]紊乱;凌乱:The room was in great ~ after his wife left. 他妻子离开后,房间里便很凌乱. The enemy retreated in ~. 敌人狼狈退却. be in wild ~ 乱七八糟. ②[U][C]骚动,骚乱:end the ~ 制止骚动. fall into ~ 陷入混乱. ③[C][U]错乱;异常;失调,小毛病:suffer from (a) stomach ~ (from ~s of the bowels)患胃病(肠道病).[<order, n; >下条]

dis·or·der·ly [disˈɔːdəli] *a* ①紊乱的;凌乱的:a ~ room 凌乱的房间. ②目无法纪的:a ~ conduct【法】防害治安行为. Everybody started shouting and the meeting became very ~. 大家都开始叫起来,会场变得十分混乱.[<上条]

dis·or·gan·ize, dis·or·gan·ise [disˈɔːɡənaiz] *vt* 打乱;瓦解;破坏(规律或组织):The flood ~d the train service. 洪水破坏了火车交通.[<organize, vt]

dis·own [disˈəun] *vt* 不认(儿子等):Peter's father ~ed him when he became a thief. 彼得变为小偷后他父亲和他脱离父子关系. ~ a letter 不承认自己写的信.[<own, vt]

dis·par·age [disˈpæridʒ] *vt* ①贬抑;藐视:~ one's bravery 轻视他人的勇敢. ②毁谤:~ one's character 毁谤他人的品格.[<古法语 des-, dis- + parage, rank]

dis·par·i·ty [disˈpærəti] *n* [U][C]不同;差异:~ in age ~ in (rank, position)年龄(职位,地位)的不同. There will be disparities in the accounts of the same event given by several people. 几个人对同一事件的叙述会有不同. the disparities in the newspaper accounts of the accident 报纸对这事件之报导的不同.[<parity]

dis·part [disˈpɑːt] *vt & vi* [古](使)破裂;分离;放弃:peer through the ~ed branches 从树枝缝隙窥视. Old people don't like to ~ from old customs. 老人们不愿意放弃旧习惯.[<part, v]

dis·pas·sion·ate [disˈpæʃnit] *a* 沉着;平心静气;态度公平:a ~ observer 一个没有偏见的观察家.[<passionate, a]

dis·patch, des·patch [disˈpætʃ] **I** *vt* ①派遣,特派;发送:~ a messenger 派遣使者. ~ a boy to the shop to buy beer 派一个男子到商店买啤酒. ~ a telegram 拍(发)电报. ②速办;速了,解决:~ a business 速办事务. He ~ed his lunch and hurried to the station. 他匆匆吃过午饭,便赶往车站. ③处决;杀死:~ a criminal 处决罪犯. He ~ed the bear with one blow on the head. 他给那只熊当头一击把它打死.

II *n* ①[U]派遣;特派;发送:Please hurry up the ~ of these telegrams. 请将这些电报赶快发出去. ②[U][C]快递;急件;快信;(新闻)专电:He sent his letter by ~. 他以快件寄出他的信. ~es from all parts of the world 世界各地拍来的专电. ③[U]迅速(处理);调度:require ~ 需要调度. He concluded the negotiation with ~. 他迅速结束谈判. He showed ability in the ~ of business. 他表现了办事迅速的能力. ④处死.[<拉丁语 dis, not + 近代拉丁语 impedicare, entangle; >下条]

dis·patch·er [disˈpætʃə] *n* [C]调度员;交通调度员:He worked as ~ at a big hotel. 他在一家大旅馆当电梯调度员.[<上条]

dis·pel [disˈpel] (dispelled [disˈpeld]; dispelling [disˈpeliŋ]) *vt* 驱散;消除:The wind soon ~led the fog. 风不久将雾驱散了. How can we ~ their doubts and fears? 我们如何才能消除他们的怀疑或恐惧?[<拉丁语 dis-, away + pellere, drive]

dis·pen·sa·ble [disˈpensəbl] *a* 可有可无的;非必须的;省得了的:Television will never make books ~. 电视绝不会使得书本可有可无.[同下;>[反] indispensable]

dis·pen·sa·ry [disˈpensəri] *n* [C]①药房. ②诊疗所,门诊部,防治所:a travelling ~ 巡回医疗队. ③药房.[同下]

dis·pen·sa·tion [ˌdispenˈseiʃən] [U]①分配;配方:the ~ of food 食物的分配. ②免除:The ~ with reading the minutes saved considerable time at the meeting. 由于不必宣读会议记录,会议时间大为节省.[<下条]

dis·pense [disˈpens] ❶ *vt* ①分配;施予;给予:The Red Cross ~ed food and clothing to the sufferers. 红十字会发食品和衣物给受难者. The sun ~s heat and light. 太阳给予我们热和光. ②实施;执行:The court ~s justice. 法院执法. ③配(药):~ medicine 配药. ④免除:~ sb from some obligation 免除某人的某种

义务. ❷ *vi* 配药;调剂. ‖ ~ *with* 1)不必须;没有…也行:He is not yet well enough to ~ with the doctor's services. 他尚未痊愈,还需要医生照看. 2)使不必要;使多余:Machinery ~s with much labour. 机器节省许多劳动. [<拉丁语 dis-, out + pendere, weigh; >上三条;下条]

dis·pens·er [dis'pensə] *n* Ⓒ①药剂师. ②一种不开盖子便可取物的容器:a ~ for liquid soap (toilet powder) 免开盖式肥皂水容器(扑粉盒). ③售货机: a softdrink ~ 饮料售货机. [<上条]

dis·per·sal [dis'pə:səl] *n* Ⓤ疏开,分散;消散;散布:the ~ of industry from big cities 将工业从大城市中疏散. [<下条]

dis·perse [dis'pə:s] **I** ❶ *vt* 使散开;解散;驱散:The wind ~d the smoke. 风吹散了烟雾. A prism ~s light. 三棱镜可使光散射. Groups of police were ~d all along the street where the head of a foreign country was to pass. 几队警察沿着一位外国元首要经过的街道散开. ❷ *vi* 四散,分散:After school the children ~d to their homes. 放学以后,孩子们四散回家. The fog ~d at ten o'clock. 雾于十时消散.

II *a* 分散的;稀疏的:Vitamin B is ~ in rice polishings. 米糠中的维他命B极为分散. [<拉丁语 dis-, out + spargere, strew; >上条;下条]

dis·per·sion [dis'pə:ʃən] *n* Ⓤ① = dispersal. ②【理】色散;弥散. ③【医】(炎症等)消散. ④【军】(炮弹)散布;疏开:the zone of ~ (炮弹的)散布区. ‖ *the D* ~ 散居异邦的犹太人. [<disperse]

di·spir·it [di'spirit] *vt* 使泄气,打击…情绪:~ sb from future exertions 使人意气消沉,不再作努力. Three defeats in a row ~d the team. 连输三局使该队情绪低落.

dis·place [dis'pleis] *vt* ①代替:The automobile has practically ~d the horse and buggy. 汽车实际上已代替了马和马车. ②移动;转移;排(水):A ship ~s a certain amount of water. 一艘船排除某一定量的水. The war has ~d thousands of people. 战争使成千上万的人背井离乡. ③【化】置换:Zinc ~s the hydrogen of dilute acids. 锌从稀酸类置换氢. [<place, n; >下条]

dis·place·ment [dis'pleismənt] *n* ①移置;代替:the ~ of human labour by machines 人力之被机器代替.【化】置换(作用),排代(作用);【理】位移. ②排水量:a ship with a ~ of 10,000 tons 一艘有一万吨排水量的船. [<上条]

dis·play [dis'plei] **I** *vt* ①展示,陈列:~ goods for sale 展销货物. Department stores ~ their goods in the windows. 百货公司将货物陈列在橱窗内. ~ a flag 悬旗. The peacock ~ed its fine tail feathers. 那孔雀展现它美丽的尾部羽毛. ②表现,显露;发挥:Our soldiers ~ed no fear under the enemy's fire. 我们的战士,在敌人的炮火下,毫无惧色. His son ~s great intelligence. 他儿子显得很聪明. ~ one's ignorance 表现出自己的无知. He ~ed his good nature by answering all our questions. 他回答了我们的全部问题,这表现出他性格好. ~ enthusiasm and creativeness 发挥积极性和创造性.

II *n* ①陈列,展览;表现:a fashion ~ 时装展览. ②表现;发挥: a fine ~ of courage 勇气的很好表现. a ~ of bad temper 坏脾气的表现. ③[贬义]夸耀:be fond of ~ 爱摆场面. make a ~ of wealth 夸耀财富.

III *a* 作样品陈列的:~ goods 作样品陈列的货品. [<拉丁语 dis-, apart + plicare, to fold]

[**辨异**]display, exhibit, evince 均指展览,展示,陈列. display 指陈列出来供人家观看. The stores are displaying new spring clothes. 商店均在陈列新式春装. exhibit 指以引起注意的方式展示值得观赏的东西:She exhibited her wedding presents on the table. 她把她的结婚礼物摆在桌上展示. evince 是意味较弱而正式的用词,指表现出非眼睛所能看得见的东西,如一种感情或品质:He evinced obvious displeasure when he learned he would have to stay after school. 当他知道放学后他还要留在学校时,便明显地表现出不高兴.

dis·please [dis'pli:z] *vt* 使不高兴;使厌烦;使生气:You ~ your father when you don't obey him. 当你不听你父亲话的时候,你就使他不高兴. If you do bad work, your teacher will be ~d with you. 如果你功课不好,你的老师会对你不高兴. be ~d at sb's conduct 对某人的行为不满. [<please]

dis·plea·sure [dis'pleʒə] *n* Ⓤ不愉快;不满:We feel ~ at sth we dislike. 我们对于不喜欢的东西会感到不愉快. He incurred his father's ~. 他惹他父亲不愉快. [<pleasure;见上条]

dis·port [dis'pɔ:t] *vt* ①娱乐,玩耍[与反身代词连用]. ②展示:They ~ed three bright shiny new computers. 他们展示了三台闪亮的新计算机. ‖ ~ *oneself* 娱乐,嬉戏,玩: She danced and ~ed herself on the beach. 她在海滩上跳舞嬉戏. [<古法语 des-, dis- + porter, carry; >sport]

dis·pos·al [dis'pəuzəl] *n* Ⓤ①处理;清理:the ~ of property 财产的处理. His will arranged for the ~ of

his property after his death. 他的遗嘱安排好了他死后对于财产的处理. the ~ of rubbish 垃圾的清理. the ~ of time 时间的支配. ②排列,陈列,布置:the ~ of pictures on the wall 墙上图画的排列. the ~ of furniture in a room 房中家具的布置. the ~ of troops 军队的部署. ‖ *at one's* ~ 听其使用,听其支配:My bike is at your ~. 我的自行车随便你使用. He placed 50 yuan at my ~. 他留下五十元任我使用. put (leave) sth at sb's ~ 把某事交某人自由处理. [<下条]

dis·pose [dis'pəuz] ❶ *vt* ①安排;配备,配置;布置:~ troops 部署兵力. ~ furniture in its proper order 将家具布置在适当的地方. The cruisers were ~d in line abreast. 巡洋舰(被)部署为横队. ②使易患(某病):Getting your feet wet ~s you to catching cold. 把脚弄湿使你容易伤风. ❷ *vi* 处置;布置;决定. ‖ *be well* (*ill*) ~*d* (*towards*) (对…)有好(恶)感;(对…)友善(不友善):Many of the newspapers seem to be ill ~d towards the new cabinet. 许多报纸对新内阁的态度似乎不友善. ~ *of* 1)处置,处理;除去:~ of one's property 处理财产. ~ of one's time 支配时间. The business has been ~d of successfully. 事务处理得很成功. ~ of rubbish 清除垃圾. He doesn't want to ~ of his house. 他不想把他的房子处理(如卖)掉. I think we have ~d of all his arguments. 我认为我们已经答复(反驳)了他所有的论点. 2)对付;解决:~ of an enemy 对付敌人. The picnic lunch was soon ~d of. 野餐一下子就吃光了. The first question has been ~d of. 第一个问题已经解决了. ~ *sb to do sth* 使某人愿意或准备做某事:Your news ~s me to believe that…. 你的消息使我相信…. The low salary did not ~ him to accept the position. 很低的待遇使他不愿接受这工作. [<pose, v; >上条, 下条: indispose, predispose]

dis·po·si·tion [ˌdispə'ziʃən] *n* [U][C]①安排;配备;布置;布局:the ~ of furniture in a room 房间内家具的布置. a clever ~ of troops 军队的巧妙部署. Who has the ~ of these buildings? 谁有处理这些房屋的权力? ②处置;处理;处理权:The ~ of garbage is always a problem. 垃圾的处理经常是个问题. Safe ~ of radioactive waste requires the greatest care. 核废料的安全处理需要极其小心. ③本性;性情:He is a man with a cheerful ~. 他是个性情开朗的人. She has a ~ to jealousy. 她性喜嫉妒. He has a ~ to take offence easily. 他脾气不好,容易发怒. ④倾向;意向:the ~ of sugar to dissolve in water 糖容易在水中溶解的倾向. They showed a ~ to sign the contract. 他们表示愿意签订合同. [<上条; >indisposition; predisposition]

[辨异] disposal 相当于 dispose of; disposition 相当于 dispose 如:the disposal of the books 是"这些书的处理",指藏起来或卖掉. the disposition of the books 是"这些书的安排".指"排列".但 at your disposal 和 at your disposition 意思相同. 例如:My dictionary is at your disposal (disposition). 我的词典你随便用. 现在多用 disposal.

dis·pos·sess ['dispə'zes] *vt* 剥夺;霸占. ‖ ~ *sb of sth* 剥夺(霸占)某人的某物:The landlords were ~ed of their land. 地主的土地被没收了. Fears ~ed him of his senses. 恐惧使他失去理性. [<possess]

dis·praise [dis'preiz] *vt* & *n* 指摘;非议;谴责:speak in ~ of 对…加以指摘. [<praise]

dis·proof ['dis'pruːf] *n* 反证;反驳:evidence in ~ of a claim 对一主张的反证. He would not believe even with the ~ before his eyes. 即使反证摆在眼前,他仍不相信. [<proof; 见 disprove, vt]

dis·pro·por·tion ['disprə'pɔːʃən] *n* 不相称;不匀称:~ in age 年龄的不相称. a ~ between the wealth of some and the low standard of living of others 一些人富裕和其他人生活水平低之间的不匀称. [<proportion; >下条]

dis·pro·por·tion·ate [ˌdisprə'pɔːʃənit] *a* 不相称的;不匀调的(~ (to)):give a ~ amount of one's time to games 用过多的时间做游戏. pay that is ~ to the work done 与工作不相称的待遇. [<上条]

dis·prove [dis'pruːv] *vt* 证明为误;反证;驳斥:I ~ his claim. 我证明他提出的索赔要求不能成立. [<prove; 见 disproof]

dis·pu·ta·ble [dis'pjuːtəbl] *a* 可争论的;可疑的;有问题的:The existence of flying saucers is ~. 飞碟的存在是可疑的. [同下; >[反] indisputable]

dis·pu·tant [dis'pjuːtənt] *n* 争论者;争吵者:The ~s on both sides were wrong. 争吵的双方都是错误的. [同下]

dis·pu·ta·tion [ˌdispju(ː)'teiʃən] *n* [U][C]争论;争辩:He was in a heated ~ with another driver. 他正在跟另一个司机激烈争辩. [同下]

dis·pu·ta·tious [ˌdispjuː'teiʃəs] *a* 爱辩论的;好争论的:a ~ student 一位好争辩的学生. [< 下条]

dis·pute [dis'pjuːt] **I** ❶ *vi* & *vt* 争论;争辩:Some people are always disputing. 有些人总喜欢争论. ~ as to who is the greatest English poet 争论谁是英国最伟大

的诗人. ~ whether it is so 辩论它是不是如此. They ~d for hours (about) where to go. 关于到哪儿他们辩论了很长时间. ● *vt* ①声明对(某项要求,某项决定)表示怀疑:The election result was ~d. 选举的结果引起异议(可能有弊). ②争夺,竞争:Our team ~d the victory until the last minute of the game. 我们的球队争夺胜利到最后一分钟. The soldiers ~d every inch of ground when the enemy attacked. 敌人来犯时,战士们寸土必争. ‖ ~ ***with*** (***against***) ***sb*** 与某人辩论(争论).

II *n* [U][C]争论,争辩;争端:settle a ~ with sb 与某人解决争端. boundary ~ 边界纠纷. ‖ ***beyond*** (***past***) ~ 无疑:This is beyond ~ the best book on the subject. 这无疑是有关此问题最好的一本书. ***in*** ~ 在争论中:The matter in ~ is the ownership of the house. 现在争论的问题是这房子的所有权问题. ***in*** ~ ***with*** 与…辩论(争论). ***without*** ~ 无可争辩地. [<拉丁语 dis-, apart + putare, to think; >上四条; undisputed]

dis·qual·i·fi·ca·tion [disˌkwɔlifiˈkeiʃən] [U]取消资格;不合格:His quick temper and unfriendliness are ~s for the job of hotel-keeper. 他性情急躁、不和气,不适合担任旅馆经理的职务. [<qualification;见下条]

dis·qual·i·fy [disˈkwɔlifai] *vt* 使不适合,取消资格:He won the game, but was disqualified because of his bad behaviour. 他打赢了,但由于表现恶劣被取消了资格. ‖ ~ ***sb for sth*** (***from doing sth***) 使某人不适合做某事;取消某人做某事的资格:His weak eyesight disqualified him for military service. 他的视力欠佳,使他不能服兵役. If you play basketball for money, you will be disqualified from taking part in Olympic Games. 你如果为金钱打篮球,将失去参加奥运会的资格. [<qualify; 见上条]

dis·qui·et [disˈkwaiət] **I** *vt* 使(人、心)不安:His mother is ~ed that(because) she has received no letters from him for several months. 他母亲心里很不安,因为她好几个月没有接到他的信.

II *n* [U]不安(心);不安定;忧虑:His speech caused ~ there. 他的讲话在那里引起了不安. [<quiet; >下条]

dis·qui·e·tude [disˈkwaiitjuːd] *n* 忧虑;不安:The initial mild ~ soon developed into outright fear. 起初轻微的忧虑很快变成了彻底的恐惧. [<上条]

dis·qui·si·tion [ˌdiskwiˈziʃən] *n* [C]专题论文;学术演讲:long and profound ~s on questions of economics 有关经济问题的长而深奥的论文. [<拉丁语 dis-, apart + quaerere, seek]

dis·re·gard [ˌdisriˈgɑːd] **I** *vt* 不理,不顾:~ a warning 不理一项警告. D~ing all the difficulties, we fought it out to the end. 我们不顾一切困难,斗争到底.

II *n* [U]不顾;忽视;漠视:The boy's failure was due to continued ~ of his studies. 这孩子不及格是由于他经常不重视功课的原故. The driver was arrested for his complete ~ of the traffic laws. 这司机因完全漠视交通规则而被逮捕. [<regard]

dis·re·pair [ˈdisriˈpeə] *n* [U]需要修理,失修:The building was in bad ~. 这建筑急需修缮. [<repair]

dis·rep·u·ta·ble [disˈrepjutəbl] *a* 声名狼藉的;不体面的:~ bars and clubs 名誉不好的酒吧和俱乐部. a ~-looking fellow 难看的人. ‖ ~ ***to*** 有损于:incidents ~ to his character as a teacher 有损于他做为教师品格的事件. [<reputable; 见下条]

dis·re·pute [ˈdisriˈpjuːt] *n* 声名狼藉:The hotel has fallen into ~. 这旅馆已名誉扫地. [<dis-, + re-pute]

dis·re·spect [ˈdisrisˈpekt] *n* [U]失礼;不恭敬:He meant no ~ by that remark. 他说那句话并没有不恭敬的意思. [<respect; >下条]

dis·re·spect·ful [ˌdisrisˈpektful] *a* 不恭敬的;失礼的:be ~ to sb 对某人失礼. [<上条]

dis·rupt [disˈrʌpt] *vt* 使(政府)瓦解;使(国家)分裂;搞垮;中断:An accident has ~ed railway services into and out of the city. 一场事故已经中断了进出城的火车. [<拉丁语 dis-, apart + rumpere, to break]

dis·rup·tion [disˈrʌpʃən] *n* [U] ①瓦解;分裂:~ of masses of rock 岩块的分裂. ②中断:a ~ of telephone service during the storm 暴风雨中电话的中断. [<上条]

dis·sat·is·fac·tion [ˈdisˌsætisˈfækʃən] *n* [U]不满. ‖ ~ ***with sb*** (***sth***) 对某人(某事)不满:The teacher expressed great ~ with the work of his pupils. 教师对学生们的功课表示不满意. [<satisfaction; 见下条]

dis·sat·is·fy [ˈdisˈsætisfai] *vt* [常用被动语态]使不满;使不服:He is dissatisfied with the decision. 他不服决定. Don't be dissatisfied with your salary (at not getting a better salary). 不要对工资(不能得到较高工资)不满. [<satisfy;见上条]

dis·sect [diˈsekt] *vt* ①解剖:~ a plant (the body of an animal) 解剖植物(动物躯体). ②详细研究;分析:The lawyer ~ed the testimony to show where the witnesses had contradicted themselves. 那律师分析证词,指出证人们自相矛盾的地方. [<拉丁语 dis-, apart + secare, to cut; >下条]

dis·sec·tion [di'sekʃən] ***n*** ①[U]切开;解剖;分析:~ of a turkey 切开火鸡. ~ of characters in a novel 小说人物的分析. ②[C]解剖体. [<上条]

dis·sem·ble [di'sembl] ❶ ***vt*** 掩饰;隐瞒;不暴露:~ one's emotions 掩饰感情. She ~d her anger with a smile. 她用微笑掩饰她的愤怒. ❷ ***vi*** 不暴露思想(感情):Don't try to learn to ~. 不要学着不暴露思想. [同 dissimulate] [<古法语 des-, dis- + sembler, simulate]

dis·sem·i·nate [di'semineit] ***vt*** 散布,传播:News is ~d by means of television and radio. 新闻通过电视和无线电广播来传播. [<拉丁语 dis-, apart + seminare, sow]

dis·sem·i·na·tion [diˌsemi'neiʃən] ***n*** [U] 散布,传播:the ~ of information 消息的传播. [<上条]

dis·sen·sion [di'senʃən] ①[U]论争:sow ~ 离间. The club broke up because of ~ among its members. 这俱乐部由于成员之间有争论而解散了. ②[复]纠纷:family ~s 家庭纠纷. [< 下条]

dis·sent [di'sent] **I** ***vi*** ①不同意;持异议:~ from another's views 不同意别人的意见. Two of the judges ~ed from the decision of the other three. 有两位裁判不同意其他三位裁判的决定. ②不奉英国国教.

II ***n*** [U]异议:express strong ~ 表示极不赞同. [<拉丁语 dis-, apart + sentire, feel; >下条]

dis·sen·ter [di'sentə] ***n*** [C]①持不同意见者:The ~s admit they are in the minority. 持不同意见者,承认他们是少数. ②[D~]不信英国国教者. [<上条]

dis·ser·ta·tion [ˌdisə(:)'teiʃən] ***n*** [C] (研究)报告;(学位)论文;(正式的)演讲:A university student who is working for a doctor's degree is required to write a ~. 读博士学位的大学生要求写博士学位论文. a ~ on (upon, concerning) sth 关于某事物的长篇论文或演说. [<拉丁语 dis-, apart, serere, to join]

dis·ser·vice ['dis'sə:vis] ***n*** [U][C] [(a) ~ (to)]损害;危害:do him a ~ 捣他的蛋. The spreading of such ideas is of great ~ to the state. 散播这种思想对国家极为有害. [<service]

dis·sev·er [dis'sevə] ***vt*** 折断;割开;分裂:~ a branch from the stem 从树干上折下一枝。[<sever]

dis·si·dent ['disidənt] **I** ***a*** 意见不同的.

II ***n*** 不同意者;持异议者:political ~s 持不同政见者.

dis·sim·i·lar ['di'similə] ***a*** [~ from (to)] 不同的;不相似的:people with ~ tastes 爱好不同的人们. They are ~ to each other. 他们彼此不同. [<similar; 见 dissever]

dis·sim·i·lar·i·ty [ˌdissimi'læriti] ***n*** [U]不同;异点:~ of tastes 爱好的不同. dissimilarities between the economies of the two countries 两国经济的不同. [< similarity]

dis·sim·u·late [di'simjuleit] ***vt*** & ***vi*** 掩饰;隐瞒;不暴露:~ fear 假装不怕. [比较:simulate fear 假装害怕] [<simulate; >下条]

dis·sim·ula·tion [diˌsimju'leiʃən] ***n*** [U][C]伪装;伪善:Let love be without ~. 爱情不可虚假. [<上条]

dis·si·pate ['disipeit] ❶ ***vt*** ①使消散;驱散:~ care (fear, doubt, ignorance, etc.)使忧虑(恐惧、怀疑、愚昧等)消失. The sun ~d the clouds and the mists. 太阳驱散了云雾. She tried to ~ the smoke by opening a window. 她打开一扇窗户想把烟驱散出去. ②浪费:He soon ~d his fortune. 他不久便把财产花光了. Don't ~ your efforts. 不要浪费你的精力. ❷ ***vi*** ①消散:Clouds ~ before the wind. 云在风前消散. ②放荡:There are so many temptations to ~ and idle there. 在那里使人放荡与懒惰的诱惑可太多了. [<拉丁语 dis-, apart + supare, to throw; >下二条]

dis·si·pat·ed ['disipeitid] ***a*** 放荡的;荒唐的:Don't lead a ~ life. 不要过放荡的生活. fall into ~ ways 耽于闲游浪荡. [<上条]

dis·si·pa·tion [ˌdisi'peiʃən] [U] ***n*** [U] ①消散:the ~ of the enemy's forces in battle 战斗中敌军兵力的分散. ②浪费:unwise ~ of one's energy 不明智地浪费精力. ③放荡:a life of ~ 放荡的生活. [同上]

dis·so·ci·ate [di'səuʃieit] **I** ***vt*** ①分离;分开来想:A politician's private and public life should be ~d? 一个政治家的公私生活应该分开? It is never possible to ~ the meaning of words from the words themselves. 将词的意义与词本身分开来考虑,永远是不可能的. ②【化】分离;离解:~ M into N 把 M 分离(离解)成 N. ③【心理】分裂:~d personality 分裂的人格. ‖ ~ ***oneself from*** 断绝和…的关系;否认和…有关:I wish to ~ myself from what has just been said. 我真希望自己与刚才所说的话毫无关系.

II ***a*** 无关的;分开的:She appeared ~ from her surroundings. 她似乎和她所处的环境格格不入. [<拉丁语 dis-, apart + sociare, join; >下条]

dis·so·ci·a·tion [diˌsəusi'eiʃən] ***n*** ①(思想、情感上的)分离;无关系:~ of ideas 将各种观念分开. ②【化】分离:eletroclytic ~ 电解分离. [<上条]

dis·sol·u·ble [di'səljubl] ***a*** ①可分解的;可溶解的:

Matter is ~. 物质是可分解的. Sugar is ~ in water. 糖在水中可以溶解. ②可解除的: Is marriage ~ at will? 婚姻是可以任意解除的吗? [<soluble; >反 indissoluble; 见 dissolve]

dis·so·lute ['disəluːt] ***a*** 放荡; 荒淫: lead a ~ life 过荒淫无耻的生活. be ~ in conduct 行为放肆. [同下]

dis·so·lu·tion [ˌdisə'luːʃən] ***n*** U C ①溶化; 融解: the ~ of ice 冰的融解. ②分裂: the ~ of marriage (a partnership) 婚姻(合伙)的分裂. ③解散: the power of ~ of a legislature 解散议会之权. [< 下条]

dis·solve [di'zɔlv] ***vt & vi*** ①[~ in] 溶解: D~ the salt in water. 把盐在水里溶解. Salt ~s in water. 水在盐中溶解. [比较: melt 溶化] ②解散; 解除; 结束: ~ a business partnership (a marriage, Parliament) 结束商业上的合伙关系(解除婚约; 解散国会). ③消失; 【电影】渐隐: The view ~d in mist. 那景色在雾中消失了. ④流泪: ~ (be ~d) in tears 哭得眼泪汪汪. [<拉丁语 dis-, apart + solvere, loosen; >上二条]

dis·so·nance ['disənəns] ***n*** U C ①不调和; 不和谐: D~ among the three partners doomed the project. 三个合伙者之间不调和, 注定了那项计划的失败. ②【乐】不协和音. [反 consonance] [<拉丁语 dis-, apart + sonare, to sound]

dis·so·nant ['disənənt] ***a*** 不和谐的; 不调和的: The music is ~. 这音乐很不和谐. The dirty, crowded houses of slums are ~ with the richness of their country. 肮脏拥挤的贫民区, 跟他们那个国家的富有是极不调和的. [<上条]

dis·suade [di'sweid] ***vt*** 劝阻. ‖ ***~ sb (from sth, from doing sth)***; 劝阻某人做某事: ~ sb from a step 劝人不要采取某一步骤. ~ sb from leaving school 劝人不要退学. [反 persuade] [<拉丁语 dis-, away + suadere, persude]

dis·syl·la·ble [di'siləbl] ***n*** 双音节式; 双音节词. [<希腊语 di-, two + syllabē, syllable]

dis·taff ['distɑːf] ***n* I *n*** (纺织用)绕线杆.

II *a* ①母系的. ②妇女的: cooking, sewing and such ~ matters 烹调、缝纫以及诸如此类的妇女工作. ‖ ***on the ~ side*** 属于母方家族的. [<古英语 dis-, flax + stæf, staff]

dis·tance ['distəns] **I *n*** U C ①距离: the ~ of the sun from the earth 太阳与地球的距离. the ~ from Beijing to San Francisco 北京到旧金山的距离. Cuba is a good ~ off (a great ~ away). 古巴离这儿很远. ②远距离; 远方; 远处; 【绘画】远景: It's quite a ~ from here. 离这儿很远. ③时间的距离; 时日: Look back over a ~ of ten years. 回顾过去十年的时间. even at this ~ of time 甚至相隔很远的今天. ‖ ***at a ~*** 隔开一些; 稍远一些: This picture looks better at a ~. 这幅画远看就好一些. ***in the ~*** 在远处: We saw a light in the ~. 我们看到远处有灯光. A ship could be seen in the ~. 一艘船可以在远处看到. ***keep sb at a ~*** 对人疏远. ***keep one's ~*** 客客气气; 不亲近. ***no ~*** 在近处: The station is no ~ at all. 车站一点也不远. ***some ~*** 相当远: How far is it to the school? ——Oh, some ~. 到学校去多远? ——相当远哪. ***within … ~*** 在…的距离内: He lives within easy ~ of his work. 他住在离上班很近的地方.

II *vt* ①[~ from] 使远离, 不与…接近: ~ oneself from emotional disputation 避免意气之争. ②胜过; 超过: ~ others in a race (work) 赛跑(工作)胜过他人. [<拉丁语 dis-, apart + stare, stand; > long-distance; outdistance]

dis·tant ['distənt] ***a*** ①(空间、时间关系上)远离的: The school is three miles ~ from the town. 学校离城三里. We have a ~ view of the Western Mountains. 我们可以远眺西山. ~ ages 往昔. a ~ relative 远亲. ②疏远; 冷淡: She passed by with only a ~ nod. 她只冷淡地点了一下头便走过去. ③隐约的: There is a ~ resemblance between the cousins. 两位表(堂)兄弟(姐妹)略微有点像. ~ memories of the past 对于过去的模糊记忆. [<上条; >equidistant]

dis·taste ['dis'teist] ***n*** U C 厌恶: He turned away in ~. 他厌恶地走开了. ‖ ***a ~ for*** 对…厌恶: have a ~ for sea life 厌恶海上生活. [<tase, n; >下条]

dis·taste·ful [dis'teistful] ***a*** ①令人不愉快的; 讨厌的: It is ~ to me to have to say so, but … 我不得不这样说, 这使我很不愉快, 但是… ②味道不佳的: ~ viands 味道不佳的食物. ③表现厌恶的: He viewed it with a ~ expression on his face. 他看着它, 脸上显出厌恶的表情. [<上条]

dis·tem·per¹ [dis'tempə] **I *n*** U ①坏脾气; 愠怒. ②疾病(尤指兽类疾病); 犬瘟热. ③(政治上的)混乱; 动乱.

II *vt* ①在…中造成动乱. ②[常用被动语态]使不正常; 使失调; 使不安: He has seldom been ~ed by philosophical doubt. 他很少为哲学上的疑惑而感到不安. [<拉丁语 dis-, apart + temperare, mix in proportion]

dis·tem·per² [dis'tempə] **I *n*** U 色胶.

II *vt* 用色胶粉刷: We ~ed the walls green. 我们用色胶把墙壁刷成绿色. [<拉丁语 dis-, intensive +

temperare:见上条]

dis·tend [dis'tend] *vt* & *vi* (使)扩张;(使)膨胀:a ~-ed stomach (vein) 扩张的胃(静脉).[<拉丁语 dis-, apart + tendere, stretch]

dis·ten·sion, dis·ten·tion [dis'tenʃən] *n* [U]扩张;膨胀.[<上条]

dis·til(1) [dis'til] (distilled; distilling) ❶ *vt* ①蒸馏:Salt water can be ~led and made into drinking water. 咸水可以被蒸馏成饮用水. ~led water 蒸馏水.②凝结;分泌出:Clouds ~ rain. 云凝结为雨. Flowers ~ nectar. 花分泌出花蜜. ❷ *vi* ①蒸馏:The alcohol ~s slowly from a flask. 酒精从一个瓶子里缓缓蒸馏出来.②滴下:water ~ling over the rocks 从岩石上滴下的水. ‖ ~ ***sth from sth*** 从某物中提取另一物:~ brandy from wine 从葡萄酒中提炼白兰地. ~ ***sth off*** (***out***) 蒸馏(出):distil nitric acid off (out) from mixture of sulphuric acid and nitre 从硫酸和硝石的混合物中,蒸馏出硫酸. ~ off inpurities 用蒸馏法除去杂质.[<拉丁语 de-, down + stillare, to drip]

dis·til·late ['distilit] *n* [C] ①蒸馏物:the ~ from molasses 糖蜜的蒸馏液. ②精华:They put into their books the ~ of their wisdom. 他们将他们的智慧精华体现在书中.[<distil]

dis·til·la·tion [ˌdisti'leiʃən] *n* [U]①蒸馏作用:fractional ~ 分馏(作用). the ~ of malted barley 蒸馏发芽的大麦.②[C][U]蒸馏物.[同上]

dis·til·ler [dis'tilə] *n* [C] ①蒸馏者(尤指用蒸馏法制造威士忌酒者)。②蒸馏器.[同前]

dis·til·le·ry [dis'tiləri] *n* ①蒸馏室.②造酒厂.[同前]

dis·tinct [dis'tiŋ*k*t] *a* ①个别的;性质不同的:These 2 ideas are quite ~ (from each other). 这两种观念很不同. Silk and rayon are two ~ things. 蚕丝和人造丝是两种不同的东西. ②清楚,明晰,明显:~ pronunciation 清楚的发音. There is a ~ improvement in your work. 你的工作有显著的进步.[见 distinguish; >下五条;[反] indistinct]

[辨异]distinct 表示容易分辨得清楚,如:There is a ~ smell of beer in this room. 屋里有一股明显的啤酒味. distinctive 或 distinct from 表示一物(或一性质)与其他的截然不同:Beer has a very distinctive smell; it's quite ~ from the smell of wine. 啤酒味道很个别,和白酒味儿不一样.

dis·tinc·tion [dis'tiŋ*k*ʃən] *n* ①[U][C]区别;差别;特征;个性:the ~ between right and wrong = the ~ of right from wrong 是非的辨别. Can you make (draw) a ~ between these 2 ideas? 你能分辨这两个概念吗? without ~ 无差别地. without ~ of sex and age 不论男女老幼. His style lacks ~. 他的风格平淡无奇。②卓著;盛名:people of ~ 知名人士. a writer of true ~ 杰出的作家. gain ~ 出名. ③殊遇;荣誉;勋章:make no ~(s) between persons 不分彼此;一视同仁. win a ~ 荣获勋章.[比较:win ~ 成名.]These are the highest ~s that have ever been given by our government. 这些是政府授予的最高荣誉. ‖ ***a ~ without a difference*** 表面上的区别;不是真的区别.[<上条]

dis·tinc·tive [dis'tiŋktiv] *a* 有特色的;鉴别性的;与众不同的;醒目的:a ~ badge 醒目的徽章. Soldiers wear a ~ uniform. 军人穿特殊制服. [同上;>下条]

dis·tinc·tive·ly [dis'tiŋktivli] *ad* 特有的;特殊地;醒目地:a bird with a ~ mottled colouring 有特殊斑色的鸟. a man ~ attired 服饰特殊的人. This work is ~ literary. 这一望而知是文学作品.[同上]

dis·tinct·ly [dis'tiŋ*k*tli] *ad* ①清楚地,明晰地,明明,显然:Please speak ~. 请说得明白些. I ~ told him what to do. 我清楚地告诉他了做什么. We saw the jet plane ~. 那架喷气飞机我们看得清清楚楚.②无疑地:Your composition is ~ better than mine. 你的作文无疑比我的好. ③特有的(= distinctively):His characters are ~ Irish. 他的性格是典型的爱尔兰人的.[<distinct]

dis·tinct·ness [dis'tiŋ*k*tnis] *n* [U]①差别. ②清楚;明晰.[同上]

dis·tin·guish [dis'tiŋgwiʃ] *vt* ①区别;辨别:~ right from wrong = ~ between right and wrong 明辨是非. It isn't easy to ~ real pearls from immitation pearls. 区别真假珍珠并不容易.[[同] discriminate]②认明;辨识;看清楚:~ sb in a crowd 在人群里认出某人. It is much too dark for me to ~ anything. 天太黑,我看不清任何东西. ‖ ~ ***from*** 作为…的特性;使别于:Speech ~s man from the animals. 语言使人和动物区别开来. ~ ***oneself*** 显扬自己;使自己扬名:~ oneself in an examination 考试出类拔萃. He ~ed himself by his courage in putting out the fire. 他以勇敢救那次火闻名.[<拉丁语 dis-, apart + stinguere, prick; >distinct;下二条]

dis·tin·gui·sha·ble [dis'tiŋgwiʃəbl] *a* 可区别的;可辨别的:Tom is hardly ~ from his twin brother. 汤姆跟他的孪生哥哥(弟弟),几乎令人分辨不出. The coast was hardly ~ (= could hardly be seen) through the haze. 从薄雾中几乎无法看清海岸.[<上条;>[反]

indistinguishable, undistinguishable]

dis·tin·guished [dis'tiŋgwiʃt] *a* 卓著;卓越;杰出:a ~ musician 卓越的音乐家. ~ services 功勋. He is ~ for his knowledge of economics (~ as an eco-nomist). 他在经济学方面的知识是卓越的(他是一位著名的经济学家).[同上]

dis·tort [dis'tɔːt] *vt* ①使变形;扭曲:a face ~ed by pain 因痛苦而扭曲的脸. A curved mirror ~s the features. 曲面镜使人走形. ②歪曲,曲解:You have ~ed my motives. 你曲解了我的主导思想. a ~ed view 偏见.[<拉丁语 dis-, intensive + torquere, twist; >下条]

dis·tor·tion [dis'tɔːʃən] *n* U C ①变形,畸变;乖僻:undergo a sudden ~ (脸等)突然变形. ②曲解,歪曲:a ~ of the news 对某个消息的曲解. ③【无】失真:~ of image 像畸变. frequency ~ 频率失真.[<上条]

dis·tract [dis'trækt] *vt* ①分散(注意、心思等);使(人)分心:The radio ~s me while I am doing my homework. 我做家庭作业时,收音机叫我分心. The noise in the street ~ed me from my reading. 街上的嘈杂声使我不能专心读书. What can we do to ~ her mind from the sorrow caused by her husband's death? 我们怎样减轻她丧夫的痛苦呢? ②弄昏;迷惑;扰乱:be ~ed with (by) worries 愁得颠三倒四. drive sb ~ed 逼得人发昏(发疯).[<拉丁语 dis-, apart + trahere, draw; >下二条]

dis·trac·tion [dis'trækʃən] *n* ① U C 分心,精神涣散:Noise is a ~ when you are trying to study. 在你要读书时,嘈杂声是分散心神的. ②娱乐,消遣:He complained that there were not enough ~s in the small village. 他抱怨说,在那小村子里没有足够的娱乐. ③发狂;精神错乱:love sb to ~ 爱某人爱得神魂颠倒. You will drive me to ~ with your silly questions. 你提的傻问题,快使我精神错乱了.[<上条]

dis·traught [dis'trɔːt] *a* 心情很乱的,狂乱的:~ with grief 悲痛得发狂.[distract 的异体]

dis·tress [dis'tres] **I** *n* ① U 痛苦;苦恼;悲伤,忧伤; C 伤心事:The sick man showed signs of ~. 病人显出一副痛苦的表情. His wild behaviour was a great ~ to his mother. 他的狂妄行为,使他母亲大为优伤. ② U 贫苦,穷困:relieve ~ among the poor 救济穷人. ③危难:a ship in ~遭难船. The ship was flying a ~ signal. 这只船悬起遇难信号.

II *vt* 使痛苦;使苦恼;使贫苦:I am much ~ed to hear the news of your wife's death. 听到你妻子去世的消息使我很难过. What are you looking so ~ed about? 什么事使你看上去如此苦恼. Don't ~ yourself。不要担忧. be ~ed by thirst 渴得难受. be ~ed in mind 心里难受(悲伤).[<拉丁语 dis-, apart + trahere, draw; >下条]

dis·tress·ful [dis'tresful] *a* ①痛苦的;苦恼的:~ groans 痛苦的呻吟. ②不幸的,悲惨的:~ news 不幸的消息.[<上条]

dis·trib·ute [dis'tribju(ː)t] *vt* ①(~ to 或 among)分配,分发:~ the books to the students 把书分给学生. ~ the examination papers to the class 把考卷发给全班学生. ~ prizes among the winners 把奖品分发给获胜者. The man had thirty parcels to be ~ed at the houses all over the town. 这个人要把三十个包裹分送到镇上各家去. ②(~ over)分布,散布:~ manure (seed) over the field 把肥料(种子)撒在田里. The pine-tree is widely ~d. 松树分布得很广.[<拉丁语 dis-, apart + tribuere, allot; >下三条]

dis·tri·bu·tion [ˌdistri'bjuːʃən] *n* U C ①分配;配给:~ of an estate among children 分配财产给儿女. They could not agree about the ~ of the profits. 他们对于利润的分配意见不一致. The ~ of wealth is very uneven in capitalist countries. 在资本主义国家,财富的分配很不平均. ②分布(状态);散布:The pine-tree has a very wide ~. 松树分布很广.[<上条]

dis·trib·u·tive [dis'tribjutiv] **I** *a* ①分配的:the ~ law 【数】分配律[比较:the distribution law 分布律]. ②【语】个体的,个别的 [反 collective]:"Each", "every", "either" and "neither" are sometimes called ~ pronouns. Each, every, either 和 neither 有时被称为个别代名词.

II *n* C【语】个别词(如:each, every; either, neither)[同上]

dis·trib·u·tor [dis'tribjutə] *n* C ①分配者. ②销售人(尤指批发商)或商号. ③【印】自动拆版机. ④配电盘.[同前]

dis·trict ['distrikt] *n* ① C 区域;地区;管区;区:a mountainous ~ 山区. a residential ~ 住宅区. a postal ~ 邮区. the D~ of Columbia 哥伦比亚特区(美国首都华盛顿所在的行政区域). ②[定语]地方的:a ~ court 【美】地方法院.

dis·trust [dis'trʌst] **I** *n* U C 不信任,怀疑:look at sb with ~ 用怀疑的眼光望着某人. have a ~ of sb (sth) 怀疑某人(某事).

II *vt* 不信任;猜疑:~ one's own eyes 不相信自己的眼睛.[<trust; >下条]

[辨异]distrust (不信任)是对别人而言,语气强,如:

He would distrust his own friends. 他不信任自己的朋友. mistrust (不相信),主要是对自己而言,语气轻,如:She mistrusted her ability to do the job. 她不相信自己能做这项工作.

dis·trust·ful [dis'trʌstful] *a* 不信的,猜疑的:I was ~ of his motives. 我怀疑他的动机.[<上条]

dis·turb [dis'tə:b] *vt* ①打搅;扰乱;惊扰:I'm sorry to ~ you. 对不起,打扰你了. Don't ~ the sleeping child 不要惊扰睡着的孩子. ②打(弄)乱;乱动:Don't ~ the papers on my desk. 不要乱动我桌上的文件. ③使不安:He was ~ed by the news of your illness. 他听到你生病的消息感到不安. ④激荡:A light wind ~ed the surface of the water. 一股微风激荡着水面. ‖ ~ *the peace* 【法】扰乱治安.[<拉丁语 dis-, intensive + turbare, to disorder; >下条; undisturbed]

dis·turb·ance [dis'tə:bəns] *n* U C ①骚动;动乱:political ~s 政治的动荡. cause a ~ 【法】煽起骚动. make (raise) a ~ 闹乱子. ②激动:Why do you make so much ~ about a little thing? 为什么一件小小的事情你就那样激动呢? ③干扰,障碍;失调:atmospheric ~ 大气干扰.[<上条]

dis·u·ni·on [dis'ju:njən] *n* U C 分裂;不团结.[<union;见下条]

dis·u·nite ['disju:'nait] *vt* & *vi* (使…)分裂;(使…)不团结:~ the links of a chain 拆散链环.[<unite; 见上条]

dis·use [dis'ju:z] I *vt* 不用;废弃:a ~d well 废井.
II [dis'ju:s] *n* The word has fallen into ~. 这个词已废而不用了.[<use, v & n]

di(s)·syl·lab·ic [ˌdisi'læbik] *a* 双音节的.[见 dissyllable]

di·syl·la·ble [di'siləbl] *n* = dissyllable.

ditch [ditʃ] I *n* 沟(渠);明沟. ‖ *die in a* ~ 穷困潦倒而死. *die in the last* ~ 战斗到最后而死. *dull as* ~ *water* 极其乏味.
II ❶ *vt* ①用壕沟围绕:a pasture hedged and ~ed 用树篱和壕沟围起的牧场. ②使坠入沟中:The drunken man ~ed his car. 那醉汉将车驶入沟中. ③使迫降在水面上:The pilot had to ~ his plane. 飞行员被迫将飞机降落在海上. ④抛弃:He's ~ed his girl friend. 他突然抛弃了他的女友. ❷ *vi* ①掘沟. ②水面迫降.

dith·er ['diðə] I *vi* ①发抖. ②游移不决:He sat there ~ing over his decisions. 他坐在那儿拿不定主意.
II *n* ①颤抖:be all of (in) a ~ 浑身发抖. ②犹豫:He's got the ~s about the choice. 他拿不定主意选哪一个.

dit·to ['ditəu] (*pl* ~s) *n* ①同上[缩 d°或 do]:One hat at £2.25; ~ at £4.50, 一顶帽 2.25 英镑;一顶帽 4.50 英镑. ②[口语]同样. ‖ *say* ~ *to* 说与…相同的话;同意…。[<拉丁语 dictum, a saying]

dit·ty ['diti] *n* C 小曲,小调:a plaintive ~ 一首伤感的小曲.[见 dictate]

di·ur·nal [dai'ə:nl] *a* 昼间的,白天的;周日的:~ flowers 白天开的花. the ~ round of the mailman 邮递员每日的巡行.[反 nocturnal][<拉丁语 dies, day]

di·va·gate ['daivəgeit] *vi* [~ (from)]入歧途;离题:Then he ~d into the field of literature. 然后他离题涉入文学领域.[<拉丁语 di- + vagari, wander]

di·va·lent ['daiˌveilənt] *a* 【化】二价的.[< -valent]

di·van [di'væn, 'daivæn] *n* 无靠背长沙发. 见 sofa.[<土耳其语 dīwān]

dive [daiv] I *vi* ①潜水;(游泳)跳水:He ~d from the bridge. 他从桥上跳到水中. ~ for pearls 潜水采珍珠. ②(飞机)俯冲:~ to drop a bomb 俯冲投弹. ③钻入:~ into the crowd 钻入人群中. ~ into a hole 钻入洞内. ~ down an alley 躲进小胡同. ④突然插入:He ~d into his pocket and fished out a dollar. 他突然伸手从口袋里掏出一元钱. ⑤潜心;探究:~ into books 埋头读书. Children always ~ to the bottom of a subject. 孩子们对一个问题总是追根问底. ⑥骤降:The mercury ~d to twelve below zero. 温度计的水银柱骤然下降到零下十二度.
II *n* C ①潜水;跳水:a fancy ~ 花样跳水. ②(飞机)俯冲.[古英语;>nose-dive; 下条; diving]

di·ver ['daivə] *n* C ①潜水员. ②俯冲(飞)机.[<上条]

di·verge [dai'və:dʒ] *vi* ①岔开;分歧:Their paths ~d at the fork in the road. 他们在大路的岔口处分道扬镳了. Our opinions ~. 我们意见分歧.[反 converge] ②差异:Dialects of Chinese have ~d widely. 汉语的方言差异很大. ③逸出正轨:You are diverging into a new subject. 你说到另外一个题目上去了.[<拉丁语 dis-, apart + vergere, turn; >下二条]
[辨异] diverge, deviate, digress 均表示向不同方向移动或转变. diverge 指从一主道分歧成 Y 形:Our paths diverged when we left school. 我们离开学校后便分道而行. deviate 指离开思想、行动、规则的惯例;The teacher deviated from her custom and gave us no homework. 老师一反常规,没有指定课外作业.

digress 主要指离开正题：I lose interest if an author digresses too much. 如果作者(所写的)离主题太远，那我就会失去兴趣.

di·ver·gence [dai'vəːdʒəns] *n* [U][C] ①分歧. ②【数】发散(性)；扩散. [[反] convergence] ③离题；脱节；歧异；背驰：divergencies from the normal 脱离正轨. [<上条]

di·ver·gent [dai'vəːdʒənt] *a* ①分歧的；差异的：the ~ evolution of two species 两个物种的分歧进化. ②发散的：~ lode 分散扩脉. ~ nozzle 扩散(渐扩)喷嘴. ③分向不同方向的：~ lines 分向不同方向的线. [同上]

di·vers ['daivə(ː)z] *a* [古]若干(= several)；各样；种种(= various)：for ~ reasons 由于种种理由. [见下条；>diversity]

di·verse [dai'vəːs] *a* ①种类不同的：The wild life in Africa is extremely ~. 非洲野生动物的种类十分不同. ②分歧；悬殊(= quite different)：be ~ from each other 各不相同. D~ opinions were expressed. 意见分歧. ③种种的：a person of ~ interests 具有多种兴趣的人. [<拉丁语 dis-, apart + vertere, to turn]

di·ver·si·fy [dai'vəːsifai] *vt* 使…变化：Hills and woods ~ the landscape. 山丘与树林使风景变幻无穷. ~ the educational program by introducing new subjects 介绍新学科，使教学项目多样化. [见上条]

di·ver·sion [dai'vəːʃən] *n* ①[U]转移；转向：the ~ of a river to supply water somewhere else 改河道向某处供水. a flood ~ project 分洪工程. ②[U]分心：the ~ of the mind from study 读书不专心. ③[C]【军】牵制. create (make) a ~ 声东击西. ④消遣，娱乐：Chess and billiards are his favorate ~s. 棋和撞球是他所喜爱的消遣. ⑤[定语]a ~ dam 分水坝，拦河坝. [同上]

di·ver·si·ty [dai'vəːsiti] *n* [U]差异；多样性：a great ~ of methods 各种不同的方法. [同前]

di·vert [dai'vəːt] *vt* ①使转向；使改道：~ the course of a river 使河流改道. ~ water from a river into the rice-fields 把水从河里引入稻田. ②使转移注意力：~ another's interest (attention) from sth 转移别人对某事的兴趣(注意). How can we ~ her thoughts from her sad loss? 我们如何使她不再想她可悲的损失呢? ③牵制(敌人). ④消遣，娱乐：~ oneself in singing 唱歌消遣. Children are ~ed with sports. 儿童们游戏玩乐. [同前；>indivertible]

di·vest [dai'vest] *vt* ①剥去；剥夺：~ the pretended officer of his stolen uniform 剥去那个冒牌军官偷来的制服. ~ sb of his rights 剥夺某人的权利. ②(反身)去除；放弃：I cannot ~ myself of the idea. 我无法摒除这个念头. [<拉丁语 dis-, from + vestire, to dress]

di·vide [di'vaid] ❶ *vt* ①分；划分：~ a thing in two 把东西分成两半. The earth is ~d into two hemispheres. 地球划分为两半球. ②使不和；使意见不和；分裂：Please don't let such a small matter ~ us. 请不要让这小事使我们不和. Opinions are ~d on the question. 对于这个问题意见不一致. The committee is ~d in opinion. 委员会意见分歧. ❷ *vi* ①分开；划分；分界：The Nile ~s at its mouth and forms a delta. 尼罗河在河口分支，形成三角洲. ②[英](议会等)表决：After a long debate, the House ~d. 经长时间辩论之后，议院将该问题付诸表决. ~ on a question 表决某一问题. ‖ ~ ***sth between*** (***among***) 分配：They ~d the money between (among) themselves. 他们分了那笔钱. He ~s his time between London and Cairo. 他一半时间在伦敦，一半时间在开罗. ~ ***sth from sth*** 分隔：The river ~s our country from theirs. 这条河将我国和他们的国家隔开. ~ ***into*** (***by***) 除：If you ~ 6 into 30 (~ 30 by 6), the answer is 5. 你如以 6 除 30，答案为 5. [含被动意味]12 ~s (Can be ~d) by 3. 12 可被 3 除尽. ~ ***into*** 分成；隔成：The house was ~d into flats. 那房屋被隔成数套房间(公寓). ~ ***sth*** [***up*** (***out***)] 分开：We ~d [up (out)] the money equally. 我们将钱均分. [>下二条；divisible; division, divisor, subdivide; undivided]

div·i·dend ['dividənd] *n* [C] ①红利；股息；公债利息. ②【数】被除数：When 15 is divided by 3, the number 15 is the ~. 15 被 3 除时，15 便是被除数. [[反] divisor] [<上条]

di·vid·ers [di'vaidəz] *n* 双脚规，分线规. 见 compasses. [同上]

div·i·na·tion [ˌdivi'neiʃən] *n* ①[U] 占卜. ②[C] 先知，先见：the brilliant ~s of the ancient Greeks in the field of atomic theory 古代希腊人在原子理论方面的不凡先见. [<下条]

di·vine [di'vain] **I** *a* ①神的；神圣的：Dante's "Divine Comedy" 但丁的《神曲》. ②神妙的；[口语]好透的：What ~ weather! 真是好天气! the ~ Shakespeare 天才卓越的莎士比亚. That play we saw last night was just simply ~! 我们昨天晚上看的那个剧简直好极了!

II *vt* & *vi* ①占卜；预言. ②在地底下找到(水或矿)：He ~d (for) water on the farm. 他在农场地底

下找到了水.[<拉丁语 divus, a god; >上条; 下条; divinity]

di·vin·er [di'vainə] *n* 占卜者(尤指能找地下水者).[<上条]

div·ing ['daiviŋ] *n* [U]①潜水.②(游泳)跳水.[<dive, v]

di·vin·i·ty [di'viniti] *n* ①[U] 神性.②[C]神:the D~ 上帝(= God).③[U]神学:the ~ school at Oxford 牛津大学神学院.[<divine]

di·vis·i·ble [di'vizəbl] *a* ①可分的.②能除尽的,可除尽的:15 is ~ by 3. 15 能被 3 除尽.13 is not ~ by any even number. 13 不能被任何偶数除尽.[<divide; >[反] indivisible]

di·vi·sion [di'viʒən] *n* ①[U][C] 划分;区分:the ~ of time into months, weeks and days 时间划分为月、周、日.~ of labour 分工.make a fair ~ 划分均匀.②分配:~ of profits 利润的分配.③[U][C]【数】除法:a simple problem in ~ 简单的除法.processes of ~ 除法的运算.[[反] multiplication]④[U][C]分裂;分离:stir up ~s 制造分裂.⑤[C] 部分;部;组:the export ~ of a business company 商业公司的出口部门.⑥分界:A hedge forms the ~ between the two schools. 一道篱笆构成两所学校的分界.⑦[C]【军】师;舰船分队:an air ~ (美)空军师.⑧[C] (植物分类)门.⑨[C](英国议会)分组表决:The bill was passed without a ~. 这项议案未经分组表决就通过了.⑩【体】级:the heavyweight ~ 重量级.[<divide; >re-division; subdivision]

di·vi·sive [di'vaisiv] *a* 造成分裂(不和)的:~ actions (ideas, policies) 造成分裂的行为(意见、政策)。[<divide]

di·vi·sor [di'vaizə] *n* [C]【数】除数.[[反] dividend][同上]

di·vorce [di'vɔːs] **I** *n* ①[U][C]【法】离婚:sue for a ~ 请求离婚.take (start) ~ proceedings 提出离婚诉讼.obtain a ~ (from…) 获准(与…)离婚.②脱离;分裂:the ~ of religion from State 宗教跟政权分离.the ~ between religion and science 宗教与科学间的分裂.

II *vt* ①同…离婚;允许…离婚:The judge ~d Mr. & Mrs. Smith. 审判员允许史密斯夫妇离婚.Did Mr. Smith ~ his wife or did she ~ him? 是史密斯先生跟他的妻子离婚,还是他妻子跟他离婚的? They were ~d last year. 他们去年离婚了.He was ~d from his wife. 他和他妻子离婚了.②使…脱离;分离:~ religion from government 将政教分离.~ oneself from objective reality 脱离客观实际.In sports, exercise and play are not ~d. 在运动中,练习和比赛是分不开的.[见 diverse >下二条]

di·vor·cée [di'vɔːsiː] *n* [C] 离了婚的女子.[<上条]

di·vorce·ment [di'vɔːsmənt] *n* [U] ①离婚.②脱离;分离.[同上]

di·vulge [dai'vʌldʒ, di'vʌldʒ] *vt* 泄漏:Who ~d our plans (to…)? 谁(向…)泄漏了我们的计划? [<拉丁语 dis-, apart + vulgare, make public]

diz·zi·ness ['dizinis] *n* [U] 眩晕.[<下条]

diz·zy ['dizi] **I** *a* ①眩晕:Riding on a merry-go-round makes you feel ~. 乘旋转木马使你觉得眩晕.The plane climbed to a ~ height. 飞机升到令人眩晕的高度.The victory made them ~. 胜利冲昏了他们的头脑.②耀眼的.

II *vt* 使(人)发晕:We were dizzied by the beating wind. 我们被猛烈的风势吹得头昏眼花.[古英语 dysig, foolish; >上条]

Dja·kar·ta [dʒə'kɑːtə] *n* 雅加达[印度尼西亚首都](= Jakarta).

dl. [缩] = decilitre(s) 分升(0.1 升).

D.L. [缩] =Doctor of Laws 法学博士.

D.Lit., D.Litt. [缩] = Doctor of Literature. 文学博士

dm. [缩] = decimetre(s) 分米(1/10 米).

D.M. [缩] =Doctor of Medicine 医学博士.

dmm. [缩] = decimillimetre(s) 丝米(= 1/10000 米).

Dnie·per ['dniːpə] *n* [the ~]第聂伯河[苏联].[<俄语 Днепр]

Dnies·ter ['dniːstə] *n* [the ~]德涅斯特河[苏联].[<俄语 Днестр]

do [duː] **I** [强 duː;弱 du](did [did],)done [dʌn]; 第三人称单数现在式 does [强 dʌz;弱[dəz]] ❶ *vt* [与表示动作或行为的名词连用]①做,干:~ one's work 做工作.~ business 做买卖.What are you ~-ing? 你在做(干)什么呢? What does he ~ for a living? 他是做什么工作的? What can I ~ for you? 我能替你做些什么? (你)有什么事? What shall I do next? 我下步做什么? I will ~ what I can. 我愿尽我所能去做.Are you ~ing anything tomorrow? 明天你有什么事情要做吗? ②尽力做:~ one's best = ~ the best one can = ~ all one can 作出最大的努力;尽其所能.~ one's worst 捣蛋.[可与表示人的名词(作间接或直接宾语)连用]③做;行;作:Will you ~ me a favour? 你可以帮帮我忙吗? ~ good (人)做好事,行善;(事物)有益;产生良好效果.The new rules may ~ some good. 新规定可产生一些良好效果.~

sb good 对人有好处. ~ sb harm 害人,对人有害(处). ~ sb an injury 伤害某人. ④适合;对待:Will this ~ you? 这对你合适吗? This room will ~ me quite well. 这房间对我十分合适. Smith will certainly ~ you well. 史密斯一定会很好待你. ⑤[~ sth to sb] 搞(人家);欺骗:He won't ~ anything to you. 他不会搞你什么的. [比较:He has done much for his country. 他替国家做了许多工作. ~ one's duty to one's country 对国家尽义务.] ⑥欺骗;搞垮:Please don't think I'm trying to ~ you. 请不要以为我想欺骗你. I'm afraid you've been done. 我恐怕你已受骗了. That has done me. 那可把我搞垮了. She was done out of her money. 她被人骗走了钱. ⑦照料:The barber will ~ you next. 理发师下一个就给你做. ⑧扮演;演出:We did (He did) Hamlet. 我们演出(他扮演)哈姆雷特. [与表示事物的名词连用] ⑨处理,处置;料理,照应;整理:~ the beds 整理床铺. ~ one's hair 梳头,拢头发. She has her hair done. 她请人做头发. [>hair-do] ~ the flowers 插花. ⑩清除,扫刷,收拾等:Have you done (= brushed) your teeth? 你刷过牙齿没有? ~ dishes 洗碗碟. ~ a room 收拾房间. ⑪准备;解答;攻读;学习;翻译;摄制:~ one's lessons 做(准备)功课. ~ sums 做算术. Are you ~ing science at school? 你在学校里学科学吗? ~ a movie 拍摄影片. ~ a puzzle 解谜. ~ a phrase into Chinese 把一个短语译成汉语. ~ a book 编写一本书. ⑫旅行,走完(= cover);逛:We did 300 miles today. 今天我们旅行了三百英里. ~ 20 miles a day on foot 一天步行 20 英里. Have you done Paris yet? 你逛过巴黎吗? Did you ~ the Palace Museum? 你逛了故宫博物院吗? ~ the sights 游览名胜. ⑬煮,煮熟,烹调:They ~ fish very well in that restaurant. 那餐馆鱼做得很好. Is the meat done yet? 肉煮熟了吗? How would you like your mutton chop done? 你的羊排要煎到什么程度? I like it half done. 我喜欢半生不熟的. ⑭搞垮;弄坏:Now you've done it! 这回可给你弄坏了! That has done me. 那可把我搞垮了. ⑮[+ the + *a*]表现得:~ the amiable 表现得和蔼可亲. ~ the polite 彬彬有礼. ~ the big 自命不凡. ❷ *vi* ①做;活动;行动:D~ as you please. 随你的便. D~ as they ~ at Rome. 入国问禁,入乡问俗. 见 Rome. How shall I ~ if he comes? 如果他来我怎么办? ②起居,过活,进展;(健康)进步! How ~ you ~ ['haudju'du:]? 您好! [答复时也用同样一句话.] How is the new teacher ~ing? ——He is ~ing pretty well. 新教员怎样? ——他很好. ③行,合适:Will that ~? ——That will ~ (won't ~). 那行不行? ——行(不行). Any time will ~. 什么时候都行. It doesn't ~ to offend him. 触犯他是不行的. ❸ *v* [代替其他动词,以免重复] Do you smoke? ——Yes, I ~ (No, I don't). 你抽烟吗? ——是,我抽的(不,我不抽). Who broke the cup? ——I did. 谁把杯子打碎了? ——是我. He works harder than you ~ (= work). 他工作比你努力. You saw him and so did I. 你看见了他;我也看见了他. You didn't go; nor did I. 你没有去;我也没有去. [比较:1) You stammer sometimes; so ~ I. 你有口吃;我也这样. 2) You stammer sometimes. ——So I do. 你有口吃——是的,不错.] ❹[强 du: 弱 də, d] (He, She, It does [dʌz]; 过去式 did) *aux v* ①[放在主语前构成疑问句] Does (Did) he want it? 他需要它吗? Where did they go? 他们到哪里去了? D~ you have supper at seven? 你在七点吃晚饭吗? ②[同 not 结合,构成否定式] He didn't go. 他没有走. Don't go yet. 现在不要走. He does not think so. 他不那么想. ③[加重动词的语气,发强音] He ~es speak well! 他的确说得好. I ~ believe you. 我是相信你的. [比较:I believe you. 我相信你.] He did do this. 他的确做了这件事. He said he would come and he did come. 他说他会来的,他果然来了. [祈使句] D~ be patient! 千万要忍耐! [比较:Be patient! 忍耐一下!] [以下倒装句中 do 不重读] Never did I see him. 我连一回也没有见过他. [比较:I never saw him. 我从来没见过他.] Well ~ I remember it. 那我可记得清清楚楚. [比较:I remember it well. 我记得很清楚.] ‖ ***be done*** 有礼貌;合乎风俗:It's not done to talk with your mouth full. 嘴里满含着食物讲话是不礼貌的. ***be done in*** 筋疲力竭. ***(be) hard done by*** 受不公平对待:He complains that he has been hard done by. 他抱怨说他受到了不公平的对待. ~ ***away with*** 废除;除去;撤消:That department was done away with two years ago. 那部门两年前就撤消了. That's a practice that should be done away with. 那是个应该被废除的习惯. ~ ***by*** 对待:D~ as you would be done by. (谚) 己之所欲,施之于人. ~ ***sb down*** [口语](以计谋或欺骗)胜过某人;说某人坏话. ~ ***for*** 1)(人)配做;(物)适用于:This sum will ~ for me. 这笔款项够用了. This box will ~ for a seat. 这箱子可以用作座位. He won't ~ for a teacher. 他不配做教师. 2)料理;替…管家:~ for food 料理伙食. He has to ~ for himself. 他不得不自己料理家务. 3)设法:What (How) will you ~ for water while you're crossing the

desert? 穿过沙漠时你们将如何获得水的供应? 4)毁掉;破坏,杀死[常用被动语态]:These shoes are done for. 这些鞋都破烂了. Poor fellow, I'm afraid he's done for. 可怜的人,我恐怕他是完了(事业毁掉,可能死去等,视上下文而定). ~ ***sb in*** [俚]杀死某人. ~ ***it yourself*** (略作 DIY) 自己做(尤指家庭装饰,维护保养等工作): ~-it-yourself kits 自己做所需要的一套工具. She's very interested in ~ing it herself. 她很喜欢自己动手干(家庭维修). ~ ***sth out*** 扫除: ~ out a table 收拾桌子 ~ out a pigsty 打扫猪圈. This room needs ~ing out. 这房间需要清扫. ~ ***sb over*** [俚]袭击某人. ~ ***sth over*** 再装饰;重整修:The dining-room needs ~ing over 餐厅需要重装修. ~ (***the***) + ***-ing*** (动名词)[含义决定于动名词]: ~ washing (shopping, running) 洗衣服(买东西,跑步). Does he ~ (the, any) cooking? 他做饭吗? It's teaching that he does. 他就是教书的. ~ ***up*** 1)整理;收拾;修缮;粉刷: The house needs to be done up (needs ~ing up). 这房屋需要重新装修粉刷一下. ~ up one's hair 拢头发. 2)捆好;包扎好: D~ up these books, please. 请把这些书包扎好. 3)用钮扣等扣起:D~ up her dress for her at the back. 你替她把她衣服的背后扣好. This dress ~es up at the back. 这衣服是从背后扣的. 4)be done up 精疲力尽. ~ ***sb*** (***oneself***) ***well*** [口语]款待,招待: They do you very well at the Great Wall Hotel. 长城饭店招待得很好. He ~es himself well. 他的生活舒适(养尊处优). ~ ***well*** (***badly***) ***by sb*** 对待好(不好): He ~es well (badly) by a friend. 他对朋友好(不好). ~ ***with sb*** (***sth***) 1)处置,安排:What shall I do with it? 怎样处置它好呢? Tell me what you did with yourselves on Sunday? 告诉我你们星期天是怎样度过的. 2)容忍: I can't ~ with such a fellow. 这样的家伙我不能容忍. 3)[can ~] 将就:Can you ~ with cold meat for dinner? 晚餐用冷肉,你能将就吗? 4)[could ~]但愿(= should like): I'm tired and could ~ with a good night's rest. 我疲倦了,但愿好好休息一下. 5)[have done with]办完,办好;用毕: Let's start at once and have done with it. 让我们立刻动手,把它办好. Have you done with the paper? 报纸看完了没有? ~ ***without sb*** (***sth***) 不需要,不用: We can't ~ without knowledge, can we? 我们少不了知识,可不是吗? He can't ~ without the services of a secretary. 他必须有一位秘书的襄助. We shall have to ~ without a holiday this summer. 今年夏天我们不能有假日了. Eggs are not available; they will have to ~ without. 鸡蛋买不到,他们只有不吃鸡蛋了. ***have to ~ with*** 与…有关;由…而产生:The book has to ~ with airplanes. 这是一本关于飞机的书. A lawyer has to ~ with all sorts of people. 律师与各种各样的人打交道. ***have sth*** (***nothing***, ***not much***, ***a great deal***, ***etc***) ***to ~ with*** 与…有(无,无多少,有很大等)关系:He had sth to ~ with my decision to teach English. 他与我决定教英语有关(我的决定多少或直接受他的影响). Hard work had a great deal to ~ with his success. 工作努力与他的成功有关系. ***How ~ you ~***? 你好(人们经正式介绍后用的客套话). ***make sth ~*** [***make ~*** (***with sth***)] 使足以敷用;使适合需要;对…将就:Can you make £10 ~? 你能设法使十镑足敷你的费用吗? Can't you make that shirt ~ for another day? 那件衬衫你不能再穿一天吗? It isn't much but I will make it ~ (make ~ with it). 这不够多,但我会设法应付过去(会将就一下).

II [du:]([复]dos 或 do's [du:z]) ***n*** ①要求做到的事:the ~s and don'ts of public hygiene 公共卫生注意事项. ②[俚]欺诈:The scheme was a ~ from the start. 这方案从一开始就是骗局. ③庆祝或娱乐性的集会:We're going to a big ~ this evening. 我们今晚要去参加盛大宴会. ‖ ***fair ~s*** (***~'s***) [俚][作为感叹词]公平分配;要公平(例如在分东西时). [古英语 don; >doer; doings; doff; never-do-well; outdo, overdo, undo; to-do; well-to-do]

do. 缩 = ditto 同上. [拉丁语]

doat [dəut] ***vi*** = dote.

dob·bin ['dɔbin] ***n*** (昵称)农场用的马.

do·cile [dəusail, 'dɔsail] ***a*** 驯良的;驯顺的: a ~ child (horse) 温顺的小孩(马). [<拉丁语 docere, teach]

do·cil·i·ty [dəu'siliti] ***n*** Ⓤ驯良;温顺. [<上条]

dock1 [dɔk] ***vt*** [~ (off)]①剪短(尾巴等). ②减少: ~ a workman's wages 减少一工人的工资. have one's salary ~ed 某人的薪金被减少了. ~ soldiers off part of their rations 减少士兵一部分口粮. [<古斯堪的纳维亚语, dockr]

dock2 [dɔk] ***vi & vt*** ① (指船)入坞. ②使(船)入坞. ③在太空中连接(太空船). [中古荷兰语 docke, channel]

dock3 [dɔk] ***n*** Ⓒ船坞:go into (entre, leave) ~ 入(进,离)船坞;be in ~ 在船坞. ‖ ***dry*** (***graving***) ~ 干船坞. ***floating*** ~ 浮坞. ***wet*** ~ 船渠;湿坞. [>docker; dockyard][见上条]

dock4 [dɔk] ***n*** 法庭上的犯人席;被告席:be in the ~ 在被告席;是被告. [<佛兰芒语, cage]

dock·age ['dɔkidʒ] ***n*** ①入坞费,码头费.②船坞设备.[<dock[2]]

dock·er ['dɔkə] ***n*** 船坞工人;码头工人.[<同上]

dock·et ['dɔkit] **I** ***n*** ①(信件,文件等的)摘要.②预定事项表;议事日程:be placed on the ~ 列人议事日程.③送货单;购货证;【商】标签.

II ***vt*** 摘记;加标签.[中古英语]

dock·yard ['dɔkjɑːd] ***n*** [C] 造船厂;修船厂.[dock + yard]

doc·tor ['dɔktə] **I** ***n*** ①医生,医师,大夫:send for a ~ 请医生.see a ~ 看医生,看病.How is she, D~? 大夫,她怎么样? ②博士:D~ of Philosophy (Laws) 哲学(法学)博士.[缩 Dr.;见 D.L.;D.Litt.(*or* Litt.D.);D.M.;D.Phil.;D.Sc.]

II ***vt*** [口语]①治疗;医治;阉割:~ a cold (a child) 医治伤风(一个小孩).a ~ed tomcat 阉割过的雄猫.②搀混(饮料)等;窜改(帐目等).[<拉丁语,teacher]

doc·tor·ate ['dɔktərət, 'dɔktərit] ***n*** 博士学位.[<上条]

doc·tri·naire [ˌdɔktri'nɛə] **I** ***n*** 空论家;教条主义者.

II ***a*** 空谈理论的;教条的:a ~ preacher 一个空谈理论的说教者.[法语;<doctrine;>下条]

doc·tri·nai·rism [ˌdɔtri'nɛərizəm] ***n*** 教条主义.[<上条]

doc·tri·nal [dɔk'trainl, 'dɔktrinl] ***a*** 教义的;教条的.[<下条]

doc·trine ['dɔktrin] ***n*** [C] ①教义;教条:Christian ~ 基督教教义.②学说,理论:the ~ of evolution 进化论.③主义:the Monroe Doctrine 门罗主义(不让欧洲各国干涉美洲大陆的主张).[见 doctor;>上三条;indoctrinate]

doc·u·ment ['dɔkjumənt] ***n*** ①公文;文件;文献:a human ~ 人事记录;个人材料.a public ~ 公文.classified ~s 保密文件 a revolutionary (historical) ~ 革命(历史)文献.②证件;证券:accounting ~s 会计凭证.shipping ~s 装货单据.[<拉丁语 documentum, proof]

doc·u·men·ta·ry [ˌdɔkju'mentəri] **I** ***a*** ①文件的:~ proof (evidence) 文件证明.②记录的:a ~ film 纪录影片.

II ***n*** 纪录影片;记实小说:a full-length ~ 大型纪录片.[<上条]

dod·der ['dɔdə] ***vi*** ①[口语](因体弱或年老)蹒跚:The old fellow ~ed along in the park. 那老人在公园里摇摇晃晃地行走.②震颤.[中古英语]

do·der·er ['dɔdərə] ***n*** 摇摇晃晃行走的人.[<上条]

dodge ['dɔdʒ] **I** ❶ ***vi*** ①躲开;闪避:~ about 东躲西避.I ~d behind a tree so that he should not see me. 我躲在树后使他看不见我.②逃避责任:He never ~s. 他从不逃避责任.❷ ***vt*** ①躲避:You have to be quick in order to ~ the traffic in city streets nowadays. 要躲避今日城市街上的车辆,你必须十分机敏.②推托;搪塞:Face your problem boldly instead of trying to ~ them. 勇敢地面对你的问题,不要回避他们.

II [C] ①躲避:He made a sudden ~ aside. 他迅速向一旁闪开.②巧计;诡计:~s used to escape taxation 用来逃脱的诡计.

dodg·er ['dɔdʒə] ***n*** [C] 躲避者:a draft ~ 逃避兵役者.a tax ~ 逃税者.[<dodge,v]

dod·gem ['dɔdʒəm] ***n*** [口语](游乐园等中)电动小汽车.[dodg(e)+(th)em]

dodgy ['dɔdʒi] ***a*** ①逃避的;推托的.②狡猾的;巧妙的.[古英语;<dodge,v]

doe [dəu] ***n*** [复数加 -s,集体名词不变]母鹿(= a female deer);雌兔(= a female rabbit or hare).[<古英语;doeskin]

do·er ['du:ə] ***n*** ①实干家:He's a ~, not a talker. 他是实干家,不是空谈家.②[虚构复合词]做某事的人:an evil-~ 作恶的人.[<do,v]

does [强 dʌz,弱 dəz,dz] do 的第三人称单数现在时.[>doesn't]

doe·skin ['dəuskin] ***n*** ①[C][U] 雌鹿皮;雌兔皮.②[U] 驼丝棉.[doe + skin]

does·n't ['dʌznt][口语]= does not. 见 don't.

doff [dɔf] ***vt*** [古]脱(衣帽等)(= take off).[反 don] [do + off]

dog [dɔg] **I** ***n*** [复数加 -s,集体名词不变]①狗;雄狗;雄…:a ~ fox (wolf) 雄狐(狼).[反 bitch]②[比喻]牛马:a ~'s life 牛马生活.③[口语]家伙:a lucky ~ 幸运儿.④【机】轧头;搭钩.⑤= hot ~ 红肠三明治.⑥[定语]the D~ Star 天狼星. ‖ ***a case of ~ eating ~*** 互相残害(例如资本主义商业上使用无情手段).***a ~ in the manger*** 占着毛坑不拉屎的人.***Barking ~s do not bite.*** [谚]吠犬不咬人.***be top ~*** 处于支配地位.***(be the) under ~*** 处于被支配地位.***die like a ~; die a ~'s death*** 悲惨地死去;可耻地死去.***dressed up like a ~'s dinner*** [口语]穿着自觉极讲究,在别人眼里很可笑.***give a ~ a bad name (and hang him)*** [谚]一旦给人加个坏名声,他就永远洗刷不掉(谗言可畏).***give (throw) sth to the ~s***

1)扔弃某物.2)牺牲某物保护自己.见 cat. ***go to the ~s*** 堕落;毁灭. ***help a lame ~ over a stile*** 助人于危难. ***lead a ~'s life*** 过困苦的生活. ***lead sb a ~'s life*** 使不安宁;使某人经常苦恼. ***let sleeping ~s lie*** [谚]莫惹是非. ***look like a ~'s breakfast (dinner)*** [口语]凌乱的,乱七八糟的. ***love me, love my ~*** [谚]爱屋及乌. ***not stand (even) a ~'s chance*** 毫无希望(击败强敌,度过难关等). ***the ~s*** 赛狗;猎犬比赛.

II (dogged ['dɔgd]; dogging ['dɔgiŋ]) *vt* 追随;跟踪,盯梢:~ a suspected thief 跟踪一个有嫌疑的小偷. [比喻]~ged by misfortune 被灾难紧随着的. [<古英语 docga; >doggy, doggie; bulldog, hang-dog, sea-dog, sheep-dog, watch-dog; 下六条; dog's-ear; dog-tired]

dog-bis·cuit ['dɔgbiskit] ***n*** 饲狗饼干. [<上条]

dog-days ['dɔgdeiz] ***n pl*** 三伏天,大热天(七、八月). [同上]

dog-ear ['dɔgiə] ***n*** 书页折角. [>下条]

dog-eared ['dɔgiəd] ***a*** 书页折角的. [<上条]

dog-fish ['dɔgfiʃ] ***n*** 星鲨(一种小鲨). [见 dog]

dog·ged ['dɔgid] ***a*** 顽固的,固执的;顽强的:She learnt a good deal at school by ~ effort. 她由于顽强的努力,在学校学了不少东西. [< dog]

dog·ge·rel ['dɔgərəl] ***n*** [U]打油诗;歪诗.

dog·gy, dog·gie ['dɔgi] ***n*** [儿语]狗儿. [< dog]

dog-house ['dɔghaus] ***n*** [美]狗舍. ‖ ***in the ~*** [口语]失体面;失宠.

dog-like ['dɔglaik] ***a*** 如狗一般的:~ devotion 如狗一般的忠实.

dog·ma ['dɔgmə] ***n*** (*pl* dogmas ['dɔgməz]) ①[C] 教义,教条,信条:The Marxist-Leninist theory is not a ~ but a guide to action. 马列主义理论不是教条,而是行动的指南. ②定理:scientific ~s 科学定理. ③武断. [<希腊语; dokein, think; >下三条]

dog·mat·ic [dɔg'mætik] ***a*** ①教义的,教条的. ②固执己见的;武断的:He is very ~. 他非常武断. a ~ statement 武断的说法. [<上条]

dog·ma·tism ['dɔgmətizəm] ***n*** 武断;独断;教条主义:His ~ aroused their opposition. 他的武断引起了他们的反对. [<同上]

dog·ma·tist ['dɔgmətist] ***n*** [C] ①武断者. ②(基督教)笃信教义者. [同前]

dog·ma·tize, dog·ma·tise ['dɔgmətaiz] ❶ ***vi*** ①教条地说(写). ②武断. ❷ ***vt*** 把…说成教条;把…作为教条阐述. [同前]

dog paddle ['dɔgˌpædl] ***n*** 狗扒式游泳.

dog's-ear ['dɔgz-iə] ***n*** = dog-ear.

dog-tired [ˌdɔg'taiəd] ***a*** [口语]累得要死;极疲倦的.

dog·trot ['dɔgtrɔt] ***n*** (徐缓从容的)小跑;慢跑步.

dog-watch ['dɔgwɔtʃ] ***n*** ①(船上下午四至六点或六至八点的)两小时值班. ②夜班(尤指最后一班).

dog·wood ['dɔgwud] ***n*** 梾木属植物,山茱萸.

doi·ly ['dɔili] ***n*** [C] (碗碟或小摆设下的)小垫. [<17th-c. London draper]

do·ings ['du(:)iŋz] ***n pl*** ①行;活动;所做的事:Tell me about all your ~ in London. 告诉我你在伦敦所做的一切. ②[口语]那东西,那个:Pass the ~ to me. 把东西递给我. [<do; >misdoing; wrongdoing]

dol·drums ['dɔldrəmz] ***n pl*** ①忧郁,郁闷;无生气,消沉:He's in the ~. 他郁郁不乐. ②不景气:the economic ~ of the late forties 四十年代后期的经济不景气. ③[the ~]赤道无风带. ‖ ***in the ~*** 1)[口语]精神沮丧:He is in the ~. 他郁郁不乐. 2)无能为力:The ship was in the ~. 那船因无风不能前进.

dole[1] [dəul] **I** ***n*** ①[C]救济金. ②[the ~][英]失业津贴. ‖ ***be (go) on the ~*** 接受(领)失业津贴.

II ***vt*** [~ out] (勉强)施舍. [古英语 dal]

dole[2] [dəul] ***n*** [古]悲哀,悲叹. [>下条;见 condole, vi]

dole·ful(ly) ['dəulful(i)] ***a*** (***ad***) 悲哀(地);忧郁(地). [<上条]

doll [dɔl] **I** ***n*** [C] ①玩偶,洋娃娃:My grand-daughter is a little ~. 我的孙女简直是个洋娃娃. ②笨美人.

II ***vt & vi*** [口语]穿戴漂亮的时装(与 up 或 out 连用):~ (oneself) up (把自己)打扮得漂漂亮亮. She was all ~ed up for the dinner. 她打扮漂亮地去参加(那)宴会. She insisted that he must ~ up for this party. 她坚持他必须穿戴整齐去参加这次晚会. [>dolly]

dol·lar ['dɔlə] ***n*** [C]元,美元(美国、加拿大、墨西哥等国家的货币单位;符号 $):the ~ bloc 美元集团. One hundred cents make a ~. 一百分等于一美元. 见 dime. [缩 dol(s).][<德语 Thaler]

dol·lop ['dɔləp] ***n*** [口语]①块;团(食物等):a ~ of cold rice pudding 一团冷的米布丁. ②一点(液体):coffee with a ~ of alcohol added 加了一点酒的咖啡. ③少许;丝毫:In her writing there isn't a single ~ of self-pity. 在她的作品中,没有丝毫自我怜悯的色彩.

dol·ly ['dɔli] **I** ***n*** ①【儿语】洋娃娃. ②小机车;小辘车. ③铆顶.

II ❶ ***vt*** 用辘车搬运:Movers dollied away the cabinets. 搬运工人用辘车搬走柜橱. ❷ ***vi*** ①用矮盘车搬动摄影机:We dollied in for a close-up of the two

faces. 我们用矮盘车将摄影机推向前去拍摄那两张面孔的特写. ②(摄影机等)被用矮盘车搬动: The camera can ~ along with the subject. 这摄影机可用矮盘车随目标移动. [<doll]

dol·o·mite ['dɔləmait] [C]【矿】白云石(岩),石灰岩,大理石: burnt (calcined) ~ 煅烧白云石. [<法国地质学家 Dolomieu]

dol·or·ous ['dɔlərəs] ***a*** [诗]忧伤的: the ~ sight of women and children howling and weeping 妇女和小孩哭叫的悲哀景象. [见下条]

dol·o(u)r ['dɔlə] ***n*** [诗]忧伤. [<拉丁语 dolere, suffer]

dol·phin ['dɔfin] ***n*** ①海豚,江猪. ②鲯鳅. ③[the D~]【天】海豚座. ④[码头的]系缆桩,系缆浮标. [<希腊语 delphis, delphinos]

dolt [dəult] ***n*** 木头;笨蛋,傻瓜. [<中古英语 dullen, to dull]

-dom ***suf*** [名词后缀,表示职位、境况、领域等]: kingdom 王国. wisdom 智慧. freedom 自由. [古英语 dom, state]

do·main [də'mein] ***n*** [C] ①领土;领地. ②[比喻]领域: in the ~ of science 在科学领域中. I can't answer your question about photography. It's not in my ~. 我不能回答你关于摄影的问题,这不在我所学的范围内. be out of one's ~ 非其所长. ③房地产. [<拉丁语 dominus, lord]

dome [dəum] ***n*** [C] ①圆屋顶;圆盖: the rounded ~ (= summit) of a hill 圆形山顶. ②[诗]大厦. ③【机】汽室. ④[俚]脑袋. [<希腊语 dōma, housetop]

domed [dəumd] ***a*** 圆的;圆顶的: a man with a ~ forehead 额头隆起的人. [<上条]

Domes·day Book ['du:mzdei buk] ***n*** [英史](1086 年英王威廉一世颁布对全英国土地大小、价值、所有权等进行调查登记的)土地调查清册.

do·mes·tic [də'mestik] **I** ***a*** ①家的,家庭的: ~ service 家务. What a charming ~ scene! 这是多么可爱的一个家庭情景啊! She's a very ~ sort of woman. 她是个十分喜欢家庭生活的妇女. ②本国的;国内的: ~ and foreign policies 国内外政策. ~ trade 国内贸易. This newspaper provides more foreign news than ~ news. 这家报纸刊登的国外消息多于国内消息. ③国产的;自己制造的: ~ products 国产;土产. ④驯养的,饲养的[[反] wild]: Horses, cows and sheep are ~ animals. 马、牛、羊都是家畜. ~ fowls 家禽.

II ***n*** [*pl*][美]国货;家庭用品. [<拉丁语 domus, house; >下三条]

do·mes·ti·cate [də'mestikeit] ***vt*** ①使归化;采用(异族风俗等). ②[主要用过去分词]使喜欢家庭生活(家务): She's not at all ~d. 她丝毫不喜欢(不熟习)家务. ③驯养(动物),培育(野生植物). [<上条; >下条]

do·mes·ti·ca·tion [də'mesti'keiʃən] ***n*** [U] 驯化;培育. [<上条]

do·mes·tic·i·ty [ˌdəumes'tisiti] ***n*** ①家庭生活. ②对家庭生活的爱好. ③(*pl*) 家务: She bore the brunt of domesticities. 她负担家务的重担. [<domestic]

dom·i·cile ['dɔmisail, 'dɔmisil] **I** ***n*** 【法】住所: ~ of origin 原籍(地)。

II ❶ ***vt*** 定居: He travels about a lot but he is ~d in Beijing. 他常到各地旅游,但在北京定居. ❷ ***vi*** 居住(与 at 或 in 连用): The Brownings ~d in Italy. 布朗宁一家住在意大利. [拉丁语 domus, house]

dom·i·cil·i·a·ry [ˌdɔmi'siljəri] ***a*** 住处的;到住处的: a ~ visit 住宅查访(如政府搜查或视察,或医生探访病人).

dom·i·nance ['dɔminəns] ***n*** ①统治;支配;权威;优势: the director's ~ of the firm 经理在公司中的支配权. [同下; >predominance]

dom·i·nant ['dɔminənt] **I** ***a*** ①统治的;占优势的: the ~ partner of a business 公司中占统治地位的股东. ②居高临下的,高耸的: The library was built in a ~ position where everyone could see it. 图书馆建在一个居高临下的显著地位,大家都能看见. ③更灵活的: The right hand is ~ in most people. 大多数人的右手更灵活. ④【生】显性的: ~ character 显性性状.

II ***n*** 【乐】音阶的第五度音.

[辨异] dominant, predominant, paramount 均指"最优的;最高的". dominant"占统治地位的",强调"权威": Efficiency is the dominant idea in many businesses. 在许多业务中效率是占统治地位的概念. predominant"主要的",强调"影响": Reformation is the predominant idea of many people today. 改革在今天是许多人的思想. paramount"非常的,极端的",强调"在各方面": It is of paramount importance that we finish the work on time. 我们按时完成这工作是极为重要的. [<下条; >上条; predominant]

dom·i·nate ['dɔmineit] ❶ ***vt*** ①统治;支配;控制: ~ a country commercially 控制一国的商业. ~d by greedy egotism 为贪婪的私欲所支配. ~ the conversation 滔滔不绝地谈,不容别人插嘴. ②俯临: The whole valley is ~d by this mountain. 这座山俯临着整个山谷. ❷ ***vi*** 占重要的位置: Dandelions will ~ over grass if

they are not kept out. 蒲公英如不除去,就要占尽草地的面积. Let one colour ~, using it in the largest areas. 用一种颜色作主色,使它占最大面积.[<拉丁语 dominus, master; >上二条;下二条;predominate]

dom·i·na·tion [ˌdɔmi'neiʃən] U 统治;支配;控制:be under the ~ of 在…的支配下.[<上条]

dom·i·neer [ˌdɔmi'niə] *vi* [~ over] 压制;作威作福:Big boys are not allowed to ~ over their younger brothers and sisters at this school. 在这所学校里不允许大男孩压制他们的小弟弟小妹妹们.[同上]

Dom·i·ni·ca [ˌdɔmi'niːkə] *n* 多米尼加(岛)。[西印度群岛]

Do·min·i·can [də'minikən] **I** *a* 多米尼加(共和国)的:the ~ Republic 多米尼加共和国(位于拉丁美洲). **II** *n* ① C 多米尼加人. ②(天主教)多明我修道会修士.

[辨异]the Dominican Republic(多米尼加共和国)旧称 Santo Domingo, 易同西印度群岛之一的 Dominica(多米尼加)相混淆.

Dom·i·nie ['dɔmini] *n* ①[苏格兰语]教员,老师. ②['dəumini][美](荷兰改革派教会的)牧师;教士.

do·min·ion [də'minjən] *n* ① U [~ over]统治权;管辖权:the government's claim of ~ over the resources of the marginal sea 政府对于领海资源的管辖权. ② U [~ over]支配,控制:Man has ~ over his environment through his intellect. 人类依靠智力控制环境. ③ U C 领地;领土. ④[D~] C (英帝国)自治领:Canada, Australia and New Zealand were formerly D~s. 加拿大、澳大利亚和新西兰以前都是英帝国的自治领.[<拉丁语 dominus, lord; >condo-minium]

dom·i·no ['dɔminəu] (*pl* domino(e)s ['dɔminəuz]) *n* ①(化妆舞会上穿的带面具的)化妆外衣. ②[复用作单]西洋骨牌(游戏):(the game of) dominoes 骨牌戏.[<拉丁语 dominus, lord]

Don [dɔn] *n* [the ~]顿河[苏联].[<俄语 Дон]

don[1] [dɔn] *n* ①[英]大学教师. 见 tutor. ②[D~]先生(西班牙用在人名前的尊称):D~ Quixote《堂吉诃德》.[西班牙语]

don[2] [dɔn] (donned [dɔnd]; donning ['dɔniŋ]) *vt* [古]穿(衣);戴(帽)(=put on).[反 doff][do + on]

do·nate [dəu'neit] *vt* 捐赠,赠送:He has ~d to Beijing University many rare books. 他向北京大学赠送了许多珍贵书籍. ~ blood 献血.[<下条;见 donor]

do·na·tion [dəu'neiʃən] *n* ①捐赠. ②捐赠物;捐款:She made a ~ of 1,000 yuan to the African victims of natural calamities. 她向非洲灾民捐赠了一千元.[<拉丁语 donum, gift]

done [dʌn] *vt & vi* do 的过去分词. ①[完成时]做完:I have ~ dinner. 我吃完了饭. I have ~ reading. 我读完了. Have ~! 算了吧! 停止! When you have ~, come back! 做完后就回来啊! ②[作表语]1)完成了的,做好了的:Work is ~. 工作做好了. The fish is ~. 鱼烧好了. under ~ 煮得(烧得)夹生的. The steak was ~ to a turn. 这牛排煎得恰到好处. 2)精疲力尽的:too ~ to go any further 累得不能再走. 3)符合礼仪的:It isn't ~. 这样做是失礼的. Well ~!(这件事)做得好! [比较:You have ~ it very well. 你做得很好.] ③[被动式]完成;做:But it was ~ now, and it could not be helped. 但是既然做了,也就没有补救办法了. It can't be ~! 那可不成! ‖ ***Easier said than*** **~**. 说来容易,做来难. ***have* ~ *with*** 结束:Let us have ~ with it. 让我们结束它吧. ***No sooner said than*** **~**. 说做就做,说到做到. ***Well begun is half*** **~**. 良好的开端就等于完成了一半. ***What's* ~ *cannot be undone***. 事已定局,无可挽回;覆水难收.[>underdone]

don·jon ['dɔndʒən] *n* C (古城堡的)主楼,主塔.[古西班牙语,dungeon]

don·key ['dɔŋki] *n* ①驴子. ②蠢驴;顽固的人. ③[美俚]拖拉机. ④[美](1874 年以后)民主党的象征. ‖ ***~'s years*** [口语]很久;多年:That was ~'s years ago. 那是好多年以前的事. I haven't seen him for ~'s years. 我好多年没有见过他了.

[辨异]donkey 比 ass 常用.

don·key en·gine ['dɔŋkiˌendʒin] *n* 辅助发动机,小汽机,副(汽)机,辅助机车,绞车(盘)卷扬机.

don·key-jack·et ['dɔnki-dʒækit] *n* 工人穿的厚短外衣.

don·key-work ['dɔnki-wəːk] *n* 苦活;单调的日常工作.

do·nor ['dəunə] *n* ①捐赠人;捐款人:a blood ~ 一位献血者. ②【化】给予体;原料物质:Water may act as a hydrogen ~. 水可作氢气的给予体.[<拉丁语, donator]

don't [dəunt] [口语] = do not.[发音]由于发音的简化,当 don't 未放在句末时,也可念作[dəun]. 由于音的同化作用,在辅音[p,b,m]前也念作[dəum*p*]. 在辅音[k,g]前也念作[dəuŋ*k*]. 有时 don't 发弱音,念作[dən,dn],例如:I ~ know ['ai dən 'nəu];或念作[dəm],例如:I ~ mind ['ai dəm 'maind].

doo·dle ['duːdl] **I** ❶ *vt* 哄骗;混过:He ~d the hours away. 他把时间混掉了. ❷ *vi* ①混日子:For the last

three years he has been doodling at an autobiography. 最近三年他在断断续续地写自传混日子.②胡写乱画;不用心地画:The boy continued to ～ with a red pencil. 那男孩用红铅笔继续胡写乱画.

II *n* 乱写乱画出的东西:He's making ～s on paper while the teacher is talking. 老师讲话时他在纸上乱画.

doo·dle·bug ['du:dlbʌg] *n* [C] ①蚁蛉科昆虫的幼虫.②[英口语]飞机型飞弹.(第二次世界大战时德国的)"V-1"火箭(= buzz bomb).③短途往返火车;小汽车;小飞机.

doom [du:m] I *n* 毁灭;死亡;厄运;劫数:go to one's ～ 走向死亡;遭劫.send a man to his ～ 将一人处死.

II *vt* 注定[常用过去分词]:The colonialists are ～-ed to failure (to fail). 殖民主义者是注定要失败的.～ed to disappointment 注定要失望的.～ed to die 注定要死的;判定死罪的.[>下条,foredoom]

dooms·day ['du:mzdei] *n* (基督教)最后审判日;世界末日。‖ ***till D～*** 永远.

door [dɔ:] *n* [C] ①门:the front ～ 前门,大门.the back ～ 后门.close the ～ behind one 随手关门.close (shut) the ～ upon … 向…关门.see a visitor to the ～ 送客到门口.Don't darken my ～s again. 不许你再上门.②(一)户,(一)家:the next ～ 邻居家.He lives two (three) ～s off (away). 他住在隔壁第二(三)家.She lives four ～s from the post-office. 她住在邮局过去第四家.③[比喻]门路;途径:a ～ to success 成功之道.This agreement opens the ～ to advances in every field. 此项协议打开了在各项领域里取得进展的大门.***from ～ to ～*** 沿门;逐家;挨户:It was raining heavily, but the taxi took us from ～ to ～. 雨下得很大,但出租汽车把我们送到每一家的门口.She went from ～ to ～ delivering newspapers. 她挨户送报纸.***lay sth at sb's ～*** 把(责任等)推在某人身上:They laid the fault at his ～. 他们归咎于他.***lie at sb's ～*** (责任等)是在某人身上:One's mistakes generally lie at one's own ～. 一个人的错误通常只能怪自己.***next ～*** 隔壁:Who lives next ～ (to you)? 谁住在(你的)隔壁? ***next ～ to*** [比喻]几乎:next ～ to starving 几乎饿死.next ～ to impossible 简直不可能.***out of ～s*** 在户外:It's cold out of ～s. 户外冷.***show sb the ～*** 将某人逐出门外.***within ～s*** 在户内;在屋内.[古英语;>swingdoor; indoor; indoors; outdoor, outdoors;下四条]

door·bell ['dɔ:bel] *n* 门铃.

door-case ['dɔ:keis],**door-frame** ['dɔ:freim] *n* 门框.

door-han·dle ['dɔ:hændl] *n* 门的把手.

door-keep·er ['dɔ:ki:pə] *n* 门警;门房.

door-knob ['dɔ:nɔb] *n* 门的球形把手.

door·man ['dɔ:mən] *n* (穿制服的)守门员.

door-mat ['dɔ:mæt] *n* 门前的擦鞋垫.

door-nail ['dɔ:neil] *n* 门钉(从前用来装饰门的大头钉).‖ ***dead as a ～*** 确实死了.***deaf as a ～*** 全聋.

door-plate ['dɔ:pleit] *n* 门上的姓名牌.

door-post ['dɔ:pəust] *n* 门柱.‖ ***deaf as a ～*** 全聋.

door·step ['dɔ:step] *n* 门前的台阶.

door·stop·per ['dɔ:stɔpə] *n* 制门器(摆在门口挡住门关闭的重物或扣在门上防止门猛然碰上的弹簧).

door·way ['dɔ:wei] *n* ①门口;出入口:Don't stand in the ～. 不要站在门口.②[比喻]门道:Exercise is a ～ to good health. 运动是健康之道.

door·yard ['dɔ:jɑ:d] *n* [C] [美]门前庭院.

dope [dəup] I *n* [U] ①浓液;胶状物;(飞机翼)涂料;蒙布漆.②防爆(震)剂.③[口语]麻醉品:He could not sleep without ～. 他不吃安眠药就睡不着觉.④[美口语]内幕消息:spill the ～ 泄露内幕消息.⑤[美俚]傻瓜.

II *vt*①上漆,上涂料(明胶):～d coating 加固涂料,涂漆包皮.～d fabric 涂漆蒙布.②搀杂(质),搀入:～d chemical 掺杂元素.～d fuel 加防爆剂的燃料.～d glass 掺杂玻璃.heavily (highly) ～d 重掺杂.‖ ～ ***out*** 预测,想(猜,解,拟,造)出.[荷兰语 doop, sauce]

Dor·ic ['dɔrik] I *a* 【建】陶立克式的(纯朴、古老的希腊建筑风格):the ～ order 陶立克式.

II *n* (英语)方言土腔(尤指苏格兰方言):her nervous northern ～ 她的一口强劲有力的苏格兰方言.speak in broad ～ 满口乡下土腔.[<希腊语 Doris,希腊古代一地区.]

dor·mant ['dɔ:mənt] *a* ①休眠的;蛰伏的:～ animals asleep for the winter 睡眠过冬的冬眠动物.②在休眠状态中的:a ～ volcano 休眠火山.～ capital 游资.[<拉丁语 dormire, to sleep]

dor·mer (window) ['dɔ:məˌwidəu] *n* 房顶(采光)窗,天(老虎)窗.[见下条]

dor·mi·tory ['dɔ:mitri] *n* ①一间宿舍.②[美]一所宿舍:a ～ bedroom 一间宿舍.Most of the students in this college live in dormitories. 这所学院的学生大多数住在宿舍里.[<拉丁语 dormire, to sleep]

dor·mouse ['dɔ:maus] (*pl* dormice ['dɔ:mais]) *n* 冬眠鼠.[mouse]

dor·sal ['dɔ:səl] *a* ①【动】脊(部)的:a ～ fin 脊鳍.～

nerves 背脊神经.②【植】背面的;背生的.③【语】舌背音的.[<拉丁语 dorsum, back]

Dort·mund ['dɔːtmənd] *n* 多特蒙德[德意志联邦共和国西部城市]。

do·ry ['dɔːri] *n* [C] ①平底小渔船.②鲂(一种可吃的海鱼).

dos·age ['dəusidʒ] *n* [U] 配药;下药;剂量,服用的药量.[<下条]

dose [dəus] **I** *n* [C] ①剂量;(一)服,(一)剂:take a ~ 吃一服药.The bottle contains six ~s. 瓶内装有六次的药量.②[比喻](一)顿,(一)番:give sb a ~ of flattery 对某人一番奉承.a ~ of punishment 一顿惩罚.

II *vt* 给…服药:~ a patient with medicines 给病人服药.~ oneself with quinine 服奎宁.[<希腊语 dosis, a giving]

doss [dɔs] **I** *vi* [~ down][英俚]就寝;睡觉:Never mind, we can ~ down in the car. 没关系.我们可以在车中睡.

II *n* [英俚]卧处;(尤指小客店的)床铺.

dos·si·er ['dɔsiei] *n* [C] 人事材料;有关文件;卷宗:a complete ~ on an individual 关于某人情况的全部档案.a criminal's ~ 罪犯档案.[法语]

dost [dʌst] *v* [诗、古]thou dost = you do.

dot [dɔt] **I** *n* [C]①(小)点;圆点:a ~ on the letter i 字母 i 上面的小点.~s and dashes 一点一划相间的;莫尔斯电码(如·–·–·–·–·…)②像小点的东西:We watched the ship until it was a mere ~ on the horizon. 我们望着这只船,一直望到它在水平线上成为一小点.‖ ***on the*** ~ [口语]准时,正点:The 3 o'clock train arrived on the ~. 三点的火车正点到达.***in the year*** ~ [英]很久以前:He said he used the system in the year ~. 他说他很久以前用过这个系统.

II (dotted['dɔtid],dotting['dɔtiŋ]) *vt* ①打点子:~ an i 在 i 上打点.②点缀[常用被动语态]:The lake was ~ted with boats. 湖上点缀着船只.Cottages are ~ted over the landscape. 茅屋点缀了风景.The landscape is ~ted with cottages. 风景有茅屋做点缀.a ~ted line 虚线,点线;(行动)路线.sign on the ~ted line 在点线上署名;无条件接受,唯命是听.‖ ~ ***the i's and cross the t's*** 一笔不苟;意思说得一清二楚.[<古英语 dott, head of a boil; >dotty]

dot·age ['dəutidʒ] *n* [U] 老耄:She is in her ~. 她年老昏愦了.[同下]

do·tard ['dəutəd] *n* [U] 年老昏愦的人,老朽的人.[<下条]

dote [dəut] *vi* ①[古]衰老.②[~ on (upon)]溺爱:She ~s on her grandson. 她溺爱孙子.He's a doting husband. 他是个疼爱妻子的丈夫.[<中古英语 doten; >上二条]

doth [强 dʌθ,弱 dəθ] *v* [古]= does.

dot·ty ['dɔti] *a* ①加点的.②[口语]柔软的;不稳的:She is ~ on her legs. 她脚步不稳.③[俚]昏头昏脑的;低能的.[<dot]

dou·ble ['dʌbl] **I** *a* ①双倍的,两倍的(= twice):He did ~ work last month. 上月他做了双倍的工作.Is the material single width or ~ width? 这块料子是单幅的还是双幅的?There was a ~ knock at the door. 门上接连敲了两声.Two ~ whiskies, please. 请来两杯照平时的量加倍的威士忌酒.The production is now ~ what it was three years ago. 生产比三年前增加了一倍.②两用的;双人用的:a ~ bed 双人床.a ~ room in a hotel. 旅馆的双人房间.This couch performs a ~ service. 这躺椅可以(坐卧)两用.③双,双重的;复,复式的:a man with a ~ chin 有双下巴的人.a ship with a ~ bottom 双层底的船.a railway with a ~ track 双轨铁路.~ doors (windows) 双道门(窗).~ shift 两班交替制.[反 single]④【植】重瓣的:a ~ flower (blossom) 重瓣花.⑤两重性的;两面性的:a man with a ~ character 有双重人格的人;两面派.engage in ~ dealing 采用两面派手法.This word has a ~ meaning. 这个词有双重意义.

II *ad* ①双倍:10 is ~ 5. 十是五的两倍.at ~ the speed 以加倍的速度.We cannot pay ~ (of) this amount. 我们不能付双倍的数目.His weight is ~ what it was 10 years ago. 他的体重比十年前增加了一倍.②双双地:play ~ 两面倒.ride ~ (两人)共乘一马.sleep ~ (两人)共睡一床.

III [C] ①倍,两倍:What is the ~ of five? 五的两倍是多少?②相似的人(物):He is the ~ of his cousin. 他和他的表兄弟长得极相像:act as sb.'s ~ 作为某人的后备演员.③[常用复](网球等)双打:mixed ~s 男女混合双打.[反 singles]④(桥牌)加倍;赌倍.‖ ***at the*** ~ [口语]很快地,迅速地。***advance at (on) the*** ~ 跑步前进.

IV ❶ *vt* & *vi* 加倍,倍增,翻一番:The production of our factory ~d. 我们工厂的生产翻了一番.~ one's income 使收入加倍.Sales ~d in 3 years. 销售量在三年之内增加了一倍.~ steel output 把钢产量增加一倍.❷ *vt* ①叠一叠;折一折:~ the blanket 折一折毛毯.He ~d his fists. 他捏紧了拳头(好像要打架).

②兼饰:He agreed to ~ the 2 parts of the father and the brother. 他同意兼饰父亲和哥哥两个角色. ‖ ~ (*back*) 急忙转身而逃:The fox ~d (back) on its tracks. 这狐狸突然转身循原路急逃. ~ *back* 折叠(某物). ~ *up* 1)折叠(某物):He ~d up his legs and kicked out. 他将腿弯起又伸开(如游泳时). 2)可折叠;可卷起:This carpet is too thick to ~ up. 这地毯太厚,没法折起来. 3)(使…)弯身:The stone struck him in the stomach and ~d him up. 那石头打在他的腹部,使他痛得弯下了身. He ~d up with pain (laughter). 他痛得(笑得)弯下了身. [< 拉丁语 duplus, two fold; >以下 double-barrel(l)ed… doubly; redouble; dub²]

dou·ble-bar·rel(l)ed ['dʌblˌbærəld] ***a*** ①双管(枪等)的;双筒(望远镜等)的;复姓的(如 Smith-Jones): our ~ desire to make things profitable as well as attractive. 我们想使物品又实用又好看的双重欲望. ②模棱两可的.

dou·ble-bass ['dʌble'beis] ***n*** [C]低音提琴,倍大提琴.

dou·ble-bed·ded ['dʌblˌbedid] ***a*** 有两张床的;有一张双人床的:We'd like a ~ room, please. 劳驾,我们想要一个双人房间. [比较:a single-bedded room 一个单人房间. a twin-bedded room 一个有两张完全相同的单人床的房间.]

dou·ble-bind [ˌdʌbl'baind] ***n*** 进退两难的情景.

dou·ble-breast·ed ['dʌbl'brestid] ***a*** (西服)双排扣的.

dou·ble-check ['dɔbl'tʃek] **I** ***vt*** **&** ***vi*** 检查两次;仔细检查:The final version was ~ed for accuracy. 最后定稿经过仔细检查以求正确. ~ a report 仔细检查一个报告. ~ for factual errors 仔细检查有无事实错误.

II 对某事物的仔细检查:make a ~ of safety apparatus 对于安全装置做仔细的检查.

dou·ble·cross ['dʌbl'krɔs] **I** ***v*** [俚]假装友好、实际欺骗. I paid him to lose the fight but he ~ed me and tried to win. 我给他钱他答应输给我,可他骗了我要打赢.

II ***n*** 欺骗;出卖:He was himself cheated by her ~. 他自己受了她的欺骗.

dou·ble-deal·er ['dʌbl'di:lə] ***n*** 口是心非的人;两面派.

dou·ble-deal·ing ['dʌbl'di:liŋ] ***n*** **&** ***a*** (尤指在商业上)欺诈(的);言行不一(的);奸诈(的). 见上条.

dou·ble-deck ['dʌbl'dek] ***a*** 两层的,双层的:a ~ bus 双层公共汽车,a ~ bed 双层床.

dou·ble-deck·er ['dʌbl'dekə] ***n*** 两层甲板的船;双层的电车或公共汽车.

dou·ble·dutch ['dʌbl'dʌtʃ] ***n*** [口语]不易听懂的谈话;语无伦次的话.

dou·ble-dyed ['dʌbl'daid] ***a*** [主作比喻]深重的:a ~ scoundrel 一个彻头彻尾的恶汉.

dou·ble·edged ['dʌbl'edʒd] ***a*** 双刃的;[比喻]正反两可的;双关的.

dou·ble-en·try ['dʌbl'entri] ***n*** 复式簿记(每笔帐在借方与贷方均登记一次的簿记方法).

dou·ble-faced ['dʌblfeist] ***a*** ①有两副嘴脸的;伪善的(= two-faced). ②有两个表面的:~ clocks 两面钟. ③两面都可用的(如布料).

dou·ble-first ['dʌbl'fə:st] ***n*** 双重优等奖(同时获得两门主要科目的最高荣誉).

dou·ble-park ['dʌbl'pa:k] ***vt*** **&** ***vi*** 将车停在街边另一部车旁:D-ing is usually unlawful. 将车停在街边另一部车的旁边一般是不合法的.

dou·ble-quick ['dʌbl'kwik] **I** ***a*** **&** ***ad*** 极迅速的(地):in ~ time 非常快. Get the doctor ~! 赶快去请医生!

II ***n*** 【军】跑步.

III ***vi*** 跑步走.

doub·let ['dʌblit] ***n*** ①[古](男式)紧身上衣. ②一对中的一个. ③一对;成对的东西. ④【印】排重的字句. ⑤同源异体字:Hotel is a ~ of hostel. "hotel"是"hostel"的同源异体字. [< double]

dou·bly ['dʌbli] ***ad*** ①加倍地:be ~ careful (sure) 加倍小心(有信心). ②在两方面:He was ~ troubled, first because he was ill and secondly because he was poor. 当时他因为两方面的原因发愁,首先因为有病,其次因为穷. [同上]

doubt [daut] **I** ***n*** [U](思想上的)[C](感觉上的)怀疑;疑惑;疑虑:There is much (some) ~. 大有(有几分)可疑. There is not much ~ about it. 这事没有什么可以怀疑的. There is some ~ (as to, about) whether John will come on time. 约翰是否能准时来有点疑问. There's no ~ that he will come. 没问题他会来. He says he can cure me, but I still have my ~s (about him, it). 他说他能治我的病,但我还是感到怀疑. [比较:在 no 或 not 之后,doubt 与 that 连用:There is some doubt (as to) whether he is guilty. 他是否有罪还是有些疑问. There is no doubt that he is guilty. 没有疑问他是有罪的.] ‖ ***beyond*** (***past***)(~)(***all*** ~)[常作插入语]毫无疑问地. ***in*** ~ 拿不准,不能确定;怀疑:He is in ~ (about) what to do. 他还没有确定要做些什么. be in ~ how to act 不知道如何处理. Her age is in ~. 她的年龄叫人怀疑. I am in ~ about his success (whether he will succeed). 我对他能否成功抱怀疑态度. When in ~ about the mean-

ing of a word, consult a dictionary. 不能确定一个字的意义时,就去查查字典. ***no*** ~ 1)[作宾语]无疑:I have no ~ about his success. = I have no ~ (that) he will succeed. 我对他的成功并不怀疑. have no ~ of it = make no ~ of it 对此毫不怀疑. 2)[作状语]多半,大约,大概;很可能:You have no ~ heard the news. 你大概已经听到这个消息了吧. No ~ he didn't mean to hurt you. 他大概不是有意使你难过的. It is no ~ difficult. 这很可能是困难的. ***throw*** (***cast***) ~ ***upon sth*** 怀疑,对…产生怀疑:throw ~ upon the effectiveness of a method 对一种方法是否有效产生怀疑. ***without*** (***a***) ~ 无疑地:Without (a) ~ this is the best. 无可置疑,这是最好的. Don't worry; he'll come back without ~. 不要担心,他一定会回来. [比较:without doubt 与 no doubt 比较,前者意味较强,表示对所说情况"确有把握",后者意味较弱,只表示'I think'(我觉得),或'I agree'(我认为).]

II ❶ ***vi*** 怀疑:He ~s about everything. 他什么都怀疑. I ~ of my success. 我怀疑自己能否成功. [注意:这一用法是对未来发生的事物来说的.] ❷ ***vt*** 怀疑;不相信;不信任:I ~ the truth of it. 我怀疑这件事的真实性. I ~ whether it's true. 我怀疑这是不真实的. Do you think this is genuine? ——I ~ it (whether it is). 你以为这是真的吗? ——我怀疑. It has been ~ed whether the story is true. 这故事是否真实向来有人怀疑. I ~ his word. 我不相信他的话. I ~ if he's honest. 我怀疑他是否诚实. She says she can cure me, but I still ~ her. 她说她能治我的病,但我还是有点不相信她. [比较:以上各句在语法上都是肯定句,名词从句用 whether, if, when, what 等连词. doubt whether … 与 doubt if … 可以互换,后者较口语化,现代英语中有代替前者的趋势.] I don't ~ that he will keep his promise. 他准会守约,我对这点并不怀疑. Does any one ~ that it is so? 它原来如此,有谁怀疑吗? [注意:以上一句是疑问句,一句是否定句,一般在疑问句和否定句中,名词从句用 that (but, but that)来连接,肯定句中用 that 的情况见下面[辨异]. [<拉丁语 dubitare; >下三条; redoubtable; undoubted]

[**辨异**]doubt 和 suspect 都可译作"怀疑",但两字用法不同,doubt 接从句作宾语,意思是"认为…不见得(不可能)",表示不相信;例如:I doubt if this is what he wants. (我看这不见得是他所要的.) I doubt that John will come. (我认为约翰不会来.) suspect 接从句作宾语,意思是"认为…可能",表示相信;例如:I suspect that this is what he wants. (我猜这是他所要的.)

doubt·ful ['dautful] ***a*** ①怀疑的;疑惑的;不能确定的:I'm ~ whether she's still alive. 我很怀疑她现在是否还活着. I am ~ (as to) which to choose. 选择哪一个我还决定不了. The future is too ~ for us to make plans in detail. 未来太不确定,我们无法做详细计划. ②可疑的;难料的;暧昧的:He's a ~ character. 他是个不可靠的人. It's a ~ expression. 这是含糊的词句. It's a ~ blessing. 这件事也许是福,也许是祸. It is a ~ neighbourhood. 这是个名誉不佳的地区. The weather looks very ~. 这天气很靠不住. It is quite ~ whether I shall go or stay. 我去还是不去,完全没有一定. ③值得怀疑,不大可能:It is ~ if we can get the engine working before 7 o'clock. 我们七点之前能否使发动机正常运转值得怀疑. ‖ ~ ***about*** (***of***) [表语]怀疑的,疑惑的;不能确定的:I am (or feel) ~ (about) what I ought to do. 我不能确定应该做些什么. They are ~ about the weather for a week from today. 一星期以后的天气,他们料不到. I am ~ of his passing. = I am ~ if (whether) he will pass (will pass or not). 他能不能及格,我是怀疑的. Are you ~ of (about) Mr. Smith? 你觉得史密斯先生可靠吗? [<上条; >下条]

[**辨异**]doubtful 和 dubious 均表示"不确定或可疑"的意思. doubtful 着重在缺乏信心:I am doubtful about his ability to do that kind of work. 我怀疑他是否有能力做那种工作. dubious 着重在对问题、事物的价值、真实性等的怀疑,以及在决定意见时的犹豫:I am dubious about his stories of early success. 我不能确定他的很快成功的故事是否可靠.

doubt·ful·ly ['dautfuli] ***ad*** 疑惑地. [<上条]

doubt·less ['dautlis] **I** ***ad*** ①一定地:John will ~ come on time as he always does. 约翰一定会向往常一样准时来. He is ~ respectable. 他无疑是可敬的. ②[口语]大概,大约:I shall ~ see you tomorrow. 我明天大约可以看到你.

II ***a*** 确定无疑的:It is ~ that he has mistaken my intention. 他无疑误解了我的意思. [<doubt]

douche [du:ʃ] **I** ***n*** ①冲洗器. ②冲洗(疗)法;灌洗(疗)法:give or take a ~ 施行或接受灌洗治疗. ③灌洗的(喷)水:A ~ of salt water up my nose helped relieve my cold in the head. 灌入我鼻子的盐水有助于减轻我的伤风.

II ***vt*** & ***vi*** 施行灌洗疗法. [<拉丁语 ducere, lead]

dough [dəu] ***n*** ①面团:knead ~ 和面. ②[美俚]钱,金钱:I'm going back to business and make myself a little

~. 我将再去做生意,好为自己赚一些钱. [>下二条]

dough·boy ['dəubɔi] *n* ①(油炸的)面团;汤团. ②[俚]美国步兵. [<上条]

dough·nut ['dəunʌt] *n* [C] ①炸面圈. ②[美俚]汽车轮胎. [同上]

dough·ty ['dauti] *a* [古,谑]刚勇:a ~ warrior 刚勇的战士. ~ deeds 勇敢的事迹. [<古英语 dugan, to avail]

dour [duə] *a* ①严厉的;执拗的:~ looks 严厉的面孔. ②阴郁的;冷峻的:~ silence 冷寂. [<拉丁语 durus, hard]

douse, dowse [daus] I ❶ *vt* ①浸入水;泼水:Begin your washing by dousing curtains in clear water to remove surface dust. 先将窗帘浸于水中冲去表面上的尘土再开始洗. The boys ~d water at each other. 男孩子们互相泼水. ②[口语]熄(灯). ❷ *vi* 泡在(水里):I ~d in the cool fresh water for an hour or two every day. 我每天在清凉的水中泡一两个小时.

II *n* 倾倒的一盆(水):His voice came to us like a ~ of ice water. 听到他的声音,活像泼了我们一身冰水.

dove¹ [dʌv] *n* ①(白)鸽;鹁鸽;斑鸠:a ~ of peace 和平鸽. ②鸽派人物,主和派人物. ③温柔(如鸽)的人;[常作亲热的称呼]宝贝儿. [>turtledove;下二条]

[辨异] dove (鹁鸽)属于 the pigeon family (鸠鸽科),尤其指较小的品种. 家鸽一般称为 pigeon, 野鸽在美国称为 dove. dove 不但象征和平,在诗文中还有"天真,温柔和爱"的含义.

dove² [dəuv] [美] dive²的另一过去式.

dove(-)cot ['dʌvkɔt], **dove(-)cote** ['dʌvkəut] *n* 鸽棚,鸽房: a flutter in the ~ 平地风波. flutter the ~s 引起风波,使温顺和平的人们骚动起来. [<上条]

dove·tail ['dʌvteil] I *n* 鸠尾榫,楔形接榫:~ form 楔形,燕尾形. ~ joint 燕尾接合. ~ machine 制榫机.

II *vt & vi* 用鸠尾榫接合;[比喻]吻合;密切配合:My plans ~ed with his. 我的计划和他的吻合. [dove + tail]

dow·a·ger ['dauədʒə] *n* ①受有亡夫遗产或称号的寡妇. ②王公的未亡人:Empress D~ 皇太后. Queen D~ 太后. The queen and her mother-in-law, the queen ~, were both present. 王后和她的婆婆——王太后——都出席了. ③鸽[口语]贵妇;年长的妇女:The ~s shook their heads over the younger generation. 年长一代的妇女对年轻一代摇头(不表赞同). [<拉丁语 dos, dowry]

dow·dy ['daudi] *a* ①(人)不整洁的,邋遢的:a ~ woman 不整洁的女人. ②(物)难看的;过时的:a ~ bonnet 难看的帽子.

dow·el ['dauəl] *n* 木钉;暗销:~ screw 两头螺丝钉. ~ steel 传力杆,合缝钢条. screwed ~ 定缝螺钉. spike ~ 钉栓.

dow·er ['dauə] I *n* [U][C]①寡妇财产. ②[诗,古]嫁妆. ③天赋,天禀:a ~ of good health 生来的好身体.

II *vt* 给(寡妇)财产;给嫁妆;赋与(才能):~ed with uncommon talent 被赋予不平凡才能的. Nature has so richly ~ed him. 他天生有横溢的才能. [>dowry]

down¹ [daun] *n* [U] ①绒羽;柔毛;软发:duck ~ 鸭绒. a slender lad with just a trace of ~ on his cheeks 个子细长、双颊上有些汗毛的少年. ②【植】茸毛;细毛:Wipe the ~ off the peaches. 抹掉桃子上的细毛. [<古斯堪的纳维亚语 dūnn; >eider-down, swan's-down; downy]

down² [daun] *n* 丘陵;[常用复]草原;砂丘. ‖ *the D~s* 英国东南部丘陵草原. [< 古英语 dun, hill]

down³ [daun] I *ad & pred a* [总义]向下;…下;在下. [反 up]①[自上而下;自高而低]:Lift that box ~ from the shelf, please. 请你把那个盒子从架子上拿下来. come ~ 下来;下楼. An apple was falling (coming) ~ to the ground. 一个苹果落到地上. It gets cold quickly when the sun goes ~. 太阳落下时很快就变冷了. He bent ~ to speak to the little boy. 他弯下腰向小孩讲话. get ~ 下车. lie ~ 躺下. Sit ~, please. 请坐(下). If you can't jump ~, climb ~. 如果你跳不下来,就爬下来吧. This medicine does not go ~. 这种药咽不下. ②[处于减退低落状态或过程]:The price of fruit is ~. 水果的价格跌了. The tree is ~. 树倒了. The flag is ~. 旗降下了. Is Smith up yet? ——Yes, he's up and ~. 史密斯起来了吗? ——是的,起来下楼了. The heels of my shoes have worn ~. 我的鞋后跟磨坏了. Boil the fat ~. 将脂肪熬一熬. One of the back tires is ~. 有一个后胎跑气了. The clock has run ~. 钟停了. The temperature has gone ~. 温度已降低. The wind (storm) has died ~. 风(暴风雨)停下来了. The fire is burning ~. 火势减弱了. The sea is ~. 海浪平静了. The river is ~. 河水退了. The machinery is ~. 机器坏了. from ocean liners ~ to rowing-boats 从班轮到划艇. He's badly ~. 他消沉得很. ③[从北到南;从中央到地方;从内地到沿海;从城市到乡村;从学校到社会;由近及远]:go ~ from the University Col-

lege 离开大学学院. go ～ to the coast 到海边去. go ～ to the country 下乡. go ～ to the South 到南方去;南下. Go ～ and see what the noise is. 过去看看这是什么声音. ④[自始至终,从古到今]: the history of Europe ～ to 1914 自古至1914年的欧洲史. look ～ through the pages 一页一页看下去. coming ～ to modern times 直到近代. These pictures have been passed ～ in our family from generation to generation for 300 years. 这些画在我们家一代一代传下来,已有三百年历史了. He discussed the subject from the main points ～ to the minutest details. 他从要目直至细节讨论这个问题. ⑤[其他用法]:1)记下: write (get) sth ～ 将某事记下. Please take ～ this letter. 请把这封信记录下来(例如我口授你笔录). Put me (my name) ～ for 100 yuan. 请把我的名字记下来,我准备出 100 元. 2)付现: $5 ～ and $10 on account 五元钱付现,十元钱记帐. ‖ ***be ～ and out*** [口语]1)(拳赛)被击倒而不能继续比赛. 2)[比喻]贫困潦倒. ***be ～ for*** …列入…的名单中: I see you're ～ for a speech at the meeting. 我看见你已被列入大会讲话名单. ***be ～ on sb*** 对某人不怀好意;仇视某人;虐待某人. ***be ～ on one's luck*** 倒霉. ***be ～ with fever*** 发烧病倒. ***come ～ from the university*** 从大学(毕业)出来. ***come ～ in the world*** 社会地位降低;潦倒;落魄. ***come ～ on sb*** 严斥某人;责骂某人. ***～ in the dumps*** [口语]沮丧;心情不好. ***～ in the mouth*** [口语]面容忧戚的. ***～ on the luck*** [口语]倒霉的. ***～ to*** … 下至;直到: from Chaucer's time ～ to the time of Elizabeth 从乔叟时代直至伊丽莎白时代. ***～ under*** 对跖地,地球底下的那一面(从英国看指大洋洲那一面): from ～ under 从大洋洲方面;从地球底下的那一面. ***D～ with*** 1)打倒: D～ with colonialism (imperialism)! 打倒殖民主义(帝国主义)! 2)拿下;放下: D～ with your rifles! 放下枪,缴枪! D～ with your money! 交出钱来! ***get (come) ～ to work (business)*** 认真开始工作(谈正事). ***have (get, take) ～ sth on paper*** 记下;听写. ***money (cash) ～*** 付现金(与 credit 相对): You must pay £ 10 ～. 你必须付十镑现金. ***up and ～*** 往返地: walking up and ～ 走来走去.

II ***attrib a*** 向下的;下行的[反 up]: the ～ country [美]滨海地方;沿岸地方[比较: ～ the country 朝着海;向海那方]. the ～ train 下行列车;从(伦敦)城里开出的列车[比较: the up train 上行列车]. the ～ stairs 向下的台阶.

III ***prep*** ①[空间方面]1)向下: run ～ a hill 自山上跑下. The tears ran ～ her face. 眼泪顺着她的脸流下. Her hair was hanging ～ her back. 她的头发垂下来披在背上. 2)在…较低处: Oxford is farther ～ the river. 牛津在这条河的下游. 3)沿着: He was walking ～ the street. 他沿着那条街道走去. She has gone ～ town. 她已进城去了. ②[时间方面]…以来: ～ the ages 自古至今[比较: ～ to the present 直到现在].

IV ***vt*** ①[口语]打倒;打败;击落: ～ a player with a tackle 用擒抱动作绊倒一球员. ～ the enemy 击败敌人. ～ an enemy plane 击落一架敌机. ②吞下;喝完: He ～ed the medicine at one swallow. 他一口吞下这药. ～ a glass of beer 喝完一杯啤酒. ③抑制: He could not ～ his regrets. 他不能抑制悔恨的心情.

V ***n*** ①[U] 嫌恶,憎恶. ②[*pl*]倒霉;潦倒. ‖ ***have a ～ on sb*** 对某人不怀善意;仇视某人. ***ups and ～s*** 时运等的变迁: have one's ups and ～s 有好运也有厄运. [< 古英语 dune, hill; >下五条; downpour… downwards; breakdown, run-down; showdown, shut-down; sundown]

down-and-out [ˌdaunənd'aut] ***n*** (拳击)被打倒而不能继续比赛;[比喻]贫困潦倒.

down·cast ['daunkaːst] **I** ***a*** ①[指眼睛]向下的: He stood before us with ～ eyes. 他眼睛垂着站在我们面前. [比较: cast down one's eyes 两眼垂视]. ②垂头丧气的;萎靡不振的: One failure after another has made her ～. 接二连三的失败使她垂头丧气.

II ***n*** ①下落,陷落. ②通气竖坑,通风坑;下风井.

down·fall ['daunfɔːl] ***n*** [C] ①落下,降下: a heavy ～ of rain (snow) 下一场大雨(雪). ②[比喻]衰落;垮台;身败名裂: the ～ of an empire 一个帝国的衰落. ③造成毁灭的原因: Drink was his ～. 饮酒是他毁灭的原因. [< fall down]

down·grade ['daungreid] **I** ***n & a*** 下坡(的);退步(的). [反 upgrade] ‖ ***on the ～*** 走下坡的: His health has been on the ～ since he started smoking. 他自从开始吸烟以后,健康情况日趋下降.

II ***vt*** 把…降级: ～ an employee 对雇员降级. [down + grade]

down·hearted ['daun'haːtid] ***a*** 意气消沉的,沮丧的,郁郁不乐的.

down·hill ['daun'hil] **I** ***a*** ①下坡的;倾斜的. ②[口语]容易的: The hardest part of the work is over and the rest is ～. 这工作最困难的部分已经过去,其余部分就容易了.

II [也作 daun'hil] ***ad*** 降下;向下: go ～ 下坡. [反 uphill]

Dow·ning Street ['dauniŋ stri:t] ***n*** ①唐宁街(伦敦的一条街,英国首相官邸及一些主要政府机关所在地).②[口语]英国政府:What does ~ think about the matter? 伦敦唐宁街对这事如何看法?[< Sir G. Downing]

down pay·ment ['daun peimənt] ***n*** (分期付款的)首次付款.

down·pour ['daunpɔ:] ***n*** [C]倾盆大雨:be caught in a ~ 赶上倾盆大雨.[< pour down]

down·right ['daunrait] **I** ***a*** ①爽直,直率,坦率:He has a ~ manner. 他态度坦率.He is a ~ sort of person. 他是个直爽的人.②彻底的:It's a ~ lie. 这完全是谎言.

II ***ad*** 彻底的:He was ~ rude. 他真是太粗鲁了.[down³ + right]

down·stair(s) ['daun'stεə(z)] ***a*** 楼下的:the ~ rooms 楼下的房间.[[反] upstair(s)][见下条]

down·stairs ['daun'stεəz] **I** ***ad*** 楼下:He went ~ to breakfast. 他下楼吃早餐.Your brother is waiting ~. 你哥哥(弟弟)在楼下等着.Our neighbours ~ are very noisy. 我们楼下的邻居很吵闹.

II ***n***[美]楼下:The ~ consisted of three large rooms. 楼下有三间大屋.[< down the stairs; 见上条]

down·stream ['daun'stri:m] **I** ***ad*** 顺流(地);(在)下流(游)的:It is easy to swim or row ~. 往下游游泳或划船容易.

II ***a*** 顺流的;在下游的 The ~ current was swift after the flood. 洪水之后下游的水流很急.[[反] upstream]

down-to-earth ['dauntə'ə:θ] ***a*** 现实的;实际的[与 impractical, vague, idealistic 相对]:He's a ~ sort of person. 他是个很现实的人.

down·town ['daun'taun] **I** ***a*** 市区的,商业区的,闹区的:~ New York 纽约市的商业区.a ~ movie theatre 在闹区的电影院.

II ***ad*** 向(在)商业区;在市(闹)区:She has gone ~ shopping. 她到市区(进城)买东西去了.[[反] uptown]

down·trod·den ['daun'trɔdn] ***a*** 被蹂躏的;受压制的.[比较:tread down 践踏]

down·ward ['daunwəd] ***a*** 向下的;下坡的:a ~ slope 一个下坡.on the ~ path 在一条向下倾斜的小路上.prices with a ~ tendency 有下跌趋势的物价.[< down³; >下条]

down·ward(s) ['daunwəd(z)] ***ad*** 向下;以下:children of six and ~ 六岁以下的儿童.He lay on the meadow face ~. 他俯卧在草地上.[< 上条]

down·y ['dauni] ***a*** ①绒毛(制)的:a ~ pillow 一个绒毛枕头.②有寒毛的;有短茸毛的:a ~ chick 小鸡③柔软的.[< down¹, n]

dow·ry ['dauəri] [C] ①嫁妆,陪嫁品.②天赋;天才:Good health and intelligence are a precious ~. 健康与智慧是宝贵的天赋.[< dower]

doz. [缩] = dozen(s) 打.

doze [dəuz] **I** ❶ ***vi*** 小睡;打盹儿;(打)瞌睡:After lunch my father ~s in his chair. 吃过午饭后我父亲总在他的椅子上打个盹. ~ over a stupid book 看着一本枯燥无味的书打瞌睡.❷ ***vt*** 瞌睡中度过(与 out, away 连用):~ away one's time 在瞌睡中虚度时光.‖ ~ ***off*** 打瞌睡:He ~d off by the fire. 他在火炉旁打瞌睡.Don't ~ off during the lecture. 听讲时不要打瞌睡.

II ***n*** 微睡;假寐:He fell into a ~. 他打瞌睡.见 nap.

doz·en ['dʌzn] ***n*** (一)打,十二个;十几个:1)[表示实数或作定语时,复数不加 -s]:Eggs are 35p a ~. 鸡蛋三十五便士一打.It is cheaper by the ~. 买一打可以便宜一点.I want three ~ of these. 这些我要三打.a (three, several) ~ loaves 一(三、数)打面包.a ~ years ago 十几年以前.2)[表示虚数时,复数加 -s]:Pack them in ~s. 把它们一打一打地包起来.‖ ***a baker's*** ~ 十三个.~***s of*** 很多的;一大堆:I have ~s of things to do. 我有一大堆事情要做.We had to have ~s of chairs for the party. 晚会我们得要几十把椅子.***six of one and half a ~ of the other*** 半斤八两.[< 拉丁语 duo, two + decem, ten]

D.P. [缩] = displaced person 战时流民.

D.Phil. [缩] = Doctor of Philosophy 哲学博士.

dr. [缩] = dram(s) 少许,一点点.

Dr., Dr ['dɔktə][缩] = doctor. ①博士:Dr Johnson 约翰逊博士.②医师:Dr. Bethune [be'θju:n]白求恩大夫.

Dr.,dr. ['detə][缩] = debtor 借方.

drab [dræb] ***a*** ①淡褐色的.②单调的:a ~ existence 单调的生活.[< 近代拉丁语 drappus, cloth]

drachm [dræm] ***n*** [C][古]打兰(= dram);小量,微量.

draff [dræf] ***n*** [U]渣滓;糟粕.

draft [dra:ft,dræft] **I** ***n*** [C] ①草稿,底稿;草案;草图:a rough ~ 草稿.a ~ for (of) a speech 讲话底稿.a ~ for a machine 机器图样.②汇票:draw a ~ for £500 upon London 开一张在伦敦提取五百镑的汇票.③征兵;【军】分遣队.④[定语]a ~ protocol 议定书草案.

II ***vt*** ①起草;草拟:~ a speech (bill) 起草一篇(演)

讲稿(一项法案).②打样;画…的草图.③选拔;征集(= draught):be ~ed into the army 被征召当兵.[< 古英语 dragan, to draw; >下二条;overdraft]

draf·tee [drɑːf'tiː, drɑːf'ti] *n* Ⓒ[美]被征士兵.[<上条]

drafts·man ['drɑːftsmən, 'dræftsmən] (*pl* draftsmen ['drɑːftsmən, 'dræftsmən]) *n* ①起草人.②绘(制)图员.[同上]

drag [dræg] **I** (dragged [drægd]; dragging ['drægiŋ]) ❶ *vt* 拖:~ a log 拖木头. The escaped prisoner was ~ged from his hiding-place. 那逃犯从他隐藏的地方被拖了出来. He could scarcely ~ himself along. 他几乎走不动了. ~ a person into the trouble 拖累别人. ❷ *vi* 拖曳;拖沓;拖宕;拖长:Time seemed to ~. 时间好像过得很慢. ‖ ~ ***sb into doing sth*** 使某人勉强做某事:He hates parties; we had to ~ him into going. 他不喜欢聚会;我们不得不勉强他参加. ~ (on) 拖延;迁延:The performance ~ged on. 表演不紧凑. ~ ***one's feet*** 拖着脚步走[常作比喻]:We suspect the company of ~ging their feet. 我们怀疑该公司在拖延. ~ ***out*** 拉长;拖长:They ~ged out the meeting with long speeches. 他们用长篇演说拖长会议时间. ~ ***up*** (***a child***) [口语]未能适当管教(小孩)[与 bring up 相对]:The children seem to have been ~ged up without being educated properly. 这些孩子似乎是被随便带大的,并未受适当教育.

II *n* ①被拖的东西(如拖网).②拖累;阻碍;障碍:Some old ideas and ways are a ~ on progress. 有些旧思想和旧习惯是进步的障碍. That lazy boy is a ~ on our team. 那个懒家伙是我们队的拖累.③曳力;阻力[< 古英语 dragan; >下条]

drag·gle ['drægl] ❶ *vt* 拖湿;拖脏:~ the dress 拖湿(脏)衣服. ❷ *vi* 拖曳;拖地:Her skirt ~d on the pavement. 她的裙子拖在人行道上.[< 上条; > bed-raggle]

drag·o·man ['drægəumən, 'drægəmən] (*pl* dragomans ['drægə(u)mənz]) *n* (土耳其等近东各国的)翻译;译员;向导.[< 阿拉伯语]

drag-net ['drægnet] *n* Ⓒ拖网.[< drag]

drag·on ['drægən] *n* Ⓒ①龙.②(年轻女子的)严格凶狠的监护人(多指老太婆).[< 希腊语 drakōn; > snap-dragon; 下条]

drag·on·fly ['drægənflai] *n* Ⓒ 蜻蜓.[< 上条]

drag·oon [drə'guːn] **I** *n* ①骑兵.②凶暴粗野的男人. **II** *vt* 逼迫. ‖ ~ ***sb*** (into doing sth)逼迫某人(做某事).[法语:见 dragon]

drain [drein] **I** ❶ *vt* ①放干…(的水);排出…(的水):~ the land 放干地上的水. ~ the swamps (marshes) to get more land for crops 排出沼泽的水造更多的田来种农作物. That ditch ~s water from the swamp. 那条沟排出沼泽中的水. Land must be well ~ed for some crops. 土地必须很好地排水来种某些作物.②喝干:In one drink he ~ed the cup. 他一口喝干了那杯酒. ❷ *vi* ①排泄(水);流去:The water will soon ~ away. 水不久就要流光了. The Yellow River ~s into the sea. 黄河流入海. These fields ~ into the river. 这些田里的水排泄到河里.②滴干;漏干;枯竭:Set the dishes here to ~. 把碟碗放在这儿滴干. ‖ ~ ***away*** (***off***) 1)排(水);(水)流掉:Dig trenches to ~ the water away (off) from the land. 挖沟排去地上积水. The water will soon ~ away (off). 水不久便会流走了. 2)逐渐耗尽(消失):All his wealth has ~ed away. 他所有的财富已逐渐耗尽了. Her energy was ~ed away by overwork. 由于工作过度,她的精力渐渐耗尽了. ~ (***of***) 逐渐耗尽:The war ~ed the country of its resources. 战争逐渐耗尽了这个国家的资源. He was ~ed of all his energies. 他已经精疲力尽了.

II *n* ①排水管;水沟;阴沟,下水道:The ~s are blocked up. 下水道堵塞了.②引流;导液.③消耗:All this spending is a ~ on the money I have saved. 所有这些花费消耗了我所积蓄的钱. ‖ ***brain*** ~ 人才外流. ***go down the*** ~ [比喻]浪费;白费:His savings went down the ~ on a bad investment. 一项错误的投资使他的积蓄完全白费.[< 古英语 dryge, dry; >下条]

drain·age ['dreinidʒ] *n* Ⓤ ①排水:The ~ of tobacco field must be very good. 种烟草的田地,排水必须畅通.②排水设备;排水法;导液法.③污水.④排水系统,排水装置. ‖ ~ ***area*** 排水面积;排水区域;(河流的)流域. ~ ***basin*** 【地】流域盆地. ~ ***system*** 排水系统;【地】水系. ~ ***tube*** 【医】导液管,引流管.[< 上条]

drake [dreik] *n* 雄鸭.[反 duck][>sheldrake]

dram [dræm] *n* ①打兰,特拉姆(衡量单位:在药量单位中 = 3.887 克 1/8 唡,在常衡单位中 = 1.771 克 = 1/16 唡. 缩 dr.)②少量的酒:He's fond of a ~. 他喜欢喝点(口)酒.[< 希腊语 drachmē, a handful]

dra·ma ['drɑːmə] *n* ①Ⓒ①戏曲,戏(剧):a modern ~ 话剧. act a ~ 演戏.②Ⓤ[(the) ~]戏剧:Which do you like better, music or (the) ~? 音乐或戏剧,你喜欢哪一种? a student of (the) ~ 研究戏剧的人.③

U C 戏剧性(冲突)事件:the ~ of international politics 国际政治中的戏剧性(冲突)事件.④戏剧性:a news report full of ~ 富有戏剧性的一篇报导.[< 希腊语 dran, do; > psychodrama; sociodrama; 下条; dramatist; dramatize]

dra·mat·ic [drə'mætik] *a* ①戏剧的,演剧的:~ art 戏剧艺术. ~ performances 戏剧的演出. ~ criticism 戏剧批评.②戏剧性的:~ changes in the interna-tional situation. 国际局势的戏剧性变化.③惹人注目的:a ~ woman with a long black dress 穿一身黑色长袍惹人注目的女人.[< 上条;>下二条]

[辨异]dramatic, theatrical, melodramatic 均有'戏剧性'的含义. dramatic 强调真实性:The meeting between the mother and her blinded son was dramatic. 母亲和他失明的儿子相会的情景是令人感动的. theatrical 强调非真实性. Her sorrow is theatrical. 她的忧愁是装出来给人看的. melodramatic 强调夸张以激起别人的感情:The paper gave a melodramatic account of the event. 这报纸对这件事做了耸人听闻的叙述.[>下条]

dra·mat·i·cal·ly [drə'mætikəli] *ad* 戏曲上;戏剧地;戏剧性地.[< 上条]

dra·mat·ics [drə'mætiks] *n* ①[复数性]:1)业余者的戏剧作品或演出. Are you interested in amateur ~? 你对于业余演剧有兴趣吗? D~ are presented in many theaters in the summer. 夏季许多剧院上演业余作家的戏剧. 2)[美口语]装腔作势的行为.②[单数性]表演或编剧艺术:D~ is taught in some colleges. 有些大学讲授戏剧艺术课.[同上]

dram·a·tis per·so·nae ['dræmətis pə:'səuni:, 拉丁语 'dra:mətis pə:'səunai] *n pl* 剧中人,登场人物.[拉丁语]

[辨异]the cast 演员表.

dram·a·tist ['dræmətist] *n* 剧作家,戏曲家(尤指专业作家).[< drama]

dram·a·tize ['dræmətaiz] *vt* ①改编为剧本:~ a novel 将一部小说改编为剧本.②戏剧式地表现:He ~d the story. 他生动地讲述了那故事.[同上]

drank [dræŋk] *v* drink 的过去式.

drape [dreip] **I** *vt* ①披上(衣服等);盖上(布块等):~ a padded overcoat over one's shoulders 把棉大衣披在肩上. Wild flowers ~d the hillside. 野花铺满山腰. ~ curtains over a window 用窗帘遮住窗户.②(成褶地)悬挂:walls ~d with silk banners and certificates of merit 挂着锦旗、奖状的墙壁. a cleverly ~d suit 一件有漂亮褶皱的服装.

II *n* C [美]褶皱下垂的布;帘.[< 古法语 drap, cloth; >下二条]

drap·er ['dreipə] *n* [英]布商(出售被单、桌布、衣服等):He has gone to the ~'s. 他到布店去(买衣服)了.[< 上条]

drap·er·y ['dreipəri] *n* ① U 帐帘;布匹;布店所售的货物:a ~ store (business) 棉布店(业).② C U 制做衣服、帐、帘等的布料;褶皱的衣料、帐、帘等.[同上]

dras·tic ['dræstik] *a* 强有力的;猛烈的:take ~ measures to put a stop to the crime wave 采取坚决措施制止犯罪的增长. D~ ills need ~ remedies. 恶病要恶治(要用烈性药治).[< 希腊语 dran, do]

draught [dra:ft],[美]**draft** [dræft] **I** *n* ① U 牵引;挽:beasts of ~ 挽兽;牛马.② U 自桶中汲取:beer on ~ = ~ beer 散装啤酒,生啤酒.[比较:bottled beer 瓶装啤酒,熟啤酒].③ C 吸饮;(一)饮(的量):have a (long) ~ of water (满满)饮一口水. drink half a pint of beer at a ~ 一口气喝下半品脱啤酒.④ U 吃水:vessels of shallow ~ 吃水浅的船只. a ship with a ~ of ten feet = a ship of 10 ft. ~ 吃水十英尺的船.[见 draw, vt③].⑤ C U 通风;气流;穿堂风:You'll catch cold if you sit in a ~. 如果坐在风口,你会感冒. Turn the electric fan on and make a ~. 把电扇打开通一下风. There is not enough ~ up the chimney. 烟囱通风不够.⑥一网(鱼):a ~ of fish(es) 一网鱼.⑦[定语]a ~ animal 耕畜. a ~ furnace (hole) 通风炉(孔). ‖ ***at a*** ~ 一下子:drink at a ~ 一饮而尽. ***feel the*** ~ [口语]手头拮据(缺钱花).

II *vt* = draft. [< 古英语 dragan, draw; > indraught; 下三条]

draughts [dra:fts] *n* [单数性]西洋跳棋(= [美]checkers).[< 上条; >下条]

draughts·man ['dra:ftsmən] *n* ①起草人(= draftsman).②西洋跳棋子.[< 同上]

draughty ['dra:fti][美]= drafty ['dræfti] *a* 通风的:a ~ room 通风的房间.[< draught]

draw [drɔ:] **I** (drew[dru:],drawn[drɔ:n])● *vt* ①拉,拖:~ a cart 拉车. ~ a thing along 拖着东西. He drew the book toward him. 他把书本拿过去. ~ (a) rein 勒马. ~ a bow 张弓. ~ the string tight 把弦线拉紧. ~ sb aside 将某人拉到一边(如跟他悄悄说话). D~ your chair nearer to the stove. 把你的椅子挪近炉子边一些. ~ a curtain across a window 把窗帘拉上. ~ one's belt tighter 勒紧裤带. ~ one's pen through a word 划去一字. a train drawn by two loco-

motives 由两个机车牵引的火车. tractor-drawn ploughs 曳引机拖动的犁. ②拔(出)(= pull out), 抽(出), 伸出: ~ a cork 拔出软木塞. have a tooth drawn 拔牙. ~ a chicken 取出鸡的内脏. ~ trumps 吊将牌(如打桥牌时). ~ lots 抽签. ~ a gun (on sb) 拔枪对着某人. ~ the winner 抽奖;抽彩. ③汲(取);提(取);领(取): ~ a well 将井水汲干. The ship ~s 20 feet of water. 那只船吃水二十英尺. [见 draught, n④]. ~ tea 泡茶. ~ one's salary 领薪水. ④吸;吸收;吸引: ~ air into the lungs 将空气吸入肺里. ~ a deep breath 深深吸一口气. stop to ~ breath 歇息,喘口气. ~ a draught 通风. Street accidents always ~ crowds. 街上发生的事故总是吸引很多人. The lecture drew a large audience. 这讲座吸引了一大批听众. Moths are drawn by light. 飞蛾被灯光吸引过来. ⑤引起;引出;勾出;得出;吸取;招致: The event will ~ great consequence after it. 这事将引起严重后果. ~ an inference 作出推论. ~ a lesson 吸取教训. ~ ruin upon oneself 自招灭亡. She didn't feel drawn towards him. 她对他没有好感. ⑥划,画,绘制;描写;起草,草拟: ~ a straight line 划一条直线. ~ the (a) line 划清界线. ~ a circle 画一个圆,圈一圈. ~ a picture 画画(儿). ~ a plan (diagram) 绘制平面图(图表). ~ a character in a novel 小说中描写人物. ⑦打平: a drawn game 平局,和局. ~ a football match 把一场足球踢成平局. The game was (left) drawn. 比赛打成了平局. ⑧书写: ~ a bill 出票. ~ a deed 写契据. ~ a cheque on a bank for 1,000 yuan 向银行开一张一千元的支票. ⑨使变形: a face drawn with pain (anxiety) 因痛苦(忧虑)而变形的面孔. ❷ *vi* [常同副词结合]①拉(起来);拖(起来): This cart ~s easily. 这辆大车容易拉. ②拔;拔剑(刀,枪);抽签: This tooth ~s easily. 这颗牙齿是容易拔的. Let's ~ for partners. 咱们抽签决定谁一组. ③通风;通气: This chimney ~s badly. 这烟囱的通风情况不好. This cigar does not ~ well. 这支雪茄抽不动. ④汲出;排水,吃水: Leave the tea to ~. 让茶叶泡出来. The ship ~s deep (light). 那只船吃水深(浅). ⑤吸出;吸引;受欢迎: This play ~s well. 这戏叫座. That singer always ~s. 那位歌手始终很吃香. ⑥作画;制图: He ~s well (badly). 他画得好(不好). ⑦挨近,靠近: Christmas is ~ing near. 圣诞节快到了. Night ~s near. 天快晚了. ⑧打成平局: The teams ~. 两队打成平局(= ~ a game). ~ 2—2 (读作 two all 或 two two) 二比二平. ‖ ~ ***a blank*** 1)落空;一无所得: I consulted all the known authorities on the subject, but drew a blank each time. 关于这问题,我请教了所有知名的权威人士,但每次都是一无所得. 2)记不起(某事): I'm trying to think of the name but I keep ~ing a blank. 我尽力想这个名字,但就是记不起来. ~ ***a distinction*** (***between***) 指出(…之间的)不同;指出界线: ~ a distinction between A and B 对甲和乙加以区别. ~ ***a parallel*** (***a comparison***, ***an analogy***) 指出(…之间的)相似处. ***draw away*** 1)拉走,引开;离开: Her parents having arrived, the crowd drew away from the lost child. 迷路的孩子的父母来了以后,人群就散开了. 2)跑到前面与别人拉开距离(尤指体育比赛中): The express train drew away from the slow luggage train. 快车与缓慢的行李车拉开了距离. ~ ***back*** 1)拉起;退后: He drew back the curtain; it was day. 他拉起窗帘;是白天了. He drew back slowly, retreating step by step. 他一步一步慢慢地后退. 2)迟疑;犹豫;不守诺言: He had promised to help us but at the last moment he drew back. 他曾答应帮助我们,但到最后他打了退堂鼓. ~ ***down*** 1)拉下,放下: ~ down the curtain 闭幕;不再提. 2)吸引;招来: His remarks drew down a storm of protest. 他的话招来了强烈的抗议. ~ ***one's first*** (***last***) ***breath*** 降生(死亡). ~ ***forth*** 引起;博得(赞美等): His skill drew forth exclamations of praise. 他的技艺博得称赞. ~ ***from*** 1) ~ nails from a plank 拔出厚板上的钉子. ~ cards from a pack 从一副纸牌中抽取牌. 2)获取;提取;吸取: ~ water from a well 从井里打(汲)水. ~ money from the bank (from one's account) 自银行(本人帐户)中提款. ~ inspiration from nature 从大自然中获得灵感. What moral are we to ~ from this story? 我们从这个故事里吸取什么教训? ~ ***in*** 1)收回;缩入;拉进: Early in the morning, the fisherman drew in the net. 一清早渔夫就收了网. 2)(白昼)变短: The day begins to ~ in after midsummer. 仲夏之后,白昼开始变短. 3)到达;到站: As I reached the ticket barrier, the train was just ~ing in. 当我到验票处时,火车刚进站. ~ ***it mild*** 适度;不夸张: D~ it mild, after all, we saw the whole thing happen. 不要说得太过火了,我们毕竟是看见整个事情发生的. ~ ***off*** 1)撤退;撤回: The enemy drew off. 敌人撤退了. The hunter drew off the hounds. 猎人撤回了猎犬. 2)脱去: D~ off your socks. 脱去你的袜子. ~ ***on*** 1)戴上: D~ on your gloves. 戴上(你的)手套. 2)惹起(战争). 3)来临;快到: Winter drew on. 冬天快来了. 4)动用;利用: You can't ~ on the money unless in case of emer-

gency. 除非紧急情况下你不能动用这笔钱. ～ (*up*) *on sb* 向某人支钱. ～ *sb on* 吸引某人;诱惑某人. ～ *out* 1)拉长:He heated the metal and drew it out into a long wire. 他将金属烧热,拉成一条很长的金属线. He has drawn out the subject into three volumes. 他将题目引伸,写了三卷. 2)使说出(实情):Was it difficult to ～ out facts from the witnesses? 从证人口中得到事实困难吗? ～ *round* 围拢:Well, ～ round and I'll tell you the story. 好,大家围拢一点,我就告诉你们这事. ～ *tears* (*applause, etc*) 引起流泪(鼓掌等):Her singing drew long applause. 她的歌声引起历时很久的掌声. ～ *sb's teeth* 使不能为害:He's a dangerous fellow; someone ought to ～ his teeth. 他是个危险人物,必须有人好好收拾他一下,使他不再为害. ～ *the line* (*at*) 划出界限;限制:I don't mind lending him my razor, but I ～ the line at lending him my toothbrush. 我不在乎把剃刀借给他,但我不能把我的牙刷借给他. ～ *to* 1)吸引:He drew (= called) my attention to a point I had overlooked. 他提醒我注意我忽略了的一点. 2)接近:～ to a close 快完;收尾. ～ *up* 1) 拉过来:D～ your chair up to the table. 把你的椅子拉到桌子旁边. 2)起草:Plans are being drawn up for a new factory next year. 正在草拟明年建立一座新工厂的计划. 3)(使)停住:He drew up the car. 他停了车. The taxi drew up. 出租汽车停下了. 4)【军】整队[常用被动语态]:The troops were drawn up ready for the inspection. 军队整好队伍,准备接受检阅.

II *n* ①拉;拖;曳;抽;拔:He is quick on the ～. 他拔枪很快. ②吸引物:The new play is a great ～. 这出新剧非常叫座. ③平局,和局:The game ended in a ～. 比赛以和局结束. ④吊桥可以移动的部分. ⑤优势:His experience gives him the ～ on his opponent. 他的经验使他强过他的对手. [< 古英语 dragan; >以下五条;overdraw, withdraw, undraw; draught]

draw·back ['drɔ:bæk] *n* ①[C]不利;欠缺;障碍:Everything has its ～. 事事不免有缺点. Our trip was interesting, but the rainy weather was a ～. 我们的旅行很有趣,但阴雨的天气是个缺陷. ②(进口货再出口时)退还的关税. [< 上条]

draw·bridge ['drɔ:bridʒ] *n* (可开合的)吊桥.

draw·ee [drɔ:'i:] *n* 【商】受票人,(汇票)付款人:～ in case of need 预备付款人. [< draw, v]

draw·er ['drɔ:ə] *n* ①绘图员;出票人,开发汇票人. ②[drɔ:, drɔə]抽屉:He kept his shirts in the dress ～. 他把衬衣放在抽屉里. ③drawers [drɔ:z]裤衩;三角裤. ‖ *chest of* ～*s* (有抽屉的)衣橱. [同上]

draw·ing ['drɔ:iŋ] *n* ①[U]绘图;画法;素描术:a professor of ～ 素描术教授. ②[C]图画;图样:This is a good ～. 这是一张好的图画. ③抽签. ④【经】提存. ‖ *out of* ～ 不合画法;画错. [同前, >下二条]

draw·ing-board ['drɔ:iŋbɔ:d] *n* ①制图板. ②[比喻]设计阶段:on the ～ 在设计阶段;在初步筹备阶段. [同前]

draw·ing-pin ['drɔ:iŋpin] *n* 图钉 (= [美]thumb-tack). [同前]

draw·ing-room[1] ['drɔ:iŋrum] ①客厅,休息室. ②(宫廷内的)正式接见(室):hold a ～ 正式接见. the queen's ～ 女王的正式接见. ③[美]私人的卧铺车室. ④[英]绘图室 (= [美]drafting room). [< 早期的 withdrawing room]

draw·ing-room[2] ['drɔ:iŋrum] *a* 客厅的;上流社会的:～ manners 客厅里的礼貌.

drawl [drɔ:l] **I** *vt & vi* 慢吞吞地说(出);拉长声音唱(出).

II *n* 拖长的语调.

drawn [drɔ:n] *v* draw 的过去分词. [>longdrawn; 下条]

drawn-work ['drɔ:nwə:k] *n* 抽花刺绣品;抽纱.

dray [drei] *n* [C] (四轮)大车,运货马车. [< 古英语 dragan, to draw]

dread [dred] **I** *vt* 害怕:～ death (dying) 怕死. I ～ his anger. = I ～ (that) he (should) get angry. 我怕他生气. I ～ a visit to (～ having to visit) the dentist. 我害怕看牙医. A burnt child ～s the fire. [谚]一遭被蛇咬,三年怕井绳. I ～ to think of what may happen. 我怕想可能发生的事. He ～s to meet her again. 他怕再见她.

II *n* 恐惧:be in ～ of sb (sth) 怕某人或某事. They lived in constant ～ of poverty. 过去他们经常担忧贫穷. Doubt and anxiety turned into ～. 疑惑和忧虑变成了恐惧.

III *a* ①可怕的:a ～ disease 可怕的疾病. ②可畏;可怕的:the ～ sight of the immense glowing volcano 红光灿烂、极其壮观而又令人可怕的火山景象. [< 古英语 drædan; >下三条]

dread·ful ['dredful] *a* ①可怕的:a ～ disaster 可怕的灾难. What a ～ story! 多么可怕的故事啊! ②[口语]不爽快的,讨厌的:What ～ weather! 多么讨厌的天气! [< 上条; >下条]

dread·ful·ly ['dredfuli] *ad* ①恐惧地:She looked ～ over her shoulders to see if she was followed. 她不胜

恐惧地回头看看是否被跟踪. ②[口语]非常:I am ~ tired. 我非常累(累得要命).[同上]

dread·nought ['drednɔ:t] *n* ①无畏战舰(二十世纪初期一种战舰). ②[比喻]任何强大的人(或物). ③一种厚呢.[同前]

dream [dri:m] **I** *n* [C] ①梦:have a ~ (about sth) 做梦(梦见某事物). have bad ~s 做恶梦. I awaked from a ~. 我从梦中醒来. live in a ~ 梦一般地过日子. ②梦想,空想:a fond ~ 黄粱美梦. The boy had ~s of being a hero. 这男孩做着当英雄的梦. ③理想,愿望:His ~ of visiting Beijing has come true. 他去北京的愿望实现了. ④梦一般美妙的人(事物):His holiday by the sea was a ~. 他在海滨的度假非常理想(太好了). Their new house is a real ~. 他们的新房子真棒.

II (dreamed, dreamed [dri:md, dremt] *or* dreamt, dreamt [dremt]) ❶ *vi* ①做梦:He often ~s. 他常做梦. ②显得好像在梦境;显得极为宁静:villages where houses ~ in leafy shadows 房子在树叶隐覆中显得极为宁静的村庄. ❷ *vt* ①梦见:~ a ~ 做一个梦. The little boy ~ed that he was flying. 这小男孩梦见他在飞. I certainly didn't say so; you must have ~ed it. 我的确没有这样说,一定是你在做梦. ②梦想到:I never ~ed him to be a liar. = I never ~ed that he is a liar. 我连做梦也不曾想到他会说谎. ‖ ~ ***of*** (***about***) 梦见;想到;想象;梦想:He often ~ed of (about) his hometown in China. 他常常梦见他在中国的家乡. ~ about (of) a friend 梦见朋友. I little ~ed of it. 我做梦也没想到. ~ ***up*** [口语]构思(计划等);编造;凭空想出:~ up an excuse for leaving 编了个借口要离去. In his spare time he was always ~ing up new gadgets. 他在业余时间经常想象出新的小机械.[< 古英语 dream, joy; >day-dream; 下三条; undreamt-of]

dream·er ['dri:mə] *n* ①做梦的人. ②空想家,梦想家:the great ~s of history 历史上伟大的梦想家.[< 上条]

dream·land ['dri:mlænd] *n* ①[U]梦境,梦乡. ②[C]幻想世界:a charming fantasy set in a ~ 以非现实世界为背景的可爱幻想.[同上]

dream·y ['dri:mi] *a* ①(景色等)梦一般的;朦胧的. ②(事物,经历等)模糊的;不真实的:a ~ recollection of what happened 对往事的模糊回忆. ③(人)心不在焉的;(爱)梦想的:a ~ person 好幻想的人. ④安慰的;慰藉的:a ~ song 安慰人的歌. ~ music 轻柔而给人慰藉的音乐.[同前]

drear [driə] *a* [诗]凄凉(= dreary):a barren and ~ existence 乏味而沉闷的生活.[< 下条]

drear·y ['driəri] *a* ①凄凉的;阴沉的;忧郁的:a ~ day 阴沉的天. a ~ scenery 凄凉的景色. ②枯燥的:That is ~ work. 那是很枯燥的工作.[< 古英语 dreorig, sad, 原义,bloody; >上条]

dredge[1] ['dredʒ] **I** *vt* ①疏浚(河道);挖掘(泥土);清淤:Can we ~ the river to make it deeper? 我们能不能疏浚这条河道,把它挖得更深一点? The harbour is still being ~d for sunk boats. 为捞取沉没的船只,港口仍在疏浚中. ②发掘:facts ~d from the records 从记录中发掘的事实. ‖ ~ ***up*** 1)疏浚;打捞:The wreckage of a fishing boat was ~d up from the bottom of the lake. 一条渔船的残骸从湖底打捞起来了. 2)追忆(往事):He ~d up the sad facts of the past. 他回忆悲伤的往事.

II *n* 挖泥机;(捞取水底贝类等的)捞网;拖网.[> dredger]

dredge[2] [dredʒ] *vt* 撒:~ meat with flour 将面粉撒在肉上. ~ sugar over a cake 把糖撒在糕上.[< 中古英语 dragge, sweetmeat]

dredg·er ['dredʒə] *n* ①挖泥(疏浚)机,挖泥船. ②挖泥工. ③捞网;拖网. ④撒粉器.[< dredge[1]]

drench [drentʃ] *vt* 浸透;淋湿:A heavy rain ~ed the campers. 一阵大雨把露营的人都淋湿了. be ~ed with rain 给雨淋得湿透. be ~ed to the skin 淋成落汤鸡. They were caught in a downpour and came back ~ed. 他们遭到大雨,回来时都湿透了.[< 古英语 drincan, drink]

Dres·den ['drezdən] *n* 德累斯顿[德意志联邦共和国城市]. ~ china 德累斯顿瓷器.

dress [dres] **I** ❶ *vi* ①穿衣:Get up and ~ quickly. 快起来穿衣。~ well (badly) 衣着漂亮(难看). ②穿晚礼服:We don't ~ for dinner nowadays. 现今我们赴宴不穿晚礼服了. You've just time to ~ before we leave for the theatre. 在我们去剧院以前你刚好有时间换好晚礼服. ③【军】看齐:~ to the right 向右看齐. Right — ~! [口令]向右看齐! ❷ *vt* ①给…穿衣:Wake up the child and ~ him. 把孩子叫醒,给他穿上衣服. Jim isn't old enough to ~ himself. 吉姆太小,还不能自己穿衣服. ②供给衣服:How much does it cost to ~ his wife and daughter? 他花多少钱供给他妻女的衣服? ③布置;装饰:~ a shop window 布置商店的橱窗(陈列货品). ~ a ship with flags 用旗帜装饰船舰. ~ a street with flags 在街上悬旗庆祝. ④整理,料理;调理;准备:~ leather 制革. ~ a salad

拌色拉(生菜). ~ a chicken 把鸡洗净开膛. ~ a wound 包扎伤口. ~ one's hair 梳头,理发. ~ down a horse 梳马(毛). ⑤【军】整列: ~ the ranks 整列队伍. ⑥施肥: ~ a crop 给农作物施肥. ~ a field 给地施肥.

II ***n*** ①女服;童装: What a lot of nice ~es she has! 她有好多精美的衣服啊! a summer ~ 夏衣. ②[U]衣服(男女服装的总称,尤指外衣): Boys think less about ~ than girls do. 男孩子比女孩子不太注意衣着. She doesn't care much about ~. 她不大注意衣着. ③[U]礼服: evening ~ 夜礼服,燕尾服. full ~ 大礼服. "No ~"[请帖用语]服装请便. ‖ ***be ~ ed in*** 穿着: She was ~ed in white. 她穿着白色的衣服. They were ~ed in the height of fashion. 他们穿着最时髦的衣服. ~ ***sb down*** [比喻]严斥某人;鞭打某人: If he behaves like that again, I'll ~ him down. 如果他再表现出那个样子,我要严厉地训他一顿. ~ ***up*** 1)(给…)穿上盛装: It's quite an informal gathering; you needn't ~ up for it. 这是一个非正式的集会,你用不着穿上礼服. I'll be ~ing the children up for the party this evening. 今晚我要把孩子们打扮好去参加晚会. 2)化妆: He ~ed up as Father Christmas. 他化妆成圣诞老人. [> headdress, nightdress; overdress; redress, undress; 以下 dress-circle … dress-making]

dress-circle ['dres'sə:kl] ***n*** [古](戏院)二楼正座(此处观众需穿晚礼服).

dress coat ['dreskəut] ***n*** 燕尾服.

dress·er ['dresə] ***n*** ①(医院)敷裹员. ②(戏院)服装员: the ~ for an actress 一个演员的服装员. ③[古]伙食台;橱柜. ④[美]化妆台,梳妆台. [< dress]

dress·ing ['dresiŋ] ***n*** ①装束;化妆;修饰. ②[U]敷裹;敷药. [比较: bandage 绷带] ③加味品;调味品: fish ~ 鱼的调味品. salad ~ 生菜的调味品. ④塞入鸡腹内的调料. ⑤装饰表面的材料: reconstructed in brick with stone ~s 用砖料重建、用石头装饰表面. ⑥[U]【农】追肥. [< 上条; >下二条]

dress·ing-gown ['dresiŋgaun] ***n*** [C]晨衣(化妆时穿的宽松衣服).

dress·ing-room ['dresiŋrum] ***n*** 化妆室.

dress·mak·er ['dres,meikə] ***n*** 缝纫师;缝纫女工.

[辨异] dressmaker 专制衣服、童装; tailor 专制男服、军服.

dress·mak·ing ['dres,meikiŋ] ***n*** [U]女缝纫业。见上条.

drew [dru:] ***v*** draw 的过去式.

drib·ble ['dribl] **I** ❶ ***vi*** ①滴下: That faucet ~s. 那个水龙头漏水. ②流口水: Babies often ~s on their bibs. 婴儿常流口水在围嘴上. ③(篮球)运球. ④(足球等)盘球. ❷ ***vt*** ①使滴下: That leaky faucet is constantly dribbling water. 那个漏水龙头经常在滴水. The painter ~d his paint instead of using his brushes. 画家将颜料滴下而不用画笔. ②(篮球)运(球). ③(足球等)传(球).

II ***n*** ① [C] 涓滴;少量: Need we call a plumer for these few ~s? 为了这几滴漏水,我们就得找修理水管的吗? ②运球;盘球. ③[口语]细雨;毛毛雨. [drip 的异体; > 下条]

drib·let ['driblit] ***n*** ①少量,少额: He paid off his debt in (by) ~s. 他一点一点地还债. ②小滴: D~s came through the ceiling. 小水滴从天花板滴下. [见上条]

dried [draid] **I** ***v*** dry 的过去式和过去分词.

II ***a*** 干的: ~ beef 牛肉干. ~ eggs 蛋粉. ~ fish 干鱼粉. ~ milk 奶粉.

dri·er ['draiə] **I** ***a*** dry 的比较级.

II ***n*** [C] = dryer.

drift [drift] **I** ***n*** ①[U]漂流;漂泊: a ~ of ice 流冰. electronic ~ 电子(仪器的)漂移. sensitivity ~ 灵敏度变化. ②漂流物;吹积物: ~s of snow 雪堆[比较: ~ snow 吹雪]. It was buried in a ~ of dead leaves. 它被埋在一堆枯叶中. ③【地】冰迹. ④[U]动向,趋向;旨趣,要旨: the ~ of the tide 潮流的方向. The general ~ of the current is northerly. 这水通向北流. cultural ~ 文化的趋势. I caught the ~ of what he said. 我懂得他说的大意. Did you get the ~ of his argument? 你抓住了他的论据的要旨吗? The general ~ of affairs was towards peace. 总的形势是趋向和平. ⑤[U]观望状态: a policy of ~ 观望政策.

II ❶ ***vi*** ①漂流;漂泊: The logs ~ed down the stream. 木材顺流漂下. The boat ~ed out to sea. 船漂到海上去了. My raft ~s if it is not steered. 我的小筏子如不驾驶就会漂走. The snow ~ed in heaps. 雪一堆一堆吹积起来. The leaves ~ed before the storm. 树叶在风暴中飘扬. People ~ed in and out of the library. 人们在图书馆出出进进. ②盲目走去: He is ~ing through life. 他在糊涂混日子. She ~s from one job to another. 她漫无目的地更换着工作. ③偏歪: Some television sets ~ during warmup and require returning. 有些电视机在显像管未烧热时会偏歪而需要调整. ④(物价等)显得不稳定: The market has been ~ing the last few days. 最近几天市场价格显得不稳定. ❷ ***vt*** ①冲漂: The current was ~

ing our boat onto the rocks. 急流把我们的船冲到岩石上. ②吹积:The wind has ~ed the snow in front of the door. 风把雪吹积到门前. [< 古英语 drifan, to drive, v; >下二条; snowdrift, spindrift; adrift; driftwood]

drift·er ['driftə] *n* ①带有漂网的渔船;扫雷船. ②流浪者. [< 上条]

drift·wood ['drift-wud] *n* 【林】①管流材,漂(流)木,浮木;被潮水冲到岸上的木头. ②被扔弃的零星东西. ③社会上的寄生虫. [同上]

drill[1] [dril] *n* Ⓤ(粗)斜纹布. [< 拉丁语 tri- three + licium, thread]

drill[2] [dril] **I** *n* ①钻(子):a dentist's ~ 牙医用的钻子. ②ⒸⓊ【军】操练;训练:The soldiers were at ~. 战士们在操练. ③(反复)练习:~s in the English vowel sounds 英语元音发音练习. ④尖锐的连续摩擦声:the prolonged ~ of cicadas 连续很久的蝉鸣. ⑤播种机,条播机:Tractor-drawn ~s are used to sow wheat. 拖拉机牵引的播种机用来播种小麦. ⑥犁沟;用播种机播下的一排种子. ⑦[定语]~ machine 钻床,钻机.

II ● *vt* ①钻(孔):~ a hole in a stone wall 在一石墙上钻孔. They ~ed boulders for inserting dynamite. 他们在大石上钻孔以便装炸药. ②训练;教练:~ students in English grammar 使学生练习英语语法. ~ soldiers in the use of new weapons 训练战士用新武器. ③用播种机播种:Just compare the yields of a ~ed acre and a broadcast acre. 把播种机播种地的产量与撒播地的产量比比看. a well-~ed crew 训练有素的船员. ● *vi* 钻;穿(跟 through):~ through a metal plate 钻通金属板. ~ through a wooden board 钻穿木板. [荷兰语< drillen, to bore; >下条]

drill·ing ['driliŋ] *n* Ⓤ ①钻孔;钻法:~ team 钻井队. ②教练;操练. ③【农】条播. [< 上条]

dri·ly ['draili] *ad* 干巴巴地;枯燥(无味)地. [< dry, a]

drink [driŋk] **I** (drank [dræŋk], drunk [drʌŋk]或[诗] drunken) ● *vt* ①饮,喝:~ (beer, coffee, milk, tea) 喝水(啤酒,咖啡,牛奶,茶). ②把…耗费在饮酒上:He ~s half his earnings. 他喝酒把一半收入都喝掉了. ③用饮酒虚度(时间):They drank the hours away. 他们将时间在饮酒中虚度. ④饮酒;纵饮:He will ~ himself to death. 他将因纵饮而致死. He ~s far too much. 他饮酒过度. ● *vi* ①饮酒;(尤指)纵饮:He ~s but does not smoke. 他喝酒但不抽烟. ~ deep 痛饮. ~ like a fish 牛饮. I am sure he ~s. 我敢断定他有酒瘾. ②饮水或吃奶等:We saw baby elephants ~ing from their mothers. 我们看到小象吃母奶. ‖ ~ ***sth down*** (***off***, ***up***) 喝光(尤指一口气喝干):~ it off 一饮而尽。~ up (down) the wine 一口气将酒喝完. ~ ***sth in*** [比喻]欣赏;吸收;玩味:~ in the beauty of a scene 饱览美景. The boy drank in every word of the sailor's story of his adventures. 这男孩全神贯注地听着那水手叙述他冒险故事的每一句话. ~ (***in***, ***up***) (植物、土壤等)吸收(水分):The thirsty plants drank (up) the water I gave them. 干旱的植物将我浇的水都吸收了. The parched soil drank (in) the rain. 干透了的土地吸收了雨水. ~ (***to***) 举杯祝贺:~ success to sb or sth 举杯祝贺某人或某事成功. Let us ~ to Prof. Wang 让我们为王教授干杯. ~ (to) sb's health 举杯祝某人健康. ~ a toast to sb 举杯祝贺某人.

II *n* ① Ⓒ饮料:bottled ~s 瓶装饮料. a cooling (hot) ~ 冷(热)饮. Man should die without food and ~. 人如果没有饮食必然会死. ②一饮;一杯:Give me a ~ of water (milk). 给我一杯水(牛奶). ③酒:What about a ~? 来杯酒好吗? Have another ~. 再喝一杯(酒). I'll bring in the ~s. 我去把酒拿来. He's too fond of ~. 他太喜欢喝酒. ‖ ***be in*** ~ (***the worse for*** ~, ***under the influence of*** ~) 酒醉:He talks too much when he's in ~. 他酒醉时说话太多. ***drive sb to*** ~ 使某人嗜酒:Mrs Bell's bad temper drove her husband to ~. 贝尔太太的坏脾气使得她丈夫嗜酒. ***take to*** ~ 嗜酒. Don't take to ~. 不要嗜酒.

[辨异]drink, sip 和 gulp 均指饮或喝:drink 是一般用语:A person or animal must drink water in order to stay alive. 人或兽必须饮水才能活. sip 指少量慢慢地啜饮;gulp 指大口大口地喝:One should sip, not gulp, very cold or hot liquids. 很冷或很热的饮料应该一口一口慢慢喝,不能大口饮进. [古英语 drincan; >下条]

drink·er ['driŋkə] *n* Ⓒ酒徒. [< 上条]

drip [drip] **I** (dripped [dript], dripping ['dripiŋ]) ● *vi* ①滴落;滴下;漏水:The tap is ~ping. 龙头漏水了. The rain was ~ping from the trees. 雨从树上滴下. Sweat was ~ping from his face. 汗从他的脸上滴下. His forehead was ~ping. 他额头滴汗. ②湿淋淋:He ~s with rain. 他给雨淋得湿透. ● *vt* 使滴落:He was ~ping sweat. 他挥汗如雨. The comb ~s honey. 蜜从蜂窝中滴下. The roof is ~ping water. 屋顶在漏雨.

II ①[U][C]水滴;点滴:the ~ from wet umbrellas 湿雨伞滴下的水滴.②水滴声;点滴:We heard the ~, ~, ~ of the rain. 我们听到滴答滴答的雨声. have an intravenous glucose ~ 打静脉葡萄糖点滴.[古英语 dryppan]

drive [draiv] **I** (drove [drəuv], driven ['drivn]) ● *vt* ①驱,赶:~ a dog away 把狗赶走. ~ the cattle to market 把牛赶向市场. Let us ~ all cares away. 让我们把心头的一切忧虑都忘掉吧! ~ off hostile troops 驱逐敌军. ~ the enemy out of their positions 将敌人逐出阵地.②驭;驾驶;开动(运输工具):~ a cab 赶马车. ~ a taxi (tractor) 开出租汽车(拖拉机). I'll ~ you home. 我开车送你回家. This machine is driven by nuclear power. 这机器是用核动力推动.③敲(钉);掘:~ a nail into the wall 把钉子敲进墙里. ~ a tunnel through a mountain 在山中凿隧道.④【体】抽球.⑤使工作过度:He was hard driven. 他工作太辛苦. He ~s himself very hard. 他工作非常努力. Don't ~ the workers too hard. 不要使工人工作过度.⑥迫使:Failure didn't ~ him to despair (desperation). 失败并没使他绝望. You'll ~ me mad. 你会把我气疯的. She was driven to her wits' and. 她被弄得一筹莫展.⑦延缓:Don't ~ it to the last minute. 不要延至最后一分钟. ● *vi* ①开车:We drove right up to the front door. 我们将车一直开到大门口. Shall we ~ home or walk? 我们开车还是步行回家? He has driven out. 他开车出去了. D~ slow! 车辆慢行! ~ in a taxi 搭出租汽车. ~ on the horn 开车乱按喇叭. She ~s well. 她开车开得很好. Don't drink and ~. 不要酒后开车. This car ~s easily. 这车好开.②飞跑;猛进;猛冲:The rain drove in through the broken window. 雨从破窗里打了进来. How fast the clouds are driving across the sky! 云在天空中跑得多快啊! Alas! the boat drove on a sandbank. 哎呀! 船冲到沙洲上了.

II *n* ①[U][C]驱逐,驱赶;推进;策动,主动;【机】传动.②开车;驾车:go for a ~ 驾车出游. take sb for a ~ 驾车载某人去游玩. The airport is an hour's drive away. 从这里驾车到机场有一个小时的路程.③[U]精力;魄力;干劲:young men with brains, ~ and initiative 有头脑,精力和首创精神的青年. The old headmaster lacked ~ (was lacking in ~). 老校长缺乏魄力.④运动;竞赛:a sales ~ 推销运动. The students made a great ~ to raise money for the victims of natural calamities. 学生们发起了一个募捐援助灾民的运动. an emulation ~ 竞赛运动.⑤[U] [C]【体】抽球,长抽:exchange ~s 对抽.⑥传动装置:front (rear) ~ 前(后)轮传动装置. right-hand (left-hand) ~(在)右方(左方)的驾驶盘.⑦车道(= driveway):He built a ~ to his house. 他修了一条车道通到他家门口.⑧[定语]a ~ shaft (wheel) 主动轴(轮). ‖ ~ ***a hard bargain*** 谈生意不轻易让步. ~ ***at*** … 意指,着眼:I can't make out what he's driving at. 我不明白他用意何在. ~ (at) a bargain 努力达成协议. ~ ***away at*** 努力做:He was still driving away at his dictionary. 他仍在努力编字典. ~ ***sth home*** 1)钉人;钉进:With one blow he drove the nail home. 他只(锤了)一下就把钉子钉进去了. 2)[比喻](把…讲清楚)使人理解(接受):To ~ home the point he was making, the speaker produced some statistics. 发言人举出一些统计数字,以便使人们接受他的论点. ~ ***sth in***; ~ ***sth into sth*** 钉入:He drove a nail into the wall. 他把钉子钉(敲)进墙里. ~ ***sb into a corner*** [比喻]逼人死角;驳倒某人;难倒某人. ***let*** ~ ***at*** 1)打击;射击:He let ~ at me with his right. 他用右拳打我. He let ~ at the ball with his club. 他用棒打球. 2)痛骂:The woman let ~ at her husband who had lost his pay for a month. 那妇女的丈夫把一个月的工资丢了,她痛骂了他一顿.[古英语 drifan; >下条;driven … driving; drift, drove²]

drive-in ['draivˌin] **I** *n* [美](顾客不下车即可吃饭、办事、看戏等的)路边饭店,路边银行,露天电影院:Let's eat at the ~ tonight. 我们今晚在路边饭店吃饭吧.

II *a* (饭店、电影院等)路边服务式的;露天营业式的:D~ business far exceeded walk-in business. 露天营业式的企业远远超过了室内服务式的企业. a ~ department store 露天营业的百货商店.

driv·el ['drivl] **I** (drivel(l)ed ['drivld], drivl(l)ing ['drivliŋ]) ● *vi* ①说傻话,喋喋不休地胡说:What's he ~ling about! 他胡说些什么? ②淌口水. ● *vt* 胡乱而愚蠢地说出.

II *n* [U]①胡言乱语.②口水;流涎.

driv·en ['drivn] **I** *v* drive 的过去分词.

II *attrib a* 【机】从动的:a ~ gear 从动齿轮[比较:a drive gear 主动齿轮].

driv·er ['draivə] *n* [C]①驾驶员;司机;赶车工人:a taxi-~ 出租汽车司机. a bus-~ 公共汽车司机. 见 chauffeur.②赶脚的;赶牛的. 见 drover. [< drive, v; > screw-driver; slave-driver]

drive·way ['draivwei] *n* (驰)车道.

driv·ing ['draiviŋ] *n* **I** [U]开车,驾驶:He's clever at ~

in heavy traffic. 他在拥挤的交通中开车很自如.

II *a* 推动的;传动的;(轴等)主动的:a driving ambition 促使人努力的抱负. the ~ energy required of an executive 主管人员所需要的冲劲. a ~ belt 传动带. a ~ wheel 主动轮. [< drive, v]

driz·zle ['drizl] **I** *vi* ①下毛毛雨:It ~d all day. 下了一天的毛毛雨.

II *n* [U]毛毛雨. [< 古英语 drēosan, fall; >下条]

driz·zly ['drizli] *a* 细雨蒙蒙的:~ weather 下毛毛雨的天气. This area is ~ in winter. 这一地区在冬天经常细雨蒙蒙. [< 上条]

droll [drəul] *a* 滑稽的,好笑的:We smiled at the monkey's ~ tricks. 我们看了猴子滑稽的把戏发笑. [中古荷兰语 drol, stout fellow; >下条]

droll·er·y ['drəuləri] *n* [U] [C] 滑稽话;滑稽举动;诙谐:We all enjoyed his ~. 我们都欣赏他的诙谐. [< 上条]

drom·e·da·ry ['drʌmədəri] *n* [C]【动】单峰骆驼. [< 希腊语 dramein, run]

drone [drəun] **I** *n* ①[C]雄蜂 (= male bee). 见 queen. ②[C]懒汉. ③[U]嗡嗡声:the ~ of an airplane high in the sky 高空飞机的嗡嗡声. ④无人驾驶飞机(= a robot plane).

II ❶ *vi* 发嗡嗡声:Bees ~ among the flowers. 蜜蜂在花间嗡嗡叫. The boys were droning through their lessons. 孩子们低声读书. ❷ *vt* 哼出;低声说出. [< 古英语 dran]

droop [dru:p] **I** *vi* ①(头、树枝等)低垂,下垂;(眼睛)朝下:the ~ing willows 垂柳. ②(由于疲倦或衰弱而)低垂;垂萎:The flowers were ~ing for want of water. 这些花因缺水而垂萎. Her head ~ed sadly. 她悲哀地垂着头. Don't let your spirits ~. 不要委靡不振.

II *n* ①低垂;消沉. ②下降. [见下条]

drop [drɔp] **I** *n* ①滴,点滴:There were a few ~s of rain. 下了几滴雨. He emptied the glass to the last ~. 他一滴不留地喝干了那一杯. ②[常用复]滴剂:ear (eye, nose) ~s 滴耳(点眼,滴鼻)药水. ③[a ~]涓滴;一口(酒);一杯酒:take a ~ 喝一杯. He has had a ~ too much. 他已经喝醉了. ④[C]滴状物:fruit ~s 水果糖. ⑤[U][a ~]下跌;落下的距离:a sudden ~ in the temperature 温度的突降. a ~ in prices 物价的下跌;跌价. a short ~ to the lake 湖畔的一个短陡坡. There was a ~ of 2 metres from the window to the ground. 从窗户到地上的距离为两公尺. The falls have a ~ of 300 feet. 那瀑布一泻三百英尺. ⑥【军】一次战役中空降的部队;空投物资. ⑦(信箱等的)投递口. ⑧刚生下的动物. ⑨[定语] a ~ hammer【机】落锤. a ~ light 吊灯. ‖ ***at the ~ of a hat*** 立刻;动辄:He used to fight at the ~ of a hat. 他以前动不动就打架. ***in ~s***; ***~ by ~*** 一滴一滴地. ***only a ~ in the bucket (ocean)*** 沧海一粟;九牛一毛:It is but (only) a ~ in the bucket (ocean). 这不过是沧海一粟.

II (dropped [drɔpt]; dropping ['drɔpiŋ]) ❶ *vt* ①滴,滴下:~ medicine 点药水. ②[偶然行为]失落;丢掉;漏掉,拉掉:~ a handkerchief 掉下手帕. ~ a purse 丢掉钱包. The typesetter has ~ped a letter here. 排字工人在这儿漏了一个字母. ③[故意行动]丢下,掉下;放下,放低;投下:~ a bomb 投炸弹. ~ a letter in the mailbox 将信投入信箱. Supplies were ~ped by parachute. 供应品用降落伞空投. The relative pronoun is often ~ped if it is the object. 关系代词作宾语时常被省略. ④使下车:Can you ~ me? 你能让我中途下车吗? Where shall I ~ you? (你要)我在哪儿停下来让你下车? Please ~ me at the Post Office. 请让我在邮局(旁边)下车. ⑤射落,打下:He ~ped a bird. 他打下一只鸟. ⑥断绝;丢弃:He seems to have ~ped most of his friends. 他好像与大多数的朋友不再来往了. Try and ~ the habit. 努力戒除这个习惯. Drop it! 停止! Let's ~ the subject. 我们别再谈这个问题吧. ⑦透露;寄(写):Please ~ me a line. 请寄封便信给我. I ~ped him a hint. 我对他暗示了一下. ~ a word in sb's ear 有意无意地将一些话说给某人听. ❷ *vi* ①(雨、露、汗水等)滴下:The rain was still ~ping from the trees. 雨珠仍由树上滴下. ②落下;降下;停下:The cherry blossom has begun to ~. 樱花开始凋落. Fruits soon ~ when they get ripe. 果实成熟后很快要落下. It was so quiet you might have heard a pin ~. 如此之静,你简直能听见一根针落地. Prices ~ped. 物价下落了. The wind has ~ped but the temperature has not. 风停了,可是气温还没有降低. ③终止;作罢:The matter is not important; let it ~. 这件事不重要,把它忘了吧(算了吧). ④[不用力而转入某种状态]不觉:~ asleep 不觉睡去. ~ into the habit of smoking 不觉养成抽烟的习惯. ⑤缓缓流下:Their boat ~s down the river. 他们的船沿江漂流而下. ‖ ~ ***a brick*** 出言不慎;做了冒失事. ~ ***across sb (sth)*** (= run across, 但后者较常用)偶然遇到或发现(某人或某物). ~ ***a goal*** 用落地踢法踢进球门;反弹踢中. ~ ***anchor*** 抛锚. ~ ***a stitch*** (编织)使跳一针. ~ ***away*** (= ~ off)离开;

减少：The guests ～ped away one by one. 宾客一一散去. ～ ***back***; ～ ***behind*** 落后：The two old teachers ～ped behind the rest of the party. 两个老教师落在其余人的后面. ～ ***in*** (***by***, ***over***) 偶然过访：He ～ped in on us occasionally. 他不时地来访我们. I wish he wouldn't ～ in on me so often. 我希望他不要时常来访我. Some friends ～ped in to tea (～ped by to see me). 有几位朋友偶然来喝茶(偶然来访). D～ over to our house for a visit sometime. 有功夫请到我们家来玩. ～ ***sth*** (***sb***) ***off*** (***at sth***) 将某物(某人)送到(某处)：The bus will ～ you off at the station. 这公共汽车送你们到车站下车. ～ ***out*** 弃权；不参加：Three of the runners ～ped out. 三位赛跑者弃权. Smith has ～ped out of the team. 史密斯不参加那个队了. ～ ***through*** 崩溃；失败：The big scheme he was busy with seems to have ～ped through. 他忙于制订的那个庞大计划似乎已成泡影. [古英语 dropa; >下条; airdrop, dewdrop, raindrop, snowdrop]

drop-cur·tain ['drɔpˌkəːtn] ***n*** 剧院中的垂幕.

drop-ham·mer ['drɔpˌhæmə] ***n*** 落锤.

drop-kick ['drɔpkik] ***n*** (橄榄球)落地踢(将球放到地面,趁弹起时踢出的动作).

drop·let ['drɔplit] ***n*** [C]小滴,涓滴；飞沫. [< drop, n]

drop·sy ['drɔpsi] ***n*** 【医】水肿,浮肿；积水. [< 希腊语 hydōr, water]

drosh·ky ['drɔʃki] ***n*** [C](俄式)轻便、四轮、敞篷马车. [< 俄语 дрожки]

dross [drɔs] ***n*** [U] ①【冶】浮渣,渣滓：metal ～ 金属浮渣。coke ～ 碎焦。②劣质细煤：～ coal 渣煤,不粘(结性)煤。③废物。[古英语 dros, dregs]

drought [draut] ***n*** ①[C]旱灾. ②[U]旱,干旱：～ resistence【农】抗旱性. The crops died during the ～. 那庄稼在干旱期死了. [< 古英语 drugian, dry]

drove[1] [drəuv] ***v*** drive 的过去式.

drove[2] [drəuv] **I** ***n*** [C] ①被驱赶的畜群：a ～ of pigs (sheep) 一群猪(羊). ②行动中的人群：～s of sightseers 一群群的游览者. visitors in ～s 一群群的访客.
II ***vt*** & ***vi*** 赶(牲口)；做牲畜买卖：He passed lonely months droving on the grassland. 他在草原上赶牛、羊,度过了孤独的日月. [< 古英语 drifan, drive]

drov·er ['drəuvə] ***n*** 赶牛、羊等到市场的人；牛贩子. [< 上条]

drown [draun] ❶ ***vt*** ①淹死：～ oneself 投水(自杀). He fell overboard and was ～ed. 他从船上掉在水里淹死了. He ～ed the kittens. 他溺死了那些小猫. ②淹没；淹住：The noises in the street ～ed out the teacher's voice. 街上的喧闹声淹没了教师的声音. ③[比喻]淹没；消除：Her eyes were ～ed in tears. 她热泪盈眶. He ～ed his sorrows in drink. 他借酒消愁. ❷ ***vi*** 淹死：He jumped into the river to save the ～ing person. 他跳入河中,去救那将淹死的人. [比较：a drowned body 浮尸] [< 古斯堪的纳维亚语 drukna; >下条]

drown·ing ['drauniŋ] ***n*** [U]溺死. [< 上条]

drowse [drauz] **I** ❶ ***vi*** 打瞌睡；昏昏欲睡：I ～d, but did not quite fall asleep. 我打瞌睡了,但没有真正睡着. ❷ ***vt*** 使瞌睡；使发呆. ‖ ～ ***away*** 混日子：Don't ～ away your time. 不要混日子.
II ***n*** 瞌睡：fall into a ～ 打起瞌睡来. [< 古英语 drusian, become sluggish]

drow·sy ['drauzi] ***a*** ①困的(= sleepy). ②沉寂的. ③令人昏昏欲睡的,催眠的：It was a warm, quiet, drowsy afternoon. 那是个暖和、静寂而令人昏昏欲睡的下午. [< 上条]

drub [drʌb] (drubbed [drʌbd], drubbing ['drʌbiŋ]) ❶ ***vt*** ①棒打；殴打. ②跺：～ the feet 跺脚；顿足. ③强迫灌注：～ the notion into sb 强使某人接受这种观念. ❷ ***vi*** 连打；跺：～ with one's heels 跺脚作声.

drub·bing ['drʌbiŋ] ***n*** 殴打：give sb a good (sound) ～ 痛打某人. [< 上条]

drudge [drʌdʒ] **I** ***vi*** [～ (at)]做苦工；辛苦地工作：～ at tedious work 干单调无味的苦活. Mary had to ～ all day for poor wages. 玛丽不得不为一点少得可怜的工钱整天做苦工.
II ***n*** 做苦工的(人). [>下条]

drudg·e·ry ['drʌdʒəri] [U] ***n*** 苦工. [< 上条]

drug [drʌg] **I** ***n*** [C] ①药物,药材,药：crude ～s 生药. ②麻醉剂：the ～ habit 服用麻醉品的习惯. a ～ addict 有毒瘾的人. a ～ pedlar 麻醉药贩子,毒品贩子. ‖ ***a ～ on*** (***in***) ***the market*** 滞销货.
II (drugged ['drʌgd], drugging ['drʌgiŋ]) ***vt*** 搀迷药于；下麻药于；麻醉：a ～ged drink 一杯掺了麻醉药的酒. ～ a sick man in pain 麻醉痛苦的病人. a ～ged sleep 服了麻醉药后的熟睡. [< 古法语 drogue]

drug·get ['drʌgit] ***n*** [C] [U] 粗毛地毯. [< 法语 drogue, trash]

drug·gist ['drʌgist] ***n*** ①药商；药剂师(= chemist). ②[美]杂货商；杂货店：Where is the nearest ～? 最近的杂货店在哪儿? [< drug]

drug·store ['drʌgstɔː] ***n*** ①药房. ②[美](出售药物而兼卖化妆品、香烟、杂志等的)杂货店. [同上]

drum [drʌm] **I** ***n*** [C] ①鼓：beat a ～ 打鼓. He plays the

~s. 他鸣鼓. ②鼓声. ③圆筒;【机】鼓轮;【解】鼓膜.

II (drummed [drʌmd], drumming ['drʌmiŋ]) ❶ *vi* 打鼓;敲: The rain ~med loudly on the metal roof. 雨打金属屋顶滴答作响. ❷ *vt* 敲打: Stop ~ming (your fingers) on the table! 不要(用手指)敲桌子! ~ a tune 敲鼓奏曲. ~ the floor with one's feet 用脚连续敲踏地板. ~ on the piano (at the door) 连续弹奏钢琴(咚咚敲门). ‖ ~ ***sth into sb*** (***into sb's head***) 反复述说使人强记;硬教: ~ lessons into a boy's head 硬把功课教给孩子. ~ ***up*** 1)击鼓召集. 2)招徕: ~ up business 招徕生意. 3)争取: ~ up (= get, find) support for a cause 争取对这一事业的支持. [< 荷兰语 trom; > eardrum, kettle-drum; 下二条]

drum·mer *n* ①鼓手. ②[美]旅行推销员. [< 上条]

drum·stick ['drʌmstik] *n* ①鼓槌. ②鸡腿. ③鼓状物. [同上]

drunk [drʌŋk] **I** *v* drink 的过去分词.

II ***pred a*** 醉的: He was dead (blind, half) ~. 他烂醉如泥(酩酊大醉,半醉). I've never seen anyone so ~. 我从没看到过喝得这么醉的人. ‖ ~ ***with sth*** [比喻]陶醉的;兴奋的: He was ~ with joy (success). 他陶醉于欢乐(成功)中. ***get*** ~ 有醉意: It's easy to get ~ on brandy. 喝白兰地酒容易醉.

III *n* 酒鬼;酗酒犯. [> 下条]

drunk·ard ['drʌŋkəd] *n* 醉汉;酒鬼: a sentimental ~ 酒醉好哭的人. [< 上条]

drunk·en ['drʌŋkən] **I** *v* 【诗】drink 的过去分词.

II ***attrib a*** ①醉的: a ~ man 醉酒的人. ②由于醉酒的: ~ words 酒后之言. a ~ quarrel 酒后争吵. ③常常酗酒的;常醉的: a ~ sot 酒鬼.

[辨异] drunk 和 drunken 作形容词用放到所修饰的名词前面时, drunken 较常用. [> 下条]

drunk·en·ness ['drʌŋkənis] *n* [U] 酩酊. [< 上条]

drupe [dru:p, drup] *n* 【植】核果. [< 希腊语 dryppa, olive]

dry [drai] **I** (drier ['draiə], driest ['draiist]) *a* ①干燥的: The fields are quite ~ —it hasn't rained for ages. 地很干,好久没下雨了. ~ air 干燥空气. the ~ season 干旱期;旱季. keep sth ~ 保持(某物)干燥. wring a towel ~ 拧干毛巾. She has never remembered it with ~ eyes. 她一回忆起来就要流泪. [反 wet]. ②旱;涸: a ~ well 枯井. The leaves of this plant have become ~ and withered. 这植物的叶子已经枯萎了. ③无奶的;无奶油的: The cows are ~. 这些母牛没有奶. ~ bread (toast) 无奶油的面包(烤面包片). ④渴的;令人口渴的: feel ~ 觉得口渴. ~ work 令人口渴的工作. ⑤(指酒等)无甜味的: ~ wines 无甜味的酒. ⑥无趣味的,枯燥的: a ~ lecture (subject) 枯燥的演讲(问题). This book is so ~ it's difficult to read. 这本书枯燥无味很难读. ⑦感情不流露的: ~ humour (sarcasm) 一本正经地表达出来的幽默(讽刺). a ~ fellow 感情不外露的人. ⑧[军用俗语]空弹的;演习的: ~ firing 空弹射击. a ~ run 演习;摹拟投弹练习. ⑨明白的;赤裸的: ~ facts 赤裸的事实. ⑩与液体无关联的: a ~ cough 干咳. a ~ death 死于陆上. a ~ shampo 不用水的洗发剂;干洗发. ‖ ~ ***as a bone*** (= bone-dry) 十分干的. ~ ***as dust*** 十分枯燥无味的. ***Keep*** ~! 保持干燥! 请勿受潮!

II ❶ *vt* 使干燥;弄干: I washed the dishes and he dried them. 我洗碗碟他擦干. ~ one's eyes (tears) 擦干眼泪. ~ it by heat 烫干它. ~ it in the air 晾干它. D~ your hands on this towel. 用这毛巾把(你的)手擦干. ❷ *vi* 变干: The roads dried quickly in the sunshine. 路在阳光下很快就干了. Don't leave that bread on the table; it will ~ out. 别把面包放在桌上,它会变干的. ‖ ~ ***up*** 1)使完全干;完全变干: The long drought dried up all the wells. 长期的干旱使所有的井都干涸了. The stream dried up during the hot summer. 那河流在炎热的夏季干涸了. 2)枯竭: His imagination seems to have dried up. 他的想象力似乎已经枯竭了. 3)[口语]停止谈话! 安静! [< 古英语 dryge; > dried; drier; drily; drought; 下十五条]

dry bat·te·ry ['drai,bætəri] *n* 干电池组.

dry-bulb ['drai'bʌlb] *a* 干球(式)的: ~ thermometer 干球温度计(一对干湿温度计中的干温度计,用以测量大气的湿度).

dry cell ['drai'sel] *n* 干电池.

dry-clean(ing) ['drai'kli:n(iŋ)] *vt* (*n*) 干洗。[反 wet-wash]

dry·er ['draiə] *n* [C] ①干燥剂. ②催化剂. ③干燥器. [< dry, v]

dry goods ['drai'gudz] *n* (= soft goods) ①谷类. ②[美]布匹和毛织物等: a ~ store 绸布店.

dry ice ['drai'ais] *n* 干冰.

dry·ly ['draili] *ad* = drily.

dry mea·sure ['drai,meʒə] 干量(量干物的度量).

dry·ness ['drainis] *n* [U] ①干燥. ②枯燥. [< dry, a]

dry-nurse ['drainə:s] *n* 保姆。[反 wet-nurse 奶妈]

dry rot ['drai'rɔt] *n* 干腐;干蚀;内部的逐渐腐败: Lack of new people and new ideas often causes ~ in an or-

ganization. 缺乏新人和新思想常常会使一个机构腐化.

dry-shod ['drai'ʃɔd] *a* & *ad* 脚或鞋未弄湿的(地): go ~ 脚(或鞋)未弄湿地走.

dry-stone ['draistəun] *a* 不用灰泥只用石块构造的.

dry wall ['drai'wɔ:l] *n* 未使用灰泥建造的墙;(工厂中)预制的墙.

D.Sc. 缩 = Doctor of Science 理学博士.

du·al ['dju(:)əl] **I** *a* 双的;双重的;对偶的;二元的: ~ nationality 双重国籍. The airplane had ~ controls: one set for the learner and one for the teacher. 这飞机有两套驾驶系统:一套为学员用,一套为教练用. ~ ownership 二人共有. ~ carriageway (= [美]divided highway) 双车道公路.

II *n* [语]双数(= dual number). [< 拉丁语 duo, two]

dub[1] [dʌb] (dubbed [dʌbd]; dubbing ['dʌbiŋ]) *vt* ①用剑拍肩封(某人为爵士). ②给…起外号;污蔑: They ~bed him "Shorty" because he was so tall. 因为他个子太高,他们给他起了个外号叫"矮子". [< 古英语 dubbian, strike]

dub[2] (dubbed, dubbing) **I** *vt* [电影]翻版,译制;配音: ~ an English film in Chinese 将英语影片用汉语配音. a ~bed film 配音片. a film ~bed in Chinese 汉语配音片. This film has been ~bed —— the characters don't look as if they're speaking Chinese. 这部片子是配音的,里面的人物不像在说汉语.

II *n* [电影]配音. [< double]

du·bi·ous ['dju:bjəs] *a* ①怀疑的;犹豫的: Are you ~ of his honesty? 你是不是怀疑他的诚实呢? I feel ~ about (as to) what to do next? 我不知下一步该怎么办. ②(指人)可疑的;靠不住的: He's a ~ character. 他可能是个靠不住的人. ③(指事物)可疑的;有问题的;未定的: a ~ compliment 含意不明的恭维. a ~ blessing 不可确定的幸福. The result is still ~. 结果还不能定. [< 拉丁语 dubius, uncertain]

Dub·lin ['dʌblin] *n* 都柏林[爱尔兰共和国首都].

duch·ess ['dʌtʃis] *n* 公爵夫人 (= duke's wife);女公爵.

duchy ['dʌtʃi] *n* Ⓒ公爵领地;公国(亦作 dukedom). [< 拉丁语 dux, duke]

duck[1] [dʌk] **I** ❶ *vi* ①没入水中;入水即出;潜一潜水: ~ under water 突然潜入水中. ②急忙弯身(低头): There is a low bridge ahead and we all ~ed. 前面有一座低桥,我们急忙弯下身子. ③躲闪: He ~ed as the ball shot over his head. 球从他头顶射过时他躲闪过去了. ❷ *vt* ①投入水中;浸(头)入水即出: They ~ed him in the swimming pool. 他们将他投入游泳池中. If you don't stop splashing me, I will ~ you! 你如果不停止向我溅水,我就把你浸入水中. ②急忙低(头)或弯(身): ~ one's head 急忙把头低下. ③躲避(打击). ④[口语]逃避: He ~s many parties. 他逃避许多聚会.

II *n* Ⓒ ①一潜;一浸. ②闪避. [中古英语 douken]

duck[2] [dʌk] *n* [口语]水陆车辆.

duck[3] [dʌk] *n* (复数加 -s,集体名词不变)①鸭(子);家鸭: mandarin ducks 鸳鸯. D~s quack. 鸭子嘎嘎叫. ②母鸭. ③Ⓤ鸭肉. ‖ ~*s and drakes* 打水漂儿,削水片. ~*'s egg* 1)鸭蛋,零分: make a ~ 获零分. be out for a ~ 因零分而出局. *lame* ~ 行动失灵的人或船;有财务困难的商业机构. *like water off a ~'s back* 毫无效果或影响. *play ~s and drakes with* (eg one's money) 挥霍(例如金钱);浪费无度. (*take to sth*) *like a ~ to water* (做某事)自然地;毫无疑惧或困难. [< 古英语 duce, diver]

duck·bill ['dʌkbil] *n* ①Ⓒ【动】鸭嘴兽. ②[定语]鸭嘴形的: ~ loader 鸭嘴形装载机. ③赤小麦. [duck + bill]

duck·billed ['dʌkbild] *a* 鸭嘴形: a ~ plate 鸭嘴盘.

duck·ling ['dʌkliŋ] *n* 小鸭. ‖ *ugly* ~ 丑小鸭(指小时候不好看或愚笨,长大后变得漂亮或聪明的人). [< duck]

duct [dʌkt] *n* Ⓒ ①导管;管(尤指身体内的): tear-~s 泪管. ②通气的金属管(如飞机上的);通风管: The air ~s above your seat may be adjusted to your convenience. 你可任意调整你座位上方的通气管. [< 拉丁语 ducere, to lead; >aqueduct, viaduct; ductless]

duc·tile ['dʌktail, dʌktil] *a* ①可延展的: Silver is a ~ metal. 银是可延性金属. ~ base oil 优等延性油;粘性(铺)路油. ②驯良的;可教的. [见上条; >下条]

duc·til·i·ty [dʌk'tiliti] *n* Ⓤ (金属的)延展性;(人的)顺从. [< 上条]

duct·less gland ['dʌktlis 'glænd] *n* 【解】内分泌腺;无管腺. [< duct]

dud [dʌd] **I** *n* ①[口语](*pl*) 衣服;破衣服;个人的衣物财产. ②未能爆发的炮弹(或炸弹). ③不中用的东西: This light-bulb is a ~. 这灯泡不中用(不亮). This washing-machine is a ~. 这洗衣机有毛病(不能用).

dude [dju:d] *n* [美俚]纨绔子弟;花花公子.

dude ranch ['dju:d ra:ntʃ] *n* 供游览的农场.

dudg·eon ['dʌdʒən] *n* Ⓤ 愤怒. ‖ *in high* ~ 极为愤

怒:He went of in high ~. 他极为愤怒地离去了. [< 法语 en digeon; at the dagger hilt]

due [dju:] **I** ***a*** ①到期的;应付的:When is the rent ~? 什么时候应付房租? When does the note fall (become) ~? 这张支票什么时候到期? ②预期的;应到的;预定的:The bus is ~ in 3 minutes. 公共汽车三分钟后就该到了. When is the plane due at Beijing? 飞机预定什么时间到达北京? a train ~ at Beijing station at 7:30 七时三十分应到北京站的列车. Prof. Hill is ~ to speak (lecture) twice next week. 希尔教授预定下周演讲两次. ③应有的;正当的;适当的,相当的:The first place is ~ to the Chairman. 第一位应让给主席. Pay ~ respect to your teacher. 对你的老师表示应有的尊敬. After ~ consideration, he decided to accept the position. 经过适当考虑后,他决定接受这位置. in ~ time (course) 在适当的(一定的)时候. in ~ form 按照适当的(规定的)形式. We paid ~ attention to the problem. 我们对这问题给予了适当的注意. He handled the matter with ~ care. 他处理这事很谨慎. Good deeds deserve ~ reward; bad deeds deserve ~ punishment. 好的行为应得到适当的报酬,坏的行为应得到适当的惩罚. ‖ ~ ***to*** 1)应付给的:The wages ~ to him will be paid tomorrow. 他应得的工资明天付给他. 2)由于;起因于;应归于:His success was ~ to hard work. 他的成功是由于他努力工作. The flight was cancelled ~ to the storm. 班机因暴风雨停航. The accident was ~ to the careless driving. 这次车祸起因于驾驶的疏忽.

[辨异]due to (由于)是形容词短语,只能用作表语. owing to (由于)是副词短语,只能用作状语;例如:I came late owing to an accident. (我因意外事情才迟到了.)但在口语中,due to 已被当作复合前置词,例如:Some articles have risen in price, due to the increasing demand. (有些物品由于需要增加已涨了价.)

II ***ad*** (指罗盘方位)正向地;直接地:The ship sailed ~ east. 这船向正东航行. The wind is ~ south. 这风是向正南方吹.

III ***n*** ①[a ~; one's ~] 应得的东西;give the man his ~ 给那人应得的东西. I'm only taking what is my ~. 我只拿我应得的东西. ②[*pl*]应付款:Party membership ~s 党费. club ~s 俱乐部会费. har-bour ~s 入港税. He paid his ~s on the cargo. 他交纳了(他的)货物税. ‖ ***give the devil his*** ~ 对坏人(不喜欢的人)也要公平对待. [< 拉丁语 debere, owe; > duly; overdue, undue]

du·el ['dju(:)əl] **I** ***n*** [C]决斗:fight a ~ of wits 斗智. ②[比喻]争夺:The two teams are locked in a ~ for first place. 两队交锋争夺冠军.

II (duel(l)ed ['dju(:)əld], duel(l)ing ['dju(:)əliŋ]) ***vi*** 决斗. [< 拉丁语 duellum, war; >下条]

du·el·(l)ist ['dju(:)əlist] ***n*** 决斗者;精于决斗者. [< 上条]

du·et [dju(:)'et] ***n*** [C]【乐】①二重奏曲;二重唱曲. ②二重奏;二重唱:The two sisters played a piano ~. 这两姐妹表演钢琴二重奏. 见 solo. [< 拉丁语 duo, two]

duf·fer ['dʌfə] ***n*** [C]笨蛋,废物,糊涂人:He's a ~ when it comes to schoolwork. 说到学校的功课,他却是个笨蛋. [< 窃贼的暗语 duff, to fake]

dug [dʌg] ***v*** dig 的过去式和过去分词.

dug-out ['dʌgaut] ***n*** [C] ①【军】防空洞;地下掩蔽部;战壕:use ~s for protection against bullets 用战壕来防御子弹. [< dig out]

duke [dju:k] ***n*** [英]公爵. 见 duchess; duchy. [< 拉丁语 ducere, to lead; >下条]

duke·dom ['dju:kdəm] ***n*** [C] 公爵领地;[U]公爵爵位. [< 上条]

dul·cet ['dʌlsit] ***a*** (声音等)优美,美妙;悠扬:the ~ tones of the cello 大提琴的美妙声音. [< 拉丁语 dulcis, sweet]

dul·ci·mer ['dʌlsimə] ***n*** [C] 洋琴. [< 拉丁语 dulce, sweet + 希腊语 melos, song]

dull [dʌl] **I** ***a*** ①钝:a ~ edge 钝刀口. a ~ razor (knife) 钝的剃刀(小刀). a razor (knife) with a ~ edge 钝的剃刀(小刀). [反 sharp]②迟钝的;愚笨的:a ~ boy 笨孩子. a ~ mind 迟钝的头脑. be ~ of hearing 听觉不灵. ③暗淡;模糊;隐约:a ~ colour 暗淡的颜色. a ~ light (mirror, sound) 模糊的光线(镜子,声音). I feel a ~ pain. 我感觉到隐痛. ④沉重;阴沉:a ~ thud 沉重的声音. The weather is ~. 天气阴沉. ⑤干燥无味的;沉闷的;无聊的:a ~ book (story, talk)干燥无味的书(故事,谈话). be in ~ mood 闷得慌. ⑥萧条;冷清;不景气的:a ~ town 冷清清的市镇. Business is ~. 生意不景气. [反 brisk]

II ❶ ***vt*** ①使钝:Somebody must have ~ed the knife. 一定有人把这刀子弄钝了. ~ the edge of a razor 使剃刀口变钝. ②减轻(苦痛等):Some drugs ~ pain. 有些药能止痛. ❷ ***vi*** 变钝:This cheap knife ~s easily. 这把便宜的刀容易变钝. [古英语 dol, stupid; > 下三条]

dull·ard ['dʌləd] ***n*** 愚笨的人,笨伯. [< 上条]

dul(l)·ness ['dʌlnis] ***n*** [U] ①钝.②迟钝.③暗淡.④阴沉.⑤沉闷.⑥萧条.[同上]

dul·ly ['dʌli] ***ad*** 钝,迟钝地.[同前]

du·ly ['dju:li] ***ad*** ①正好,恰好;及时地;按时地:Your letter ~ reached us. 来信及时收到了.The bus ~ arrived. 公共汽车正好到了.I shall ~ pay you back. 我将如期还钱给你.②相当;适当;恰当:Older people have reasons to be ~ respected. 年长者理应受到相当的尊敬.[比较:Respect is due to older people. 对年长者应该表示尊敬.]The ceremony has been ~ performed. 举行了适当的仪式.[< due, a]

Du·ma ['du:mə] ***n*** [the ~] 杜马(1905 至 1917 年期间帝俄的议会).[< 俄语 дума]

dumb [dʌm] ①哑:a ~ person 哑子,哑巴. ~ from birth 生来即哑.见 deaf. ~ animals 不能言语的动物.② 暂时沉默的:The class remained ~ when the teacher asked a difficult question. 老师问一难题时全班皆沉默无言.③[美]愚笨的:He is the ~est student in the class. 他是全班最笨的学生. ‖ ***strike*** ~ 使说不出话;使吓呆:He was struck ~ with horror. 他吓得说不出话来.The terrible news struck us all ~. 这可怕的消息把我们都吓呆了.[古英语;>下五条]

dumb-bell ['dʌmbel] ***n*** ①哑铃.②[美口语]笨汉.[dumb + bell][< 上条]

dum(b)·found [dʌm'faund] ***vt*** 使目瞪口呆;使发愣:His peculiar behaviour has frequently ~ed me! 他古怪的举止往往使我目瞪口呆.[dumb + confound]

dumb show [dʌm'ʃəu] ***n*** [C] [U]手势;哑剧:tell a story in ~ 用手势讲故事.

dumb-wait·er ['dʌm'weitə] ***n*** 自动回转式食品架;[美]送菜升降器,吊斗(= [英]food-lift).

dum·my ['dʌmi] **I** ***n*** ①[口语]哑子.②虚设物;模型:a tailor's ~ 人体架子;时装模特儿.All the articles on display were dummies. 所有陈列的物品都是模型.a baby's ~ 橡皮奶头.③傀儡:That man is just a ~ although he is a member on the board. 那人虽身为董事,但实际上只是一个傀儡.④[电影]假人.

II ***a*** ①无声的.②伪,假:a ~ bomb (gun) 假炸弹(枪).a ~ horse 木马.[< dumb]

dump [dʌmp] **I** ***vt*** ①倾倒(垃圾等);倾卸:Where can I ~ this rubbish? 我把这垃圾倒在什么地方? The truck ~ed the coal on the ground. 这卡车将煤卸到地上.②【商】倾销.

II ***n*** [C] ①垃圾堆;垃圾场.②军需品临时贮存站:an ammunition ~ 军火临时堆积所.[>下条]

dump·er ['dʌmpə], **dump truck** ['dʌmptrʌk](运土,碎石等)自动倾倒(的)卡车.[< 上条]

dump·ing ['dʌmpiŋ] [U] ***n*** ①倾弃:a ~ ground 垃圾倾倒场.②【商】倾销(政策).[同上]

dump·ling ['dʌmpliŋ] [C] ***n*** ①汤团;团子.②苹果布丁.③[口语]矮胖的人(或动物).[< dump, lump]

dumps [dʌmps] ***n*** ①[常用复]忧郁,沮丧. ‖ (***down***) ***in the*** ~ [口语]神情沮丧的:Don't be in the ~ over money matters. 不要为金钱的问题而闷闷不乐.

dun[1] [dʌn] ***a*** & ***n*** 暗褐色的;暗褐色.[古英语]

dun[2] [dʌn] **I** (dunned [dʌnd], dunning ['dʌniŋ]) ***vt*** 催讨:~ sb for payment of a debt 催人还债.a ~-ning letter 催债的信.

II ***n*** ①讨债人.②催讨;催促.

dunce [dʌns] ***n*** 迟钝的学习者(尤指孩子);笨人. ‖ ~***'s cap*** 昔时劣等生受罚所戴的圆锥形纸帽.

dune [dju:n] ***n*** [C] (海边)沙丘:Between the beach and the road were many sand-~s. 在海滩和公路之间有许多沙丘.[法语< 古荷兰语 duna]

dung [dʌŋ] ***n*** [U] 兽粪,牛粪;粪肥:cart and spread ~ 用车装运并施肥.[古英语;>dunghill]

dun·ga·rees [ˌdʌŋgə'ri:z] ***n*** [常用复]粗布制成的工作服.[印地语 dungri]

dun·geon ['dʌndʒən] ***n*** 地牢,土牢.[< 古法语 donjon]

dung·hill ['dʌŋhil] ***n*** 粪堆:Every cock crows on its own ~.[谚]在家个个逞英豪.山中无老虎,猴子称大王.[dung + hill]

dunk [dʌŋk] ***vt*** 浸泡(食物):~ a doughnut in one's coffee 把油炸圈饼在咖啡内浸泡一下.[德语 tunken]

du·o·dec·i·mal [ˌdju:əu'desiml, ˌdu:ə'desiml] ***a*** 十二的;十二进法的:a ~ notation 十二进法.[< 拉丁 duo, two + decem, ten]

du·o·de·num [ˌdju:əu'di:nəm] ***n*** 十二指肠.[< 拉丁语 duodeni, twelve each]

du·o·de·nal [ˌdju:əu'di:nəl] ***a*** 十二指肠的:a ~ ulcer 十二指肠溃疡.[< 上条]

du·o·logue ['dju:əlɔg] ***n*** 对话.[< 拉丁语 duo, two + (mono)logue]

dupe [dju:p, du:p] **I** ***vt*** 欺骗;哄骗:~ sb into playing a trick 哄某人玩鬼把戏.

II ***n*** 受骗者.

du·ple ['dju:pl] ***a*** ①二倍的,二重的.②【乐】二拍子的.[见 double]

du·plex ['dju:pleks] ***a*** ①双;加倍的:a ~ lamp 双芯

灯. a ～ apartment 跨两层楼的公寓套房. ②【讯】可以在相反方向同时通电讯的. [拉丁语< duo, two + -plex, -fold]

du·pli·cate ['dju:plikit] **I** *a* ①二重的; 双联的; 成对的: ～ copies 正副两份. ～ keys for the front door of a house 开前门用的几把相同的钥匙. ②副的: a ～ letter 信件副本.

II ①C 复制品, 复件; 抄件, 副本, 副单, 副页: If you lost your key, I can give you a ～. 如果你把钥匙丢了, 我可以给你一把复制的. a ～ (copy) 副本. [反 an original (copy) 正本]. ②(正副)两份: make out a letter in ～ 将信件打(或写)两份. be done (or made) in ～ 制成正副两份.

III ['dju:plikeit] *vt* ①加倍. ②复写; 打印; 复制: Can you ～ this key for me? 你能替我复制这把钥匙吗? All the members received ～d notices of the meeting. 所有会员都收到了开会的复印通知. [< 拉丁语 duplicare, to double; >下二条; reduplicate]

du·pli·ca·tion [ˌdju:pli'keiʃən] *n* ①加倍. ②复写; 打印. [< 上条]

du·pli·ca·tor ['dju:plikeitə] *n* 复印机. [同上]

du·plic·ity [dju(:)'plisiti] *n* U 二条心, 不诚实: I wouldn't have thought him capable of such ～! 我不会想到他会这样不诚实. [同前]

dur·a·bil·i·ty [ˌdjuərə'biliti] *n* U 耐久性; 耐用性. [< 下条]

du·ra·ble ['dju:rəbl] *a* 耐久的, 耐用的: ～ cloth 经穿的布. a ～ pair of shoes 一双耐穿的鞋. a ～ friendship 永恒的友谊. [< 拉丁语 durare, to last; >上条]

du·ral·u·min [djuə'ræljumin] *n* U 硬铝(曾译作拉铝): a ～ bird 铁鸟 (= aeroplane). [< aluminum]

du·rance ['djuərəns] *n* [旧用法]【法】监禁: in ～ 监禁中. [见 durable]

du·ra·tion [djuə'reiʃən] *n* U ①耐久, 持久. ②期间, (持续)时间: of long (short) ～ 长(短)期的. for the ～ of the war 战争进行期间. He will be in hospital for the ～ of the school year. 整个学年期间他将住院医治. ‖ ***for the*** ～ (指战争等)在整个非常时期内: No vacations for the ～. 在战时一切假期取消. [< 拉丁语 durare, to last]

Dur·ban ['bə:dən] *n* 德班. [南非联邦 Natal 的海口]

du·ress(e) [djuə'res] *n* ①监禁. ②【法】强迫; 胁迫. ‖ ***under*** ～ 在强迫之下: The defendant claimed to have signed the paper under ～. 被告申诉他是在强迫之下签字的. [法语 >拉丁语 durus, hard]

dur·ing ['djuəriŋ] *prep* ①在…的期间; 当…之际 (= throughout): ～ that period 在那一个时期. ～ the revolution (war) 在革命(战争)期间. ～ the sum-mer 在(整个的)夏季里. He was happy ～ his life-time. 他一生快乐. The sun gives us light ～ the day. 太阳在白天给我们光明. The boys played ～ the afternoon. 整个下午男孩子们在玩. He took my place ～ my absence. 在我缺勤期间他代替了我. ②在…期间的某一时间 (= in): He called to see me ～ my absence (= in my absence). 我不在的时候他来看过我. Come to see me ～ the afternoon. 请在下午(下午内任何时间)来看我. [< 中古英语 duren, to last]

durst [də:st] *v* [古] dare 的过去式.

dusk [dʌsk] *n* U 黄昏: at ～ 黄昏时. scarcely visible in the ～ 在黄昏时几乎看不见的. [< 古英语 dox, dark-coloured]

dusk·y ['dʌski] *a* 灰黑; 阴暗: in the ～ light of the deep forest 在密林里的阴暗光线中. [< 上条]

dust [dʌst] **I** *n* U ①尘土(埃); 微尘, 灰尘: street ～ 街道尘土, 路灰. The ～ was blowing in the streets. 街上尘土飞扬. When it rains ～ turns into mud. 下雨时尘土变成了泥. a ～ storm 尘暴. ②粉末: gold ～ 金粉. ～ coal 煤末. ③[古]遗骸: buried with the ～ of (= in the same grave as) one's ancestors 与祖先遗骸葬在一起. ‖ *a* ～ 云状尘埃; 烟尘: What a ～! 灰尘漫天. ***bite the*** ～ [俚]受伤倒地或倒毙. (***humbled***) ***in*** (***to***) ***the*** ～ 受屈辱(就像爬在敌人脚下一样). ***kick up*** (***make, raise***) ***a*** ～ [俚][比喻]扬起烟尘; 引起骚动. ***shake the*** ～ ***off one's feet*** (= ***shake off the*** ～ ***of one's feet***) 愤然离去, ***throw*** ～ ***in a person's eyes*** 蒙蔽人; 欺瞒人; 迷惑人.

II *vt* ①拂(一拂), 撢(一撢): ～ a hat 撢一撢帽子. ～ the furniture 拭去家具上的灰尘. ②撒于…上: ～ a cake with sugar 在糕(饼)上撒糖. ～ sugar on to a cake 把糖撒在糕(饼)上. ‖ ～ ***sth down*** (***off***) 拭去灰尘; 拂去灰尘: ～ down (off) the seat of a car 拭去汽车座位上的灰尘. ～ ***sb's jacket*** [口语]殴打某人. [古英语; >sawdust]

dust·bin ['dʌstbin] *n* 垃圾箱; 土筐 (= [美]ashcan). [< 上条]

dust-bowl ['dʌstbəul] *n* ①因旱灾、种植方法不良等而缺乏植物的地区. ②(亦作 Dust Bowl) 美国大草原 (Great Plains) 中长久干旱的干燥地带. [同上]

dust-cart ['dʌstkɑ:t] *n* 垃圾车. [同前]

dust·er ['dʌstə] *n* 擦布; 抹布; 撢子; 尘拂. [< dust, v]

dust-jacket (-wrapper) [ˈdʌstˌdʒækit(ˈdʌstˌræpə)] ***n*** 书皮;包书纸.[< dust, n]

dust·man [ˈdʌstmən] (*pl* dust·men [ˈdʌstmən]) ***n*** 清除垃圾的工人;清洁工.[同上]

dust-pan [ˈdʌstpæn] ***n*** 畚箕;簸箕.[同前]

dust-up [ˈdʌstʌp] ***n*** [口语]骚动,吵闹.

dust·y [ˈdʌsti] ***a*** 满是灰尘的;灰蒙蒙的: not so ~ [俚]还好. In the summer the town becomes ~. 夏天这城镇灰尘很多. ‖ ~ ***answer*** 不满意的回答.[< dust, n]

Dutch [dʌtʃ] **I *a*** 荷兰的,荷属的;荷兰式的;荷兰人的;荷兰语的: ~ cheese 荷兰乳酪. a ~ wife 藤(或竹)制的睡眠用具(热带人常用此以减暑热). ‖ ***go*** ~ (***with sb***) [口语]各人自己付钱. ***talk to sb like a*** ~ ***uncle*** 谆谆告诫;严厉斥责.

II *n* ①[the ~] [总称]荷兰人. ②荷兰语. ③[the ~] [美俚][总称]德国人. ④[美俚]火气;怒气: His ~ is up. 他正在火头上. ‖ ***beat the*** ~ [美俚]空前出众. ***double*** ~ 莫名其妙的话. ***in*** ~ [美俚]1)得罪了自己的上司(或保护人);失欢: get in ~ with sb 得罪某人;失欢于某人. 2)处境困难.[下八条]

Dutch act [ˈdʌtʃækt] ***n*** [美俚]自杀.[< 上条]

Dutch auction [ˈdʌtʃˌɔːkʃən] ***n*** 开价甚高然后逐渐降低的拍卖.[同上]

Dutch bar·gain [ˈdʌtʃbɑːgin] ***n*** 饮酒时做成的交易(常指不牢靠或不公平的交易).[同前]

Dutch com·fort [ˈdʌtʃˈkʌmfət] ***n*** 退一步着想而得到的安慰.[同前]

Dutch courage [ˈdʌtʃˌkʌridʒ] ***n*** 酒后之勇;一时的虚勇.[同前]

Dutch door [ˈdʌtʃdɔː] ***n*** ①上下两部分各自分别开关的门. ②夹在杂志中可抽出的散页广告.[同前]

Dutch·man [ˈdʌtʃmən] (*pl* Dutchmen [ˈdʌtʃmən]) ***n*** [C] ①荷兰人. ②[美口语]德国人 (= German). ③荷兰船.[同前]

Dutch treat [ˈdʌtʃtriːt] ***n*** 各自付费的聚餐、娱乐;打平伙.[同前]

du·te·ous [ˈdjuːtjəs] ***a*** 尽职的;忠心的;恭敬的;服从的.

du·ti·a·ble [ˈdjuːtiəbl] ***a*** 应纳关税的;应纳税的: ~ goods 应纳关税的货物. Tobacco is ~ in most countries. 在多数国家烟草须纳税.[同下]

du·ti·ful [ˈdjuːtifʊl] ***a*** 尽本分的;恭敬的;孝顺的: a ~ son 孝顺的儿子.[< 下条]

du·ty [ˈdjuːti] ***n*** ①[U] [C]本分,义务;职务,任务,责任;勤务: the rights and duties of citizens 公民的权利和义务. Never forget our ~ to our motherland. 切勿忘了我们对于祖国(应尽)的义务. No one can disobey the call of ~. 谁也不能不服从工作的需要. Do not forget your duties to your parents. 不要忘记对父母应尽的责任. His sense of ~ is very strong. 他的责任心很强. What are the duties of this post? 这个工作的职责是什么? The ~ of a postman is . to deliver letters and parcels. 邮递员的职责是送信和包裹. ②[定语]礼节上的: a ~ call 礼节上的访问. ③[U]敬意: pay one's ~ to 向…表示敬意. ④[C] [U][~ (on)]税: customs duties 关税. excise duties 消费税. estate ~ 遗产税. Is there any ~ on these things? 这些东西上税吗? ⑤【机】能率. ‖ ***do*** ~ ***for*** 充作;当作…用: An old wooden box did ~ for a bable. 一个旧木箱当作桌子用. ***on*** (***off***) ~ 上(下)班;值(不值)班: He goes on ~ at 8 a.m. and comes off ~ at 5 p.m. 他上午八时上班,下午五时下班.[< 英法语dueté, what is due; >stamp-duty; 上三条;下条]

duty-free [ˌdjuːtiˈfriː] ***a*** 免关税的: ~ shops 免税商店(例如飞机场中的).[< 上条]

du·vet [ˈduːvet] ***n*** 绒毛制成的褥垫.[法语]

dwarf [dwɔːf] **I *n*** [C] 矮子,侏儒;矮小动物;矮小植物;(神仙故事)小妖.

II *a* 矮小的;短小的.

III *vt* ①阻碍…发育;使…萎缩. ②使相形见绌: Shakespeare ~s other dramatists. 莎士比亚使其他的剧作家相形见绌. The big yacht ~ed our little launch. 这艘大游艇使我们的小汽船相形之下显得很小了.[古英语 dweorg; >下条]

dwarf·ish [ˈdwɔːfiʃ] ***a*** 矮小的.[< 上条]

dwell [dwel] (dwelt, dwelt [dwelt]) ***vi*** [书面语]居住 (= live): ~ in a forest (on an island) 住在森林里(在一座岛上). ‖ ~ ***on*** (***upon***) 细想,凝思;详述;详论;拖长发…的音: It doesn't help to ~ on your problems for too long. 你把问题说得时间太长没有好处. He dwelt upon that point for several minutes. 他对那一点详细地讲了好几分钟.[古英语 dwellan, lead astray; >下二条]

dwell·er [ˈdwelə] ***n*** 居住者,居民[常用于复合词中]: town-~s 城市居民. cliff-~s 崖洞的居民. cave-~s 穴居者。[<上角]

dwell·ing [ˈdweliŋ] ***n*** [罕][C]住房;住所;寓所.[同上;>下条]

dwell·ing house [ˈdweliŋ haus] ***n*** 住宅.[同前]

dwell·ing place [ˈdweliŋ pleis] ***n*** [C]住所;住址.[同前]

dwin·dle [ˈdwindl] ***vi*** 缩小;减少;衰颓: ~ away (in)

to nothing 化为乌有. ~ from 100 to 20 从一百减少到二十. The number of people on the island is dwindling. 该岛上的居民人数在逐渐减少. [<古英语 dwinən, wither]

Dy [化学符号] = dysprosium 镝.

Dy·ak (= Dayak) ['daiæk] *n* ①[C](东南亚)达雅克人. ②[U]达雅克语.

dye [dai] **I** (dyes [daiz], dyed [daid], dyeing ['daiiŋ]) ❶ *vt* ①染, 把…染上颜色: dye a white dress blue 将白色衣服染成蓝色. have a dress ~d 把衣服送去染. ②着色于: Deep blushes ~d her cheeks. 她的面颊发红. Sunset ~d the sky red. 夕阳染红了天空. ❷ *vi* 着色; (染)上色: This material does not ~ well. 这料子不好染(上色). This cloth ~s well (readily). 这种布很好染. ‖ ***dye in the wool (in grain)*** 生染(未织前染, 故可染透).

II *n* [U][C] 染料; 染色. ‖ ***a villain (scoundrel) of the blackest (deepest) dye*** 穷凶极恶的人; 恶汉. [古英语 deag; >下六条]

[辨异] dye(染): dyed; dyeing. 但是 die(死): died; dying.

dyed-in-the-wool [ˌdaidinðə'wuːl] *a* [比喻]彻底的; 完全的. [<上条]

dye·ing ['daiiŋ] *a* ①染色. ②染业. [<同上]

dyer [daiə] *n* 染布工人. [同前]

dye-stuff ['daistʌf] *n* 染料: This factory makes ~(s). 这家工厂是制造染料的. [同前]

dye-works ['daiwəːks] *n* 染厂: John works at a ~. 约翰在一家染厂工作. [同前]

dy·ing ['daiiŋ] **I** *vi* die 的现在分词.

II *a* ①快死的; 垂死的: a ~ man 快死的人. ②临终的: ~ words 临终遗言. [同前; >undying]

dyke [daik] *n* = dike.

dy·nam·ic [dai'næmik] **I** *a* ①动力的; 动力学的; 动态的: ~ economics 动态经济学. ~ engineering 机械学. ②(指人)精悍的; 精力充沛的: a ~ personality 精力充沛的人.

II *n* 动力; 原动力(= a moving force). [<希腊语 dynasthai, to be able; >isodynamic; 下二条]

dy·nam·i·cal [dai'næmikəl] *a* = dynamic.

dy·nam·ics [dai'næmiks] *n* ①[单数性]力学(包括 kinetics 和 statics); 动力学. ②[复数性]动力, 原动力(= moving forces). [<dynamic; >aerodynamics, geodynamics, thermodynamics] [参考] mechanics 力学.

dy·na·mite ['dainəmait] **I** *n* [U]①炸药; 黄色硝化(甘油)炸药. ②具有爆炸性的事(物).

II *vt* (用炸药)爆破炸毁. [<希腊语 dynamis, power]

dy·na·mo ['dainəməu] *n* [C](发)电机: an alternating current (a direct current) ~ 交流(直流)(发)电机. self-excited ~ 自激电流. ~ exploder 点火机. [<dynamoelectric machine]

dy·na·mom·e·ter [ˌdainə'məmitə] *n* [C] ①测力计. ②功率计. [<法语; 见 -meter]

dy·na·mo·tor ['dainəməutə] *n* [C] 电动发电机. [dynamo + motor]

dyn·ast ['dinəst] *n* 君主; 世袭的统治者. [<希腊语 dynasthai, to be strong]

dy·nas·tic [di'næstik] *a* 王朝的, 朝代的. [<下条]

dyn·as·ty ['dinəsti] *n* [C] 王朝, 朝代: the Qing ~ 清朝. the Tutor ~ (in England)(英国)都铎王朝. [>上条]

dy·na·tron ['dainətrən] *n* [C]【电】(打拿)负阻管; 四极管; 介子: ~ effect 负阻(打拿)效应. [<electron]

dyne [dain] *n* [C]【理】达因(力的单位, 使一克质量产生每秒每秒一厘米加速度). [法语; >heterodyne]

dyne·me·ter ['dainmitə] *n* 达因计.

dys·en·ter·y ['disəntri] *n* [U]【医】痢疾; 赤痢. [<希腊语 dys-, bad + entera, bowels]

dys·pep·si·a [dis'pepsiə] *n* [U] 消化不良. [<希腊语 dys-, bad + peptein, digest]

dys·pep·tic [dis'peptik] *a* 消化不良的; 胃弱的. [<上条]

dys·pro·si·um [dis'prəusiəm] *n* [U]【化】镝[符号 Dy]. [<希腊语 dysprositos, difficult of access]

dys·tro·phy ['distrəfi] *n* [U] ①营养不良. ②= muscular ~【医】肌营养不良. [<希腊语 dys-, bad + trophē, food]

E e

E,e [iː] (*pl* E's,e's [iːz]) ***n*** ①英语的第五个字母.②【音】E 音;E 调.③【物】电动势(electromotive force)的符号.

E. 缩 = ① East 东,东方.②Eastern 东的;东方的.③English 英语;英国的;英国人的.

each [iːtʃ] **I** ***a*** 各;各自的:E~ boy has a dictionary. 每个孩子都有一本字典.E~ one of us has his duty. 我们各人有各人的义务.

II ***pron*** ①各,各自:E~ of them wants to try. 他们个个都想试试.②[同位语][尤其用于复数名词或代词后]:(The boys)Tom, Dick and Harry ~ put forward a different scheme.(孩子们)汤姆、迪克和哈里各自都提出一个不同的计划.They ~ want to do something different. 他们各自要做不同的事情.

III ***ad*** 各个地:These fountain-pens are two dollars ~.这些自来水笔每支两美元.‖ ~ ***other*** 彼此,互相(用作宾语;如果指两者以上,多用 one another 代替):We see ~ other(= E~ of us sees the other) at the office every day. 我们每天在办公室彼此见面.[<古英语 ælc]

ea·ger [ˈiːɡə] ***a*** [与 for, about 连用]热心的;急切的,渴望的:be ~ in one's studies 热心学习.be ~ for(after) knowledge 渴求知识.be ~ to begin 急于想开始.[同 anxious, zealous, keen][<拉丁语 acer, keen;>下二条]

ea·ger·ly [ˈiːɡəli] ***ad*** 热心地,热切地.[<上条]

ea·ger·ness [ˈiːɡənis] ***n*** U [与 for, about 连用]热心;渴望:be all ~ to see it 先睹为快.[同上]

ea·gle [ˈiːɡl] ***n*** C①鹰,秃鹰.②鹰徽(美国国徽).[>下二条]

ea·gle-eyed [ˌiːɡlˈaid] ***a*** 眼力敏锐的,目光炯炯的.[<上条]

ea·glet [ˈiːɡlit] ***n*** C 小鹰.[同上]

ear[1] [iə] **I** ***n*** C 穗:grow ~s 孕穗.be in the ~ 抽穗.
II ***vi*** 抽穗.[<古英语 ær]

ear[2] [iə] ***n*** ①C 耳,外耳:A word in your ~s. 我跟你说句话.②U [与 for 连用][an ~]听觉;听力:have an (no) ~ for music 有(没有)欣赏音乐的能力.③U 注意;倾听:give ~ to 侧耳倾听.④耳状物(指水壶、杯子等的耳形握把).‖ ***be all ~s*** 洗耳恭听.***close(stop) one's ~s(to…)***(对…)充耳不闻.***fall on deaf ~s*** 没人理睬;根本不被听取.***feel one's ~s burning*** 疑心人家在议论他自己.***give one's ~s(for sth, to do sth)***为…不惜任何牺牲,不惜任何代价.***go in(at) one ~ and out(at) the other*** 东耳进、西耳出;耳旁风.***have an ~ to the ground*** 细心观察形势变化.***have(win) one's ~(s)***引起(某人的)注意,说话中(某人的)意.***over head and ~s*** 深深陷入(债务等)之中.***pick up one's ~s*** 竖起耳朵听.***set(persons) by the ~s*** 弄得(大家)不和,挑拨离间.***turn a deaf ~(to)***(对…)置若罔闻.***up to the(one's) ~s in(work etc)***[口语]热衷于(工作等);深陷在(…).***wet behind the ~s*** 年轻无经验,幼稚.[<古英语 eare;>dog's-ear;下三条;ear-mark … earshot;ear-trumpet]

ear·ache [ˈiəeik] ***n*** [英]U [美]C 耳痛.[<上条]

ear·drum [ˈiədrʌm] ***n*** C鼓膜.[同上]

ear·ful [ˈiəful] ***n*** [口语]满耳朵(听腻的话):Oh, I have got an ~ of that. 啊! 那话我听够了.[同前]

earl [əːl] ***n*** [英]伯爵.见 count(ess).[<古英语 eorl;>下条]

earl·dom [ˈəːldəm] ***n*** 伯爵爵位.[<上条]

ear·ly [ˈəːli] **I** ***a*** ①早:~ rice 早稻.an ~ riser 早起的人.in the ~ summer 初夏.in the ~ part of the 20th century 在二十世纪初期.in my ~ days 在我幼年时期.②及早的:an ~ reply 及早的答复.

II ***ad*** 早,早先:~ in the morning 一清早.~ next year 明年初.as ~ as 1911 早在 1911 年.~ and late 由清晨到深夜.~ or late 早晚,迟早.Come as ~ as possible. 尽可能早来.‖ ***The ~ bird gets(catches) the worm.***【谚】捷足先登.~ ***days(yet)***(谈事情如何发展)为时尚早.***earlier on*** 早先(比较:later on 后

来).[<古英语 ærlice]

ear·ly-warn·ing [ˌəːli'wɔːniŋ] *a* (雷达)预警的:an ~ system(雷达)预警系统.

ear·mark ['iəmɑːk] **I** *n* ①(打在牛羊等耳朵上表示所有权的)耳戳.②标记,特征.

II *vt* ①在(家畜)耳朵上打戳记.②在…上做标记.③指定(款项等的)用途:~ a sum of money for research 拨出一笔款项作研究用.[ear+mark]

earn [əːn] *vt* ①[与 by 连用]赚得,挣得:How much does he ~? 他挣多少钱? He ~s £ 3,000 a year (by writing stories).他(通过写故事)一年挣三千英镑.~ one's living(one's livelihood, one's daily bread)谋生.②博得,赢得;应得:~ fame 赢得名望.His achievements ~ed him respect and admiration.他取得的成就博得人们对他尊敬和赞扬.He ~ed a prize, and it is a well-~ed one.他获得了奖金,这是理所应得的.[<古英语 earnian;>earnings;unearned]

ear·nest[1] ['əːnist] *n* ①定钱,保证金:~ money 定钱.②预示;保证:As an ~ of my good intentions I will work overtime this week.为表明我的真心诚意,本周我将延长工作时间.[<古法语 erres, pledges]

ear·nest[2] ['əːnist] **I** *a* 认真的;严肃的;热切的;诚恳的:an ~ worker(pupil)勤勤恳恳的工人(用功的学生).make an ~ request for help 迫切要求帮助.

II *n* [U] 认真.***in*** ~ 认真;严肃;正正经经:If you work in ~, you will succeed.只要你认真工作,就会成功.I am perfectly in ~.我说的完全是正经事,绝不是开玩笑.It is raining in real ~.雨真下大起来了.[<古英语 eornoste;>下条]

ear·nest·ness ['əːnistnis] *n* [U]热心,认真;诚恳.[<上条]

earn·ings ['əːniŋz] *n* (*pl*) ①工资,收入:He has spent all his ~.他把挣的钱全花光.②利润;收益:~ yield 年收益率.[<earn]

ear·phone ['iəfəun] *n* [C] 头带受话机,耳机.[ear+phone]

ear·piece ['iəpiːs] *n* [C] 耳机;听筒.[ear+piece]

ear·ring ['iəriŋ] *n* [C] 耳环.[ear+ring]

ear·shot ['iəʃɔt] *n* [U] 听力所及范围(距离):within (out of) ~ 能听到(听不到)的地方.[ear+shot]

earth [əːθ] **I** *n* ①[the ~] 地球:The ~ goes round the sun.地球绕太阳运转.We live on the ~.我们生活在地球上.②[U]陆地;大地:The balloon burst and fell to ~.气球破裂,落到地上.[反 sky].③[U]土:fill a pit with ~ 用土填坑.④[C][常用单](兽)洞穴:stop an ~ 堵上洞穴.⑤[C][常用单][the ~]【电】接地.⑥[C]【化】难以还原的金属氧化物类(如氧化铝).

II *vt* ①[~ up]用土覆盖:~ up the roots of a newly-planted shrub 用土盖上刚栽的树.②【电】将(导体)接地.‖ ***come down***(***back***)***to*** ~ 回到现实,不再作幻想.***down to*** ~ 认真的,现实的.***move heaven and*** ~ 想方设法,千方百计.***on*** ~ 1)在世界上,在人间:the first on ~ 世界第一.man on ~ 世人.[以下口语]2)[用在疑问词 who, what, when, how 等后]究竟,到底:What on ~ is it? 这到底是什么东西? Why on ~ do you tell a lie? 你究竟为什么要撒谎? 3)[用于否定词后]全然,毫无:No use on ~! 一点也没有用.4)[用于最高级后,加强语气]Marx was the greatest man on ~.马克思是最伟大的人物.***run***(***go***)***to*** ~ (狐等)钻人洞内.***run sth***(***sb***)***to*** ~ 1)直捣…的洞穴,追获.2)[比喻]追查出.[<古英语 eorthe;>下九条;unearth]

earth-bags ['əːθbægz] *n pl* 【军】砂袋,砂包.

earth·en ['əːθən] *a* 土制的;陶制的.[<earth;>下条]

earth·en·ware ['əːθənwɛə] *n* [U]陶器.[<上条]

earth·ly ['əːθli] *a* ①地球的;现世的:~ joys 现世的快乐.[反 heavenly]②[口语][用于否定句和疑问句]可能的,想得出的:There is no ~ reason for me to go.根本没有道理让我去.‖ ***no*** ~ ***use*** 完全没有用.[<earth;>unearthly]

earth·quake ['əːθkweik] *n* [C] ①地震.见 seismic.②大变革.

earth·sha·king ['əːθˌʃeikiŋ] *a* 震撼世界的,惊天动地的;极其重大的.

earth·work ['əːθwəːk] *n* ①[U]土方(工程).②[C]土木工事.

earth·worm ['əːθwəːm] *n* [C]蚯蚓.

earth·y ['əːθi] *a* 土(质)的;土壤的.[<earth]

ear-trum·pet ['iə'trʌmpit] *n* [C] (聋子用)助听筒.

ear·wig ['iəwig] *n* 【虫】蠼螋.[<古英语 ēarnicga]

ease [iːz] **I** *n* [U]①安逸,安心:a life of ~ 安逸的生活.~ of mind 心情的舒畅.②轻易;熟练:He writes with ~.他笔墨流畅.‖ ***at*** ~ 安逸;自由自在:sitting at ~ 舒适地坐着.***ill at*** ~ 局促不安;不自在.***stand at*** ~ [军事口令]稍息(=at ease).[反 at attention 立正] ***take one's*** ~ 安心,放心.***with*** ~ 容易;轻而易举.

II ❶ *vt* ①[常与 of 连用]减轻(痛苦,负担):~ sb's anxiety 使某人安心.~ sb of his pain(trouble)减轻某人的痛苦(消除某人的烦恼).Can I ~ you of your burden? 我能减轻你的负担吗? ②放松;放宽;减速:~ a coat under the armpits 把衣服的腋下部分放

宽. ~(down)the speed of a boat 放慢船速. ❷ *vi* [与 off, up 连用]缓和;减轻;放松:The situation has ~d off(up).局势有所缓和.[<古法语 aise, ease;>easy]

ea·sel ['i:zl] *n* Ⓒ 画架;黑板架.[<荷兰语 ezel, ass]

eas·i·ly ['i:zili] *ad* ①容易地,轻易地:win ~ 得来全不费功夫.②顺利地:The machine was running ~.机器运转顺利.③舒适地,适意地.④无疑地,当然:be ~ the best TV programme 无疑是最佳电视节目.⑤很可能,多半:That may ~ be the case. 情况很可能如此.[<easy]

east [i:st] **I** *n* ①[通常加 the]东,东方:China is in the ~ of Asia. 中国在亚洲东部. Japan lies(to the) ~ of Korea. 日本位于朝鲜东部. America faces the Atlantic on the ~.美国东临大西洋. ~ by north(方向)东偏北.②[地名]***the E~*** 东方(以英国或欧洲为中心;在美国称为 the Orient);(美国)东部地区. ‖ ***the Far E~*** 远东(指中国,日本等国). ***the Middle E~*** 中东(指从埃及到伊朗这一地区的国家). ***the Near E~*** 近东(指土耳其等国).

II ***attrib a*** 东;东方的;从东方来的:an ~ wind 东风. on the ~ coast 在东海岸. E~ China 华东(比较:the ~ of China 中国东部). ‖ ***the E~ End*** 伦敦或其他城市的东区,为贫民居住的地区.

III *ad* ①在东方;向东方:travel ~ 向东旅行. face ~ 朝东.②(指风)从东方:The wind blows ~. 风从东方吹来;刮东风.[缩 E][<古英语 east;>eastern, eastward(s), southeast]

Eas·ter ['i:stə] *n*【宗】(耶稣)复活节(指每年过春分月圆后第一个星期日):E~ Day(Sunday)复活主日. E~ week 复活节周(从复活节开始的一周). E~ egg(作礼物用)复活节彩蛋.[<古英语 eastre]

eas·ter·ly ['i:stəli] **I** *a* ①偏东的.②东来的:an ~ wind 东风.

II *ad* ①向东.②从东方.

III *n* 东风;[复]东风带.[<下条;>south-easterly]

east·ern ['i:stən] *a* ①朝东的:an ~ window 东窗.②东方的:~ religions 东方宗教. ‖ ***the E~ Church*** 东正教,东罗马教;希腊正教. ***the E~ Hemisphere*** 东半球(非洲,亚洲和欧洲).[<east;>上条;south-eastern]

east·ward ['i:stwəd] *a* 朝东的;向东的:in an ~ direction 朝东方向.[<east;>下条]

east·ward(s) ['i:stwəd(z)] *ad* 向东:travel ~ 向东方旅行.[<上条]

eas·y ['i:zi] **I** *a* ①容易的,简单的:an ~ book 易懂的书. The place is ~ to reach. 这地方好找. be ~ of access 容易得到;容易接近;(地方)交通方便.[反 difficult]②(指物质条件)舒适:an ~ chair 安乐椅;小沙发. an ~ dress 便衣.③(指人)舒服,适意:feel easier since taking the medicine 服药后感到舒服一些.④(指心境)安心;安乐:Make your mind ~. 放心吧. Be ~! 放心好了. lead an ~ life 过着安乐的生活.⑤(指态度)和平的;大方的;从容的:an ~ pace 从容的步子. ~ manners 大方的举止. He is ~ to get on(along)with. 他很平易近人.⑥(指文体等)平易通畅:an ~ language 易懂的语言. an ~ flowing style 流畅的文笔.⑦(指品质)放荡:a woman of ~ virture 水性杨花的女人. 见 virture.⑧【商】(商品)供过于求的;(市场)清淡的;疲软的;(银根)松的:an ~ market 清淡的市面. ‖ ~ ***on the ear(eye)***[口语]悦耳的(好看的,悦目的). ***on ~ terms*** 条件不苛刻;分期付款.

II *ad* [口语]容易地;安然;悠然(=easily):Go ~ here, the road is rough. 这儿得慢慢走,路很不平. ‖ ***Easier said than done.*** [谚]说起来容易,做起来难. ***E~!*** [军事口令]小心;别慌张! ~ ***come***, ~ ***go*** [谚]来得容易,去得快. ***go ~*** 从容不迫;安闲. ***go ~ with(on)*** 小心处置;恰到好处:We must go ~ on him. 我们对他不能操之过急. Go ~ on the brandy—it's the last bottle! 少喝点白兰地——这是最后一瓶了! ***Stand ~!*** [英军口令]稍息(比 at ease 更放松). ***Take it(things) ~!*** 1)别紧张,从容,不急:Take it ~! 别着急,慢慢来.放心好了! 2)松懈;懒散:We must not take things ~, though we have had good harvests several years running. 虽然连续几年丰收,可是我们决不能松劲.[<ease, vt;>下条;easily;反 uneasy]

eas·y-go·ing ['i:zi,gəuiŋ] *a* 从容不迫的,悠然自得的;懒散的;马虎的;随和的.[反 intense]

eat [i:t] (ate [et; eit], eaten ['i:tn]) ❶ *vt* ①吃;喝(汤):~ bread 吃面包. ~ soup 喝汤. We should ~ to live, not live to ~. 我们吃是为了活着,而活着不是为了吃.②蛀;腐蚀;消耗:Acids ate holes in my coat. 我的衣服被酸腐蚀了几个洞. ❷ *vi* ①吃;吃饭:~ three times a day 一日三餐.②(食物)吃起来有(某种)味道:It ~s well(tender, crisp). 这东西吃起来味道好(嫩,松脆).③[与 into 连用]腐蚀;侵蚀:Acids ~ into(through)metals. 酸会腐蚀金属. ‖ ~ ***away*** 蚕食;侵蚀:The river has eaten away the banks. 河水已把岸边侵蚀掉. ~ ***its(one's) head off***(马,人)吃得过饱. ~ ***one's heart off***(for)(为…)忧心如焚;十分痛心. ~ ***one's words*** 取消诺言,打退堂

鼓;承认讲错. ~ *up* 1) 吃光:~ up one's food 把食物吃光. 2)消灭;消耗:The fire ate up the forest. 大火把树林烧光. 3)[常用被动语态;与 with 连用]沉迷于;使纠缠于:be eaten up with pride 狂妄自大. be eaten up with disease 疾病缠身. [<古英语 etan;>下四条;overeat]

eat·a·ble ['iːtəbl] **I** *a* 可吃的;可口的:The food is ~. 这种食品可口. [同 edible]

II *n* [口语][常用复]食物. [<上条]

eat·en ['iːtn] *v* eat 的过去分词.

eat·er ['iːtə] *n* C ①吃的人(动物):He is a big (heavy) ~. 他的食量很大. a man-~ 食人兽、生番。②[口语]可吃的水果. [<eat;>anteater;beefeater]

eat·ing-house ['iːtiŋhaus] *n* 饮食店;餐馆.

eaves [iːvz] *n pl* 屋檐. [<古英语 efes;>eaves-drop, n]

eaves·drop ['iːvzdrɔp] **I** (eavesdropped ['iːvzdrɔpt]; eavesdropping ['iːvzdrɔpiŋ]) *vi* & *vt* 偷听:~ on a discussion 偷听讨论情况.

II *n* U 檐水. [n<上条;v>下条]

eaves·drop·per ['iːvzdrɔpə] *n* C 偷听者. [<上条 n;>上条 v]

ebb [eb] **I** *vi* ①退潮. ②[比喻]变弱;衰退:His fortune's beginning to ~. 他开始不走运了. Daylight was ~ing away. 天色渐渐暗下来.

II *n* U ①落潮:the ~ and flow 涨落;盛衰;消长. The tide is on the ~. 潮水在退. ②[比喻]衰落;衰退. ‖ ***at a low*** ~ 衰落;不振:His health is at a low ~. 他的身体欠佳. [<古英语 ebba;>下条]

ebb-tide ['eb'taid] *n* C 落潮;低潮:The ship sailed out of harbour on the ~ and came back on the flood tide. 船落潮时出港,涨潮时回港.

eb·on·ite ['ebənait] *n* U 硬橡胶;硬橡皮. [<下条]

eb·on·y ['ebəni] **I** *n* U 【植】乌木;柿属.

II *a* 乌木的;漆黑的. [<拉丁语 ebeninus, of ebony;>上条]

e·bul·li·ence [i'bʌljəns] *n* U ①(感情等的)奔放;充溢. ②沸腾;起泡. [<下条]

e·bul·li·ent [i'bʌljənt] *a* ①热情奔放的. ②沸腾的;起泡的. [<拉丁语 e-, out + bullire, boil;>上条]

eb·ul·li·tion [ˌebə'liʃən] *n* U C ①沸腾. ②(感情等)迸发. [同上]

E.C. 缩 = ①European Community 欧洲共同市场. ②Executive Committee 执行委员会.

ec·cen·tric [ik'sentrik] **I** *a* ①(人品,行为等)古怪的:an ~ fellow 怪人;奇人. ②【数】偏心的;离心的. ③【天】(轨道)不正圆的. [反 concentric]

II *n* ①古怪的人. ②偏心圆. ③【机】偏心轮. [<拉丁语<希腊语:ek-, out of + kentron, centre;>下条]

ec·cen·tric·i·ty [ˌeksen'trisiti] *n* ①U 古怪;偏僻性. ②C 离奇;怪行;怪僻. ③C 【数】偏心率;离心率. 【机】偏心距. [<上条]

ec·cle·si·as·tic [iˌkliːzi'æstik] *n* C [基督教]教士;牧师. [>下条]

ec·cle·si·as·ti·cal [iˌkliːzi'æstikəl] *a* 基督教会的;教士的. [<上条]

ECCM 缩 = electronic counter-countermeasures 电子反干扰.

ECG 缩见 EKG.

ech·e·lon ['eʃəlɔn] **I** *n* C ①[军]梯队:fly in ~ 成梯队飞行. ②组织(指挥)系统中的等级:government officials in the lower ~s 下级官员. ③【物】阶梯光栅.

II ❶ *vt* 把…排成梯队. ❷ *vi* 形成梯队;以梯队式行动. [<法语 échelon, rung of a ladder]

ech·o ['ekəu] **I** *n* (*pl* ~es) ①C U 回声;反响;共鸣:arouse an ~ 激起反响. find out an ~ in every man's heart 人人心中引起共鸣. ②C 附和者,应声虫. ③【无】回波;反射波:radar ~ 雷达回波.

II ❶ *vi* 发出回声;起反响;起共鸣:The village ~ed as he sang. 他的歌声在村庄回荡. ❷ *vt* ①反射(声音等). ②重复;模仿(别人的话,思想等):The child ~ed every word of his mother. 孩子跟妈妈学每句话. [<希腊语 ēchō, sound;>下条;re-echo]

ech·o-sound·er ['ekəu-'saundə] *n* 回声探测器.

e·clat ['eiklɑː] *n* U ①大成功:with great ~ 大为成功地;喝采地. ②(声誉)卓著:a diplomat of great ~ 声望极高的外交家. [法语<éclater, burst(out)].

ec·lec·tic [ek'lektik] **I** *a* 折衷(主义)的;兼采各家之长的.

II *n* 折衷主义论者;折衷主义者;兼采各家之长的人. [<希腊语 ek-, out + legein, choose;>下条]

ec·lec·ti·cism [ek'lektisizəm] *n* U【哲】折衷主义. [<上条]

e·clipse [i'klips] **I** *n* ①C【天】食,蚀:a lunar(solar)~ 月(日)食. ②C U [比喻]被蒙蔽;(名誉,声望)黯然失色:After suffering an ~, he is now again famous. 在一度黯然失色以后,他又名噪一时.

II ❶ *vt* [常用被动语态]①食;掩蔽(天体)的光. ②[比喻]被蒙蔽;使失色. ❷ *vi* 【天】食,蚀. [<希腊语 ek-, out, + leipein, leave]

e·clip·tic [i'kliptik] **I** *n* [the ~]【天】黄道.

II *a* 黄道的;食的. [见上条]

ec·logue ['eklɔg] *n* 牧歌;田园诗. [<希腊语 eklogē, se-

lection]

ECM 缩 = ①European Common Market 欧洲共同市场. ②electronic counter-measures 电子干扰.

ec(o)- [构词成分]表示"生态". ecosystem. [<希腊语 oikos, house]

eco·cide ['ekəusaid] *n* 生态灭绝.

e·co·log·i·cal [ˌekə'lɔdʒikl] *a* 生态的;生态学的:an ~ study of the neighbourhood 附近地区生态研究. the ~ effect of industry 工业对生态的影响. [<ecology; >下条]

e·co·log·i·cal·ly [ˌekə'lɔdʒikli] *ad* ①生态上的:study the neighbourhood ~ 对附近地区进行生态方面的研究. ②从生态学观点:E~(speaking), the dirty treeless park is a failure. 从生态学观点看,这个既脏又无树木的公园是一项失败. [同上]

e·col·o·gist [i(:)'kɔlədʒist] *n* 生态学者. [<下条]

e·col·o·gy [i(:)'kɔlədʒi] *n* U 生态学. [<希腊语 oikos, house; >上三条]

e·con·o·met·rics [i(:)ˌkɔnə'metriks] *n* U 计量经济学. [<economy]

ec·o·nom·ic [ˌi:kə'nɔmik, ˌekə'nɔmik] *a* ①经济(上)的;经济学的:an ~ agreement 经济协议. (an) ~ crisis 经济危机. an ~ blockade 经济封锁. an ~ point of view 经济学上的观点. ~ sanctions 经济制裁. ②经济性的;实用的:~ botany 实用植物学. ~ geography 经济地理. [反 uneconomic] [同上; >下三条]

e·co·nom·i·cal [ˌi:kə'nɔmikəl, ˌekə'nɔmikəl] *a* ①节俭的;经济的;[与 of 连用]节省…:She is an ~ housekeeper. 她是个节俭的家庭主妇. be ~ of time and energy 既省时又节能. an ~ fire(节省燃料的)经济炉. [反 luxurious] ②经济学的;经济上的. [<上条; >下条]

e·co·nom·i·cal·ly [ˌi:kə'nɔmikəli, ˌekə'nɔmikəli] *ad* 经济上;节约地;经济学上;经济地. [<上条]

e·co·nom·ics [ˌi:kə'nɔmiks, ˌekə'nɔmiks] *pl n* ①U[用作单]经济学。②[用作单或复](国家的)经济情况;经济:The ~ of national growth are of the greatest importance to all modern governments. 国民经济增长的情况对所有现代政府都是极为重要的. [<economic]

e·con·o·mist [i(:)'kɔnəmist] *n* C ①经济学者;经济学家. ②节约者. [同下]

e·con·o·mize [i(:)'kɔnəmaiz] *vt & vi* 节约,节省:~ (on) petrol 节约汽油. ~ (in) raw materials 节省原料. He ~d by using buses instead of taking taxis. 他用搭公共汽车不乘出租车的办法来节约开支. [<下条]

e·con·o·my [i(:)'kɔnəmi] **I** *n* ①U 经济:planned ~ 计划经济. political ~ 政治经济学. ②C 经济制度;经济机构:the different economies of socialism and capitalism 社会主义和资本主义不同的经济体系. ③U 节俭;节约:practise strict ~ 厉行节约. ~ of time 节约时间. ④C 节约措施;经济办法:By various economies, she managed to save enough money for a holiday. 她用各种办法设法节约了一笔钱去度假.

II *a* 经济的;节约的;便宜的:Enjoy our ~ prices now! 售价便宜,请快采购! ‖ ~ ***class*** 普通(等级)的(尤指机票):An ~ class air ticket costs much less. 普通舱机票便宜得多. [<希腊语 oikos, house + nomos, managing; >econometrics; economic; 上两条]

e·co·sys·tem ['i:kəu'sistəm] *n* 生态系统.

ec·sta·sy ['ekstəsi] *n* U C 狂喜,出神;入迷:be in an ~ of delight 欣喜若狂. He is in ecstasies over the new work. 他十分喜爱新的工作. ‖ ***be in (go into; be thrown into) ~ (ecstasies) over sth*** (开始)对某事心醉神迷. [同 rapture, trance, transport] [<希腊语 ek-, out + histanai, to place; >下条]

ec·stat·ic [eks'tætik] *a* 欣喜若狂的;出神的;入迷的. [<上条]

ec·to·plasm ['ektəuplæzəm] *n* U【生】外胚层质;外质.

Ec·ua·dor [ˌekwə'dɔ:, 'ekwədɔ:] *n* 厄瓜多尔[拉丁美洲]:the Republic of Ecuador 厄瓜多尔共和国. [首都 Quito 基多] [>下条]

Ec·ua·dor·i·an [ˌekwə'dɔ:riən] **I** *a* 厄瓜多尔的;厄瓜多尔人的.

II *n* 厄瓜多尔人. [<上条]

e·cu·men·i·cal [ˌi:kju(:)'menikəl] *a* ①世界范围的;普遍的. ②全基督教的. [<希腊语 oikoumenē, the inhabited world]

ec·ze·ma ['eksimə] *n* U【医】湿疹. [<希腊语 ek-, out of + zein, boil]

ed. 缩 = ①edited(由…)编辑. ②edition… 版. ③editor 编辑,编者. ④educated 受过教育的.

-ed ***suf*** **I** [发音] ①浊辅音或元音后念 [d]; called [kɔ:ld]; lived [livd]; changed [tʃeindʒd]; cried [kraid]. ②清辅音后念 [t]: asked: [ɑ:skt]; dashed [dæʃt]. ③[d, t] 以及若干形容词后念 [id]: added ['ædid]; wanted ['wɔntid]; aged ['eidʒid] *a*.

II [用法] ①加在规则动词后构成过去式和过去分词:work, worked, worked [wə:kt]; pin, pinned, pinned [pind]; stir, stirred, stirred [stə:d]. ②加在规则动词后构成形容词,表示"状况或性质":developed coun-

tries 发达国家. a learned ['lə:nid] man 一位学者[比较:learned [lə:nd] v]. ③加在名词后构成形容词,表示"有","具有…特征":a bearded man 有胡须的人. a kind-hearted woman 好心肠的妇女. three-legged stool 三条腿的圆凳子.

ed·dy ['edi] **I** ***n*** [C](风、烟、雾、尘、水等)旋风;旋流;旋涡:The car went past in an ~ of dust. 汽车经过卷起一阵尘土.

II ***vt*** & ***vi***(使…)起旋涡;使旋转.

e·del·weiss ['eidlvais] ***n*** [U]【植】火绒草.[德语 edel, noble + weiss, white]

e·de·ma [i(:)'di:mə] (*pl* **edemata** [i(:)'di:mətə]) ***n*** [U]【医】浮肿,水肿.[近代拉丁语]

E·den ['i:dn] ***n*** ①(基督教《圣经》中人类始祖 Adam 亚当和 Eve 夏娃住过的)伊甸园. ②[比喻][C]乐园.[<希伯来语 ēdhen, place of pleasure]

edge [edʒ] **I** ***n*** ①[C]刀口,锋刃:a knife with a sharp ~ 锋利的小刀. Please sharpen the ~ of this axe. 请把这把斧子磨锋利. put an ~ on a knife 磨刀刃. ②[C];[on]+[U] 边,边缘;端;(箱等的)棱:sit on the ~ of a chair 坐在椅子边. ③[C] 界线:in the ~ of evening 黄昏时分. on the ~ of winter 初冬之际. ④优势;优越条件:Open spaces give the suburbs an ~ over the city. 开阔空旷是郊区胜过城市之处. ‖ ***give sb the ~ of one's tongue*** 痛责某人. ***have the ~ on sb(sth)***[口语]胜过某人(某事). ***on ~*** 1)直立着(放),竖着:set a book on ~ 把书竖放. Can you stand a coin up on edge? 你能把一枚硬币竖着立起来吗? 2)紧张不安;易怒:set sb's nerves on ~ 使某人神经紧张不安. 3)急切,忍不住,热望:He is all on ~ to look at it. 他非常想看看这件东西. ***set sb's teeth on ~*** 使某人急躁不安. ***take the ~ off sth*** 使变钝;挫败…锐气(锋芒);降低…胃口.

II ❶ ***vt*** ①使(刀)锋利. ②[与 with 连用]镶上(饰以)边:~ a handkerchief with lace 给手帕镶上花边. ③使渐进;[与 in, into 连用]挤进;[与 out, off 连用]挤掉:~ one's way into a hall 挤进大厅. ~ in a word 插进一句话. ❷ ***vi*** 徐进;侧进:~ away from the corner 慢慢地从角落里走开. ~ along the wall 沿着墙侧身移动.[<古英语 ecg;>下四条;selvedge]

edge(d)-tool ['edʒ(d)tu:l] ***n*** [C] 利器.[<上条]

edge·ways ['edʒweiz], **edge·wise** ['edʒwaiz] ***ad*** 沿边;侧着. ‖ ***(not) get a word in ~***(无法)从旁插嘴.[edge + ways]

edg·ing ['edʒiŋ] ***n*** [C]边缘,边饰.[<edge]

edg·y ['edʒi] ***a*** ①刃(边缘)锐利的. ②紧张不安的;急躁的:She is a bit ~ lately, waiting for the examination. 由于等待着考试,她近来有点焦躁不安.[同上]

ed·i·ble ['edibl] **I** ***a*** 可食的,食用的:~ bird's-nest(中菜)燕窝. ~ oil 食用油.[同 eatable]

II ***n***[常用复]食品.[<拉丁语 edere, eat]

e·dict ['i:dikt] ***n*** [C] 敕令;诏书;布告.[<拉丁语, eout + dicere, speak]

ed·i·fi·ca·tion [ˌedifi'keiʃən] ***n*** [U]教导;启发;熏陶.[<edify]

ed·i·fice ['edifis] ***n*** [C] 大建筑物,大厦.[见下条]

ed·i·fy ['edifai] ***vt*** 教导;启发;熏陶.[<拉丁语 aedificare, build; >edification]

Ed·in·burgh ['edinbərə] ***n*** 爱丁堡[英国苏格兰的首府].

ed·it ['edit] ***vt*** ①编纂;编注;校订. ②编辑. ③剪辑(影片等). ④编制(计算机程序等).[同 compile] ‖ ***~ out***(编辑时)删除.[<editor; >下条]

e·di·tion [i'diʃən] ***n*** [C] ①版:the first ~ 初版. a revised ~ 修订版. 见 impression. ②版本:a cheap ~ 廉价本. a popular ~ 普及本. a paper-back ~ 平装本. ③[比喻]酷似的人(物);翻版:a smaller ~ of his father 他的父亲的缩影,酷似他父亲.[<拉丁语 editio, publication; <上条; >[缩] ed.]

ed·i·tor ['editə] ***n*** [C] ①编辑;编者;校订者:a chief ~ 主编. an ~ in chief 总编辑. a city ~ [英](报社)经济栏编辑;[美]本市新闻编辑. a contributory ~ 特约编辑. a managing ~ 编辑主任. ②(影片、录音带等的)剪辑装置.[>subeditor; edit; 下五条; [缩] ed.]

ed·i·to·ri·al [ˌedi'tɔ:riəl] **I** ***a*** ①编辑的:an ~ office 编辑部. the ~ staff 全体编辑人员. ②[美]社论的:an ~ writer 社论委员,社论作家.

II ***n*** [C]社论;评论(=[英] leader, leading article):There is an ~ on this subject in the People's Daily.《人民日报》载有这一问题的社论.[<上条; >下三条]

ed·i·to·ri·al·ist [ˌedi'tɔ:riəlist] ***n*** [C] 社论作家.[<上条]

ed·i·to·ri·al·ize, ed·i·to·ri·al·ise [ˌedi'tɔ:riəlaiz] ***vi*** [美]①(就…)写成社论;发表社论:~ on the news report 就新闻报导发表社论. ②在事实报道中插入意见.[同上]

ed·i·to·ri·al·ly [ˌedi'tɔ:riəli] ***ad*** ①编辑上. ②以社论形式;作为社论.[同前]

ed·i·tor·ship ['editəʃip] ***n*** [U] 编辑职位;编辑工作.[<editor]

EDP [缩] = electronic data processing 电子数据处理.

EDT, E. D. T. 缩 = eastern daylight time(美国)东部夏令时间.

ed·u·cate ['edju(:)keit] ***vt*** ①教育:be ~d at school 在学校受教育. The boy had to ~ himself in the evening after finishing his work. 这男孩工作之后在晚上还得自修. be ~d for the army 受军人的教育. ②培养;训练:~ one's taste in literature 培养文学爱好. [同 instruct, school, train, drill] ③使受教育. [<拉丁语 e- out + ducere, lead; >re-educate; 下条; educator]

ed·u·ca·tion [ˌedju(:)'keiʃən] ***n*** ①U C 教育;训练:elementary, secondary and higher ~ 初等、中等和高等教育. moral(intellectual, physical) ~ 德(智、体)育. get an ~ 受教育. have a good(college) ~ 受良好的(大学)教育. Is ~ free and compulsory in your country? 你们国家实行的是免费义务教育吗? ②教育学. [<上条; >co-education, self-education; 下条]

ed·u·ca·tion·al [ˌedju(:)'keiʃənl] ***a*** 教育的;教育上的:an ~ worker 教育工作者. an ~ system 教育制度. science and ~ films 科教片. ‖ ~ ***television*** 教育电视. [<上条; >下条]

ed·u·ca·tion·(al)·ist [ˌedju(:)'keiʃən(əl)ist] ***n*** C 教育家;教育工作者. [<上条]

ed·u·ca·tor ['edju(:)keitə] ***n*** 教育者. [<educate]

e·duce [i(:)'dju:s] ***vt*** ①引出;发挥:~ all that is best in man 发挥人的一切优点. ②推断;演绎. ③【化】析出. [见 educate]

-ee [i:] ***suf*** ①[由动词变为名词]表示受动者:employee 雇员. payee 受款人. ②[由名词,形容词,动词变为名词]表示处于某一情况下的人:absentee 缺席者. refugee 流亡者,难民. ③[由名词变为名词]表示同类中小型号的事物:the baby's bootees 幼儿的毛线鞋. [反 -or] [法语 -e, -ee]

E. E. 缩 = Electrical Engineer 电气工程师.

EEC 缩 = (the) European Economic Community (the Common Market)欧洲经济共同体.

EEG 缩 = ①【医】electroencephalogram 脑电图. ②【医】electroencephalograph 脑电图记录器.

eel [i:l] ***n*** C ①鳗. ②似鳗的鱼;鳝鱼. ③黏滑的东西. ‖ ***as slippery as an*** ~ 难捕捉的;[比喻]滑头滑脑的(人). [古英语 æl]

e'en [i:n] **I** ***n*** 【诗】= evening 暮,傍晚.

II ***ad*** 【诗】= even 恰恰(= exactly).

e'er [ɛə] ***ad*** 【诗】= ever 常,始终. [<ever]

-eer [iə] ***suf*** ①[由名词变为名词]表示"…的人":auctioneer 拍卖者. profiteer 牟取暴利的人,投机商. [同 -er] ②[由名词变为动词]表示"使成为":profiteer 牟取暴利. electioneer 拉选票,进行竞选. [同 -ize] [<法语 -ier]

ee·rie, ee·ry ['iəri] ***a*** ①可怕的;怪异的. ②(因迷信)胆怯的;胆小的. [古英语 earg, cowardly]

ef·face [i'feis] ***vt*** ①拭去;消除:~ some lines from a book 从书里删去几行. ②[比喻]忘却:~ unpleasant memories of the past 忘却不愉快的过去. ‖ ~ ***oneself*** 不露面(以期不被人注意);遁隐起来. [<拉丁语 ex, out + facies, face; >下条]

ef·face·ment [i'feismənt] ***n*** U 拭去;消除;忘却. [<上条]

ef·fect [i'fekt] **I** ***n*** ①C U [U 用在表示程度或范围的短语中]结果,效力:the law of cause and ~ 因果律. the ~ of heat upon metals 热对金属的效应. Did the medicine have any ~ (a good ~)? 这种药有效吗? [同 consequence, result, outcome] ②C U (对观众、听众、读者产生的)印象,效果:sound ~s 音响效果. The painting gives you a three-dimensional ~. 这张画给人一种立体感. ③U 意义:The letter is to the following ~. 这封信大意如下. ④[复]动产、财产:personal ~s 私有财产;私有品. ‖ ***be of no*** ~ 无效. ***bring(carry, put) sth into*** ~ 实行,实施:The plan will soon be carried into ~. 这项计划将很快付诸实施. ***come(go) into*** ~ 开始生效,开始实施:The new law has come into ~. 新法律已经实行. ***give*** ~ ***to*** 实行,实施:give ~ to sb's suggestion 实行某人的建议. ***have an*** ~ ***on*** … 对…有影响. ***in*** ~ 1)实际上,事实上:The two methods are in ~ identical. 这两种方法实际上是一样的. 2)(法律、规律等)在实施中;有效:The rule is still in ~. 这项规则仍有效. ***take*** ~ 1)产生预期效果;2)(药等)见效;(法律等)生效:The new system of taxation will take ~ next month. 新的税收制度将在下月生效. ***to this(that)*** ~ 有这种(那种)意思:This is what he said, or words to that ~. 这是他说的话,意思大致如此.

II ***vt*** ①产生;招致:~ a change in temperature 引起温度变化. The medicine ~ed nothing. 这药不灵. ②达到;实现:~ one's purpose 达到某人目的. ~ a cure 使痊愈. [<拉丁语 ex-, out + facere, do; >下条, effectual, efficacious]

ef·fec·tive [i'fektiv] **I** ***a*** ①有效的,效应的:take ~ measures 采取有效措施. [同 effectual] ②显著的,给人深刻印象的:an ~ picture 生动的图画. ③实际的;实在的:the ~ membership of the society 协会的实际成员. [反 nominal] ④【军】可以作战的:the ~ strength of the army 军队中可作战的力量.

II *n* [常用复]实际可作战的部队. [<上条; >下二条; 反 ineffective]

ef·fec·tive·ly [i'fektivli] *ad* ①有效地;有力地. ②实际上,事实上. [<上条]

ef·fec·tive·ness [i'fektivnis] *n* U 有效性;效用. [同上]

ef·fec·tu·al [i'fektjuəl] *a* 有效的,灵验的:an ~ remedy 灵药. take ~ steps 采取有效步骤. [<effect; >下条]

[**辨异**] efficient 和 effective 用于人和事物都可以, efficacious 和 effectual 只用于事物,不用于人.

ef·fec·tu·al·ly [i'fektjuəli] *ad* 有效地. [<上条]

ef·fec·tu·ate [i'fektʃueit] *vt* 实现;实行;完成;使奏效. [<effect]

ef·fem·i·na·cy [i'feminəsi] *n* U娇气;柔弱;女人气. [<下条]

ef·fem·i·nate [i'feminit] *a* [贬意](指男子)女人气的;娇气的;柔弱的. 见 feminine. [<拉丁语; >上条]

ef·fer·ent ['efərənt] *a* 【生】传出的,自神经中枢(血管)外输的. [<拉丁语]

ef·fer·vesce [ˌefə'ves] *vi* ①冒气泡,起泡沫;【化】泡腾. ②[比喻](人)兴奋;生气勃勃. [>下二条][拉丁语 ex-, out + fervere, boil]

ef·fer·ves·cence [ˌefə'vesns] *n* U ①冒泡,起泡沫;【化】泡腾. ②生气勃勃,兴高彩烈. [<上条]

ef·fer·ves·cent [ˌefə'vesnt] *a* ①冒泡的,泡腾的. ②生气勃勃的,兴高彩烈的. [同上]

ef·fete [e'fi:t] *a* ①(动植物等)生产力已枯竭的. ②衰老的;老朽的;衰退的;腐朽的:an ~ empire 衰落的帝国. [<拉丁语]

ef·fi·ca·cious [ˌefi'keiʃəs] *a* (尤指医药,不指人)有效的;灵验的:an ~ drug 灵药. be ~ against fever (for heart disease)退热(治心脏病)有奇效. [同 effectual] [<effect; >下条]

ef·fi·ca·cy ['efikəsi] *n* U效能;灵验:The medicine has no ~ in that disease. 这种药对于那种病不灵. [<上条]

ef·fi·cien·cy [i'fiʃənsi] *n* U ①效率:raise the ~ of labour 提高劳动效率. ②效能;实力. [<下条; 反 inefficiency]

ef·fi·cient [i'fiʃənt] *a* ①(指人)有能力的;有本领的:an ~ secretary 能干的秘书. be ~ in one's work 工作效力高. ②(直接)有效的;效率高的:~ methods of teaching 有效的教学方法. [同 effectual][见 effect; >上条,下条;coefficient; 反 inefficient]

ef·fi·cient·ly [i'fiʃəntli] *ad* 有效地;有效率地. [<上条]

ef·fi·gy ['efidʒi] *n* C 画像;肖像;雕像. ‖ *in* ~ 模拟像:hang (burn) a person in ~(表示憎恨或蔑视)把某人的模拟像绞死(烧掉). [<拉丁语]

ef·flo·resce [ˌeflɔ:'res] *vi* ①开花. ②【化】风化;粉化. [拉丁语 ex-, out + florescere, to blossom; >下二条]

ef·flo·res·cence [ˌeflɔ:'resns] *n* U ①开花;开花期. ②[比喻](艺术、事业等的)全盛. ③【化】风化,粉化. [<上条]

ef·flo·res·cent [ˌeflɔ:'resnt] *a* ①开花的. ②【化】风化的. [同上]

ef·flu·ent ['efluənt] I *a* 发出的;流出的.

II *n* ①C (从河、川等)流出的水流. ②U C (从工厂等排出的)废水;流出物. [<拉丁语 ex-, out + fluere, flow]

ef·flux ['eflʌks] *n* ①U(液体、气体等)流出. ②C流出物. ③(时间的)消逝;满期. [见上条]

ef·fort ['efət] *n* ①U 努力,尽力;C 艰难的尝试:Please make an ~ to arrive early. 请您尽量早到. I'll make every ~ to help. 我将尽力帮助您. spare no ~ 不遗余力,尽力. in a common ~ 共同努力. redouble one's ~s 再接再厉. without ~ 毫不费力地. [同 endeavour, exertion] ②[口语] C 成果;劳作:That's a pretty good ~. (你)干得不错. [>下条][<拉丁语]

ef·fort·less ['efətlis] *a* ①不作努力的. ②不费力的;容易的. [<上条]

ef·front·er·y [e'frʌntəri] *n* ①U 厚颜无耻:How can you have the ~ to ask for another loan? 你怎能厚着脸皮要求再贷款呢? ②C [常用复]无耻的行为:his many daring effronteries 他的许多厚颜无耻的行为. [<拉丁语]

ef·ful·gence [e'fʌldʒəns] *n* U光辉;灿烂. [<下条]

ef·ful·gent [e'fʌldʒənt] *a* U光辉的,灿烂的. [>上条][<拉丁语]

ef·fuse [e'fju:z] ❶ *vt* 流出(液体、气体等),溢出;发出(光等);吐露(感情等). ❷ *vi* 流出,渗出. [<拉丁语 ex-, out + fundere, pour; >下二条]

ef·fu·sion [i'fju:ʒən] *n* ①U(液体等)流出;溢出;喷出. ②C流出物;溢出物;喷出物:an ~ of blood 出血. ③C(思想、感情等)吐露;流露:poetical ~s 诗兴的流露. [<上条]

ef·fu·sive [i'fju:siv] *a* ①流出的;溢出的;喷出的:~ rocks 【地】喷发岩. ②热情洋溢的;溢于言表的:be ~ in one's gratitude 感激不尽. [同上]

eft [eft] *n* C【动】①[美](在陆地生活时期的)水蜥.

②[古]蜥蜴.[<古英语 efeta]

EFTA 缩 = European Free Trade Association 欧洲自由贸易联盟.

e.g. ['i:'dʒi:, fərig'za:mpl] 缩 = for example 例如.[<拉丁语 exempli gratia]

e·gal·i·tar·i·an [i,gæli'teəriən] **I** *a* 平等主义的.
II *n* 平等主义者.[<法语 égalité, equality]

egg[1] [eg] *vt* 煽动;怂恿.‖ ~ *sb on* (*to do sth*) 怂恿某人(做某事): Don't ~ him on to fight. 不要怂恿他去打架.[<古斯堪的纳维亚语 eggja, to urge]

egg[2] [eg] *n* C ①蛋,鸡蛋: Chickens are hatched from ~s. 鸡是由蛋孵化出来. ~ white 蛋白. ~ yolk 蛋黄. ~s and bacon (bacon and ~s) 火腿鸡蛋. ②卵,卵细胞(~ cell): ~ tube 【解】卵巢管.[同 ovum] ③[俚]人,家伙.‖ ***a bad*** ~ [俚]坏蛋. ***as sure as*** ~***s is*** ~***s*** [俚]确实,无疑地. ***have*** (***put***) ***all one's*** ~***s in one basket*** 孤注一掷. ***in the*** ~ 在早期. ***lay an*** ~ 生蛋;[美俗]出丑,出洋相(尤指在听众、观众前). ***teach one's grandmother*** (***how***) ***to suck*** ~***s*** 教训长辈,班门弄斧.[>下五条; nest-egg]

egg·bea·ter ['egbi:tə] *n* C [美]搅蛋器(=[英] egg-whisk).[<上条]

egg-head ['eghed] *n* C [美俚]知识分子.[同上]

egg·plant ['egpla:nt] *n* C 【植】茄子.[同前]

egg(-)shell ['egʃel] **I** *n* C 蛋壳.
II *a* 蛋壳般的;易碎的: ~ china 薄瓷器.[同上]

egg-whisk ['egwisk] *n* C [英]搅蛋器(=[美 egg-beater).[同上]

eg·o ['egəu] *n* [(the)~]自我,自我意识.[拉丁语;>下五条]

eg·o·cen·tric [,egəu'sentrik] *a* 自我中心的;利己的.[<上条]

eg·o·ism ['egəuizəm] *n* U ①【哲】自我主义,利己主义: departmental ~ 本位主义. ②自私自利;私心。[<前条]

eg·o·ist ['egəuist] *n* 利己主义者;自私自利者.[同上]

eg·o·tism ['egə*u*tizəm] *n* U ①自我中心(指言必称"我"的习惯);自我吹嘘,自高自大. ②利己主义;自私自利.[同前]

eg·o·tist ['egə*u*'tist] *n* ①自我中心者;妄自尊大者. ②利己主义者.[同前;>下条]

eg·o·tis·tic [,egə*u*'tistik] *a* ①自我中心的;妄自尊大的. ②利己的.[<上条]

e·gre·gious [i'gri:dʒəs] *a* [贬义]异乎寻常的: an ~ fool 大傻瓜. an ~ folly 大傻事.[<拉丁语 egregius, outstanding<e-, out + grex, herd]

e·gress ['i:gres] *n* ① U 外出;外出权. ② C 出口;出路.[<拉丁语 e-, out, + gradi, go].

e·gret ['i:gret] *n* 【动】白鹭.[<古法语 aigrette]

E·gypt ['i:dʒipt] *n* 埃及[首都 Cairo 开罗].[>下条]

E·gyp·tian [i'dʒipʃən] **I** *a* 埃及的;埃及人的.
II *n* ① C 埃及人. ② U 埃及语.[<上条]

eh [ei] *int* [表示惊奇、疑问、或征求同意等]嗯! 嗄! 是吗? 好吗? So you are going to leave us, ~? 嗯,你就要离开我们了.

ei·der·down ['aidədaun] *n* U 鬼绒; C 鬼绒垫.

eight [eit] **I** *num* 八: page ~ 第八页.
II *n* ①8字形(图案、绳结等): a figure of ~ in skating 8字形溜冰花式. ② C 八人划船队;[复]八桨划船比赛: the Eights 英国牛津和剑桥大学的划船比赛.‖ ***have one over the*** ~ (***be over the*** ~)[英俚]酩酊大醉.[>下条, eighth, eighty][<古英语 eahta]

eight·een ['ei'ti:n] **I** *num* 十八.
II *n* 十八岁;十八点钟.[<上条;>下条]

eight·eenth ['ei'ti:nθ] *num* ①[the ~]第十八;(月的)第十八日. ②十八分之一(的)。[<上条]

eighth [eitθ] *num* ①[the ~]第八;(月的)第八日. ②八分之一(的).[<eight]

eight·i·eth ['eitiiθ] *num* ①[the ~]第八十. ②八十分之一(的).[<下条]

eight·y ['eiti] *num* 八十: ~-one (-two…) 八十一(二…).[<eight;>上条]

ein·stein·ium [ains'tainiəm] *n* U 【化】锿[符号 Es;元素周期表中第九十九号元素][< Albert Einstein (1879—1955)]

Eire ['ɛərə] *n* 爱尔兰共和国的旧称.(1937—1949)[首都 Dublin 都柏林][爱尔兰语;>Irish]

ei·stedd·fod [ai'stedfəd] *n* (一年一度在 Wales 威尔士举行的)诗人、歌手、音乐家的竞赛大会.[威尔士语, session< eistedd, sit + bod, to be]

ei·ther ['aiðə, 'i:ðə] **I** *a* ①(两者中的)任何一个(的),任何一方(的): Sit on ~ side. 随便坐哪一边. It can be done in ~ way. 两种方法中用哪个做都可以. You may go by ~ road. 两条路走哪条都可以. ②(两者中的)各: There are shops on ~ side (= on both sides). 两旁都有商店.
II *pron* 两者之一;任何一方: E~ is good enough. 哪个都够好的. E~ will do. (两者中)随便哪个都行. (此句的否定是: Neither will do. 或 Both will not do. 两者哪个都不行. 而不能说成: E~ will not do.) I don't want ~ (of them). 两个我都不要.
III *ad* [与否定连用]也(不),亦(不): If you do not

go, I won't ~. 你要是不去,我也不去. Haven't you seen it, ~? 你也没有看见过吗? [肯定句中用 too; 见 also]

IV *conj* [关联连词 ~ … *or* …或…或…;是…还是…;不是…就是…:Come ~ today or tomorrow. 今天来或者明天来. Do you speak ~ French or Russian? —I'm sorry I don't speak ~. 你说俄语还是法语? ——抱歉得很,这两种语言都不会说. [> neither][< 古英语 ægther]

[辨异] 1) either 和 neither 作代词时,在书面语中用作单数,但在口语中,当其后跟有复数名词时,常用作复数:Neither of the books are (is) very interesting. 这两本书都不很有趣. Are (is) either of the boys ready? 这两个孩子都准备好了吗? 2) 关联连词 either … or … 要直接用在连接的部分之前:Either you must improve your work, or I shall dismiss you. 不是你改进工作,就是我解雇你. You must improve either your work or your appearance. 你必须改进你的工作(方法),不然就把外表弄干净点. 3) either … or … 和 neither … nor … 连接主语时,谓语动词在数上要与最近的一个主语一致:Either your father or your brothers are coming. Either your brothers or your father is coming. 不是你的父亲就是你的弟兄们要来.

e·jac·u·late [iˌdʒækjuˈleit] *vt* ①突然叫出. ②射出(液体等);射精. [< 拉丁语 e-, out + jacere, throw; > 下条]

e·jac·u·la·tion [iˌdʒækjuˈleiʃən] *n* ① C 突然的叫声. ② C U 射出;射出液;射精. [< 上条]

e·ject [iˈdʒekt] *vt* & *vi* [与 from 连用]①逐出,排斥:~ a person from a house 将某人从房子里赶出来. [同 expel, evict]②喷射:Lava ~ed from a volcano. 岩浆从火山喷出. ③(从飞机)紧急弹射. [< e-, out + jacere, throw; > 下二条]

e·jec·tion [iˈdʒekʃən] *n* U C ①驱逐. ②排出. ③排出物. [< 上条]

e·jec·tor [iˈdʒektə] *n* ①驱逐者. ②排出器(管). ③【机】喷射器;【医】射出器. ‖ ~ ***seat*** [英空军]紧急弹射座位(= [美] ejection seat). [同上]

eke [iːk] *vt* ~ ***sth out*** [常与 with, by 连用]①补充;弥补:She ~d out her small income by washing clothes for other people. 她靠给别人洗衣服弥补薪水的不足. ②竭力维持生计:~ out one's livelihood 勉强糊口. [古英语 eacan, to increase]

EKG ([美]ECG) 缩 = electrocardiogram 心电图; electrocardiograph 心电图记录器,心电图描记器.

e·lab·o·rate **I** [iˈlæbərit] *a* ①精心的;精致的;精巧的:an ~ plan 精心制订的计划. ②复杂的(事情);不辞辛苦的.

II [iˈlæbəreit] ❶ *vt* ①精心制作;仔细研究:~ a system of logic 精心搞出一套逻辑体系. ②详尽阐述;发挥:~ one's proposal 详尽阐述自己的建议. ❷ *vi* ①成为精细;变成复杂. ②[常和 on, upon 连用]详细说明:~ on a theory (plan) 对理论(计划)作详细说明. [< labour; > 下条][< 拉丁语 e-, out + laborare, labour]

e·lab·o·ra·tion [iˌlæbəˈreiʃən] *n* ① U 苦心经营;精心制作. ② U 精巧;推敲. ③ C 精心之作;阐述的部分. [< 上条]

e·lan [eiˈlɑːŋ] *n* U 活力;热忱;热情. [< 法语 elancer]

e·land [ˈiːlənd] (*pl* eland(s)) *n* 【动】南非大羚羊. [< 荷兰语 eland, elk]

e·lapse [iˈlæps] **I** *vi* (时间)过去;消逝.

II *n* (时间的)过去,消逝. [< 拉丁语 e-, out + labi, glide]

e·las·tic [iˈlæstik] **I** *a* ①有弹性的:~ bands 松紧带([英]rubber band). ②[比喻]有伸缩的;灵活的:~ rules 可灵活的规则.

II *n* U 橡皮带;橡皮筋:a piece of ~ 一根橡皮带. [< 希腊语 elaunein, to drive; > 下条]

e·las·tic·i·ty [ˌelæsˈtisiti] *n* U 弹性,伸缩性;灵活性. [< 上条]

e·late [iˈleit] *vt* [常用被动语态,与 by 连用]使(人)得意;鼓舞:He was ~d at the news. 他听到这个消息很高兴. be not ~d by success nor disturbed by failure 胜而不骄,败而不馁. [> 下条][< 拉丁语]

e·la·tion [iˈleiʃən] *n* U 得意;激动;高兴,欢跃. [< 上条]

Elbe [elb] *n* [the ~]易北河. [德国]

el·bow [ˈelbəu] **I** *n* ①肘. ②肘形;弯头;弯管. ‖ ***at one's ~*** 在手边. ***be up to the ~ in*** 埋头于,专心于. ~ ***grease*** U 使劲的擦拭;费腕力的工作;艰苦的工作. ~ ***room*** U 活动余地;自由行动的场所. ***out at ~s*** 衣衫褴褛的. 2)(人)贫困的:be out at ~s 捉襟见肘.

II ❶ *vt* [常与 through, forward 连用]用肘推;推挤:~ (shoulder) one's way through a crowd 从人群中挤过. ❷ *vi* 挤着前进;转弯. [< 古英语 elnboga]

el·der [ˈeldə] **I** *a* [old 的比较级之一;只作定语;不能与 than 连用]①年长的:one's ~ brother (sister) 哥哥(姐姐). ②资格老的:an ~ statesman 元老.

II *n* C 长者;[复]前辈,父老:Which is the ~ (of

the two sisters)?(这两个姐妹)哪个年纪大些? He is my ~ by ten years. 他比我大十岁.[<古英语 ald, old;>下条]

el·der·ly ['eldəli] *a* 渐老的;较老的;年长的.(过了中年,六十岁左右也称 ~;英美人说的 old age——老年,指六十五岁左右或以上的年龄.)[<上条]

el·dest ['eldist] *a* [old 的最高级之一;只用作定语](指家属)最长的:the ~ brother(sister)大哥(姐). my ~ son(daughter)长子(女).

El Do·ra·do [ˌel dɔ'rɑːdəu] *n* [*pl* ~s] 富足之地;乐园;黄金国.[<西班牙语 the gilded place]

e·lect [i'lekt] **I** *vt* ①[有时用 to]:选举 ~ a president 选举总统. ~ a person(to be)president(= ~ a person to the presidency)选举某人为总统. be ~ed Mayor 当选为市长. the ~ed 被选人,当选人. ②选择;决定:~ to resign 决定辞职. He ~ed to become a doctor. 他决定当医生. ③(美国学校)选择(科目);选修.
II *a* [置于名词后]当选的(但未就任的);选中的:the mayor ~ 当选(而尚未就职)的市长. the bride ~ 未婚妻.[<拉丁语 eligere;>re-elect;下五条]

e·lec·tion [i'lekʃən] *n* U C 选举;选择;选定:an ~ address 竞选演说. an ~ campaign 竞选运动. a general ~ 大选,普选. a local ~ 地方选举. carry an ~ 竞选获胜,当选. ‖ ***E~ Day*** [美]选举日(偶数年的 11 月第一个星期一后的第一个星期二);[英]大选日(在宣布新议会选举后的第十七天). ***by-~(special ~)***[英]([美])补选.[<上条;>re-election,下条]

e·lec·tion·eer [iˌlekʃə'niə] **I** *vi* 拉选票,搞竞选活动.
II *n* 拉选票者,竞选运动者.[<上条;>下条]

e·lec·tion·eer·ing [iˌlekʃə'niəriŋ] *n* U 竞选运动.[<上条]

e·lec·tive [i'lektiv] **I** *a* ①有选举权的. ②连任的. ③[美]选修的(=optional):an ~ subject 选修课.
II *n* C [美]选修科目.[<elect]

e·lec·tor [i'lektə] *n* 选举人;选民.[同上;>下二条]

e·lec·to·ral [i'lektərəl] *a* 选举的;选举人的:(the) ~ roll(register)选民名册. ‖ ~ ***college*** [美]总统(副总统)选举委员会(由各州选出的选举人组成):The E~ College in the USA elects the President. 美国的总统选举委员会选举总统.[<上条]

e·lec·to·rate [i'lektərit] *n* U [集合名词](全体)选民.[同上]

E·lec·tra [i'lektrə] *n* [希腊神话]伊利克特拉(对其父深深思慕):~ complex【心理】恋父情结. 见 Oedipus.

e·lec·tret [i'lektrit] *n*【电】驻极体(指永久极化的电介质).[electricity+magnet]

e·lec·tric [i'lektrik] *a* 电的;带电的;电力的:an ~ battery 电池. an ~ blanket 电毯(取暖用). an ~ current 电流. ~ charge 电荷. an ~ capacity 电容. the ~ chair 电椅(处死的一种刑具). an ~ light 电灯. ~ shock 电击;触电. an ~ torch 电筒. an ~ iron 电烙铁. an ~ eye(=photo-electric cell)光电池.[>dielectric, hydroelectric, photoelectric;下四条;electrify][<拉丁语 electricus]
[**辨异**] electric 表示与电直接有关的,指电的或生电的物体. 如 an electric clock 电钟. an electric generator 发电机. electrical 表示与电有一般的关系的人或事物,指电的、电气的. 如 an electrical engineer 电气工程师. electrical apparatus 电气设备.

e·lec·tri·cal [i'lektrikəl] *a* 电的;电气的:an ~ engineering 电气工程.[<上条;>下条]

e·lec·tri·cal·ly [i'lektrikəli] *ad* 用电:~ charged particles 带电粒子.[<上条]

e·lec·tri·cian [ilek'triʃən] *n* C ①电工(技师). ②电学家. ③照明员.[<electric]

e·lec·tri·ci·ty [iˌlek'trisiti] *n* U ①电:frictional ~ 摩擦电. static ~ 静电. 见 electrostatic(s). ②电流(供应):When did ~ come to the village? 电什么时候输送到村里的? ③(感情)激动,震惊.[同上;>electret, thermoelectricity]

e·lec·trif·i·ca·tion [iˌlektrifi'keiʃən] *n* ① U C 起电;带电. ② U 电气化.[<下条]

e·lec·tri·fy [i'lektrifai] *vt* ①起电;使…带电:electrified wires 带电的导线. ②电气化:~ a railway system 使铁路网电气化. ③震惊:~ an audience 使观众大为震动.[<electric;>上条]

e·lec·tri·za·tion [iˌlektri'zeiʃən] *n* U 电气化.[<下条]

e·lec·trize [i'lektraiz] *vt* 起电,使…带电;电气化(=electrify).[<下条;>上条]

e·lec·tro- [i'lektrəu] *pref* 表示"电";"电的";"电解":electrostatics 静电学.[<拉丁语 electrum]

e·lec·tro·a·nal·y·sis [i'lektrəu'ənæləsiz] *n*【化】电解分析.

e·lec·tro·car·di·o·gram [i'lektrəu'kɑːdiəgræm] *n* C【医】心电图.

e·lec·tro·car·di·o·graph [i'lektrəu'kɑːdiəgrɑːf] *n* C【医】心电图记录器,心电图描记器.

e·lec·tro·chem·is·try [i'lektrəu'kemistri] *n* 电化学.

e·lec·tro·cute [i'lektrəkjuːt] *vt* [常用被动语态]处以电刑;触电击死.[electro+(exe)cute]

e·lec·trode [i'lektrəud] *n* [C] ①[常用复]电极. ②焊条. [electr(o-) + 希腊语 hodos, way]

e·lec·tro·dy·nam·ics [i'lektrəudai'næmiks] *n* [U]电动力学.

e·lec·tro·en·ceph·a·lo·gram [i'lektrəu-in'sefələgræm] *n* 【医】脑电图. [<electro- + 希腊语 enkephalos, brain + -gram]

e·lec·tro·en·ceph·a·lo·graph [i'lektrəuin'sefələgra:f] *n* 【医】脑电图记录器.

e·lec·tro·graph [i'lektrəugra:f] *n* [C]电位记录器;电刻器;传真电报(机);X光照像.

e·lec·trol·y·sis [ilek'trɔlisis] *n* [U]电解(作用). [>下二条]

e·lec·tro·lyte [i'lektrəulait] *n* [C]电解质;电解(溶)液. [<上条;>no-electrolyte]

e·lec·tro·lyt·ic [i,lektrəu'litik] *a* 电解的;电解产生的;电解质的: ~ dissociation 电离(作用). [同上]

e·lec·tro·mag·net [i'lektrəu'mægnit] *n* [C]①电磁铁. ②电磁体.

e·lec·tro·mag·net·ic [i'lektrəumæg'netik] *a* 电磁的: ~ field 电磁场. ~ unit 电磁单位. ~ wave 电磁波.

e·lec·tro·me·chan·i·cal [i'lektrəumi'kænikəl] *a* 电机的.

e·lec·tro·mo·tive [i'lektrəu'məutiv] *a* 电动的: ~ (counter ~) force 电动(反电动)势[缩 E.M.F.]. an ~ series 电动(次)序,电化序. [<motive]

e·lec·tron [i'lektrɔn] *n* [C]【理】电子: an ~ accelerator 电子加速器. an ~ gun 电子枪. an ~ microscope 电子显微镜. ~ optics 电子光学. an ~ tube 电子管. ~ volt 电子伏特. Atoms are made up of ~s and protons. 原子是由电子和质子构成的. [< electro + -on; > barytron, betatron, bevatron, dynatron, klystron, magnetron, mesotron, negatron, neutron, nucleon, photo-electron, positron, synchrotron, varitron; electronic; electron-volt]

e·lec·tro·neg·a·tive [i'lektrəu'negətiv] *a* 阴电性的,负电性的.

e·lec·tron·ic [ilek'trɔnik] *a* 电子的: ~ brain 电脑. ~ charge 电子荷. an ~ computing instrument 电子计算仪器. an ~ computer 电子计算机. ~ flash 【摄】电子闪光. ~ music 电子音乐。 ~ engineering 电子工程学. [<electron;>下条]

e·lec·tron·ics [ilek'trɔniks] *n* [U]【理】电子学. [<上条;>nuleonics, radionics]

e·lec·tro·phon·ic [i'lektrə'fɔnik] *a* 电响的: ~ music 电子音乐.

e·lec·tro·plate [i'lektrəupleit] **I** *vt* 电镀.
II *n* 电镀制品.

e·lec·tro·pos·i·tive [i'lektrəu'pɔzətiv] *a* 阳电性的;正电性的.

e·lec·tro·scope [i'lektrəskəup] *n* 验电器.

e·lec·tro·shock [i'lektrəuʃɔk] *n* 【医】电震疗法(用于治精神分裂症): ~ therapy 电休克疗法.

e·lec·tro·stat·ic [i'lektrəu,stætik] *a* 静电的;静电学的: an ~ generator 静电发电机. ~ units 静电单位. [<static;见下条]

e·lec·tro·stat·ics [i'lektrəu'stætiks] *n* [U]静电学. [< statics]

e·lec·tro·tech·nics [i'lektrəu'tekniks] *n* [U]电工技术;电工学. [<technics]

e·lec·tro·ther·a·py [i'lektrəu'θerəpi] *n* [U]【医】电疗法. [<therapy]

e·lec·tro·type [i'lektrəutaip] **I** *n* ①电版;电铸版. ②电铸术.
II *vt* 电铸. [<type]

e·lec·tro·va·lence [i'lektrəu'veiləns] *n* 【理】电价. [< valence]

el·e·e·mos·y·na·ry [,elii:'mɔsinəri] *a* ①依靠救济的. ②慈善的. ③施舍的;免费的. [<拉丁语]

el·e·gance ['eligəns] *n* [U]①优雅;文雅. ②优美;雅致. ③精致;巧妙. [<下条]

el·e·gant ['eligənt] *a* ①(指人品)优雅;文雅: ~ manners 优雅的风度. ②(指物质)优美;雅致: ~ costume 优美的服装. ③(指非物质)精致;巧妙. [<拉丁语 elegans <e-, out + legere, choose; >上条]

el·e·gi·ac [,eil'dʒaiək] **I** *a* ①哀歌(挽歌)体的. ②表示悲哀的.
II *n* [常用复]①哀歌(挽歌)体对句. ②哀歌,挽歌. [<下条]

el·e·gy ['elidʒi] *n* [C]哀歌,挽歌. [<上条][<希腊语 elegeia<elegos, mournful song]

el·e·ment ['elimənt] *n* ①[C]成份;要素;分子: reduce sth to its ~s 把某物的成份分析出来. the advanced ~s of the organization 这个组织中的先进分子. [同 component, constitution, ingredient.] ②[C]【化】元素: Water is a compound containing ~s hydrogen and oxygen. 水是含有氢氧元素的化合物. ③(古代希腊哲学中)要素: the four ~s: earth, water, air and fire (古时希腊哲学家认为万物构成的)四大要素:土、水、气、火. ④[复][the ~s]自然力,风雨: brave the ~s 冒风雨. be exposed to the ~s 晒露在风雨中. ⑤[复]原理,初步: the ~s of grammar 语法初步. ⑥

【军】部队;小单位;分队;[美空军]小编队.⑦【无】元件.⑧【机】单体;单元;零件.⑨【电】电池.‖ ***in one's*** ~ 在…活动范围之内;适得其所;内行:He is in his ~ when teaching English.他教英语是应用了他的专长.***out of one's*** ~ 在…活动范围之外;不得其所;外行:I'm out of my ~ when people start talking about economics.人们一谈经济学,我就不懂行了.[<拉丁语 elementum, first principle, alphabet, element;>下二条]

el·e·men·tal [ˌeli'mentl] ***a*** ①要素的.②自然力的.③基本的,初步的.④(古代希腊哲学)四大要素(土、水、气、火)的.[<上条]

el·e·men·ta·ry [ˌeli'mentəri] ***a*** ①基本的,初步的,初等的:~ particle【理】基本粒子.~ knowledge of grammar 语法基本知识.an ~ school 小学.~ arithmetic 初等算术.[同 fundamental, rudimentary]②【化】元素的.③自然力的.[同上]

el·e·phant ['elifənt] ***n*** [复数加 -s;群体名词不变]【动】象.‖ ***a white*** ~ 1)白象.2)无用而累赘的东西;沉重的负担:have a white ~ to keep 背上了沉重的包袱.[<希腊语]

el·e·phan·ti·a·sis [ˌelifən'taiəsis] ***n*** [U]【医】象皮病.[<希腊语]

el·e·phan·tine [ˌeli'fæntain] ***a*** ①象(似)的.②笨重的;沉重的:an ~ task 沉重的任务.

el·e·vate ['eliveit] ***vt*** ①抬高;提高;升高:~ the living standards 提高生活水准.[同 lift, hoist]②提高地位;使晋升:The soldier was ~d to a higher rank for bravery.该战士因勇敢而被提升.[同 advance, promote]③振作;鼓舞;使(思想、精神)高尚:an elevating book 能激动人心(或提高修养)的书.[同 exalt][拉丁语 ex-, up+levare, lift;>下三条]

el·e·vat·ed ['eliveitid] ***a*** ①高架的:an ~ railroad [美]高架铁道(=overhead railway).②高尚的.[<上条]

el·e·va·tion [ˌeli'veiʃən] ***n*** ①[U][C] 提高;提升,晋级.②[U] 高尚;高雅:~ of thought(style, language)思想的高尚(文体的优雅,语言的优美).③[C]海拔,高度;高程;高地:an ~ of 2'000 metres 两千米的高度.④[C]【建】正视图,正面图.见 plan.⑤[C](枪炮等)仰角:at an ~ of 60 degrees 60度仰角.[同上]

el·e·va·tor ['eliveitə] ***n*** ①升降运送机.②(备有吊装等设备的)谷物仓库.③[美]电梯(=[英]lift):~ operator [美]电梯操作者([英]liftman).④(飞机的)升降舵.[同前]

e·lev·en [i'levn] **I** ***num*** 十一.

II ***n*** ①十一个(人或物)一组(尤指十一人的足球队).②十一点钟.[>下二条]

e·lev·ens(es) [i'levnz(iz)] ***n*** [英口语](上午十一时吃的)早点心.[<上条]

e·lev·enth [i'levnθ] ***num*** ①[the ~]第十一;(月的)十一日(的).‖ ***at the*** ~ ***hour*** 在最后可能时刻;在危急之时:War, which seemed certain, was prevented at the ~ hour.看来势必要发生的战争在最后一刻被制止了.[同上]

elf [elf] [*pl* elves] ***n*** ①[神话]小精灵.②淘气鬼;小顽皮.[>下二条][<古英语 ælf]

elf·in ['elfin] ***a*** 小精灵(似)的.[<上条]

elf·ish ['elfiʃ] ***a*** 淘气的;调皮捣蛋的.[同上]

e·lic·it [i'lisit] ***vt*** [常与 from 连用]引出(真理等);诱出(回答等):~ the truth by discussion 从辩论中得到真理.~ the truth from a witness 从证人处得到(使证人吐露)真实情况.~ a laugh from a person 逗人发笑.[同 evoke][>下条][<拉丁语 elicere]

e·lic·i·ta·tion [iˌlisi'teiʃən] ***n*** [U][C]引出;导出;启发.[<上条]

el·i·gi·bil·i·ty [ˌelidʒə'biliti] ***n*** [U]①被选资格.②合格;适合;适当性.[<下条]

el·i·gi·ble ['elidʒəbl] **I** ***a*** [常与 for 连用]①有被选资格的:be ~ for promotion(membership) in a society 在协会里有资格提升(当会员).②合格的;适宜的:an ~ young man 可挑作对象的小伙子.an ~ place for a holiday 适宜度假的地方.

II ***n*** 合格者;人选.[<见 elect;>上条;反 ineligible]

e·lim·i·nate [i'limineit] ***vt*** [常与 from 连用]①删除;消除;排除:~ slang words from an essay 从文章中删掉俚语.~ a possibility 排除可能性.[同 exclude]②(比赛)淘汰.③【生理】排泄:~ wastes from the body 从身体排泄废物.④【数】消去,消除.[<拉丁语 e-, out+limen, threshold;>下条]

e·lim·i·na·tion [iˌlimi'neiʃən] ***n*** ①[U][C]删除;消除;消灭.②[用作定语](比赛)预赛:an ~ contest (match)预选赛,淘汰赛.③【生理】[复]排泄(吐出)物.④【数】消去(法).[<上条]

e·lite, élite [ei'liːt] ***n*** [the ~][集合名词]精华;杰出人物;高贵者:the ~ of society 社会名流.a corps d'élite [法语 kor de'lit]精锐部队.be of the ~ 有极高的社会地位.[法语]

e·lix·ir [i'liksə] ***n*** [C]①(中世纪的)炼金术.②长生不老药;仙丹.③[比喻]灵丹妙药.④【医】配剂.

E·liz·a·beth [i'lizəbəθ] ***n*** 伊丽莎白(女子名).[>下条]

E·liz·a·be·than [iˌlizə'biːθən] **I** *a* 伊丽莎白女王的;伊丽莎白(女王)时代的:the ~ age 伊丽莎白时代(1558—1603). ~ drama 伊丽莎白时代的戏剧.
II *n* [C]伊丽莎白时代的人(特指诗人或戏剧家,如Shakespeare 莎士比亚).

elk [elk] *n* [C]【动】麋鹿.[<古英语 eolh]

el·lipse [i'lips] *n* 【数】椭圆.[<希腊语 elleipein, fall short(of a circle);>elliptic]

el·lip·sis [i'lipsis] *n* (*pl* ellipses [i'lipsiːz]) *n* [U][C]①【语】省略法[例如:the book(which)I like; he was dark and his brother(was)fair].②【印】省略号(即——,…等).[<希腊语;见上条]

el·lip·tic(al) [i'liptik(əl)] *a* ①椭圆的.②【语】省略的:an ~ construction(phrase)省略结构(短语).[<ellipse]

elm [elm] *n* ①[C]【植】榆(属).②[U]榆木.[<古英语 elm]

el·o·cu·tion [ˌelə'kjuːʃən] *n* [U]雄辩术,演说法;朗诵法.[见 eloquent;>下条]

el·o·cu·tion·ist [ˌelə'kjuːʃənist] *n* ①演说术教师.②朗诵者;雄辩家;演说家.[<上条]

e·lon·gate ['iːlɔŋgeit] *vt & vi* 延长;延伸;伸展.[<拉丁语 e-,out+longus,long;<long;>下条]

e·lon·ga·tion [ˌiːlɔŋ'geiʃən] *n* ①[U]延长;延伸.②[C]延长线(部分等).[<上条]

e·lope [i'ləup] *vi* [与 with 连用](妇女)私奔;出走;逃走.[>下条]

e·lope·ment [i'ləupmənt] *n* [U][C](妇女)私奔;出走.[<上条]

el·o·quence ['eləkwəns] *n* [U]①雄辩;口才.②雄辩术.[>下条]

el·o·quent ['eləkwənt] *a* ①雄辩的;有说服力的:an ~ orator 能言善辩的演说家.②富于表情的:~ looks 富于表情的容貌.③[与 of 连用]生动地表现…的:The scene is ~ of the tragedy.那景象是悲剧的深刻写照.[<拉丁语 e-,out+loqui,speak;<上条;>下条]

el·o·quent·ly ['eləkwəntli] *ad* 雄辩地.[<上条]

else [els] **I** *a* [常附在疑问代词、不定代词后]其他的;别的:What ~ do you want? 你还要什么别的? Who ~ is coming? 还有别人来吗? Do you want anything ~? 你还要什么别的东西吗? I want nothing ~.别的我什么都不要.Was anybody ~ absent? 还有别人缺席吗? [else 跟 anybody,everybody 等连用时,可带有 's]:I've taken somebody ~'s hat.我拿了别人的帽子.
II *ad* [常附在疑问副词后]另外,其他:How ~ would you do it? 你还有别的做法吗? Where ~ did you go? 你还去过别的什么地方? When ~ can we meet? 我们还能在什么时候见面? We went only to the park and nowhere ~.我们只去了公园,其他什么地方都没去.
III *conj* [前面常用 or]否则,要不然:He must be joking,or ~ he is mad.他一定在开玩笑,要不然他就是发疯了.Run,(or)~ you'll be late.快跑,否则你就来不及了.[单独使用时带威胁口吻]:Do what I tell you or ~! 按我的吩咐做,要不然(就要对你不客气)! [>下条][<古英语 elles]
[辨异] else 用作形容词、副词时,与 other 的意义相当,但两个词的位置不同:else 附在疑问代词、不定代词、疑问副词后,而 other 只能放在所修饰的名词前.如:anything else=any other thing;anybody else=any other person(s);where else=to any other place;how else=in what other ways.

else·where ['els'hweə] *ad* 在别处,往别处;在另外一处:I've explained it ~.我已在别处解释过了.[else+where]

e·lu·ci·date [i'luːsideit] *vt* 阐明.[<拉丁语 e-,out+lucidus,clear;>下条]

e·lu·ci·da·tion [iˌluːsi'deiʃən] *n* [U][C]阐明.[<上条]

e·lude [i'luːd] *vt* ①(巧妙地)躲避;规避;逃脱:~ a blow 躲过一击.~ the law 逃避法律.~ taxation 漏税.~ observation 避人耳目.②困惑,难倒:The meaning ~s me.这意思我不懂.His name ~s me.我想不出他的名字.The cause of the disease has ~d all research.这种疾病的原因总是研究不出来.[<拉丁语 e-,out+ludere,play;>下条]

e·lu·sive [i'luːsiv] *a* ①躲避的,闪避的.②难以捉摸的,难以找到的;难以记忆的:an ~ subject 一个难捉摸的问题.He's such an ~ person; you never know where he is when you want him.他这个人行踪不定,要找的时候总找不到.an ~ word 一个很难记忆的词.[<上条]

el·ver ['elvə] *n* 【动】幼鳗.

elves [elvz] *n* elf 的复数.

'em [əm] *pron pl* [口语]=them.

e·ma·ci·ate [i'meiʃieit] *vt* [常用被动语态]使瘦弱;使憔悴:~d by long illness 由于长期生病而消瘦了.[<拉丁语 e-,out+maciare,make lean;>下二条]

e·ma·ci·at·ed [i'meiʃieitid] *a* 瘦弱的;憔悴的.[<上条]

e·ma·ci·a·tion [iˌmeiʃi'eiʃən] *n* [U]瘦弱;憔悴.[同上]

e·ma·nate ['emәneit] *vi* [与 from 连用](光、热、香气、影响等)放出;发出;散发:Fragrance ～s from flowers.香气从鲜花中散发出来.[＜拉丁语 e-,out＋manare,flow;＞下条]

em·a·na·tion [ˌemә'neiʃәn] *n* [常和 of,from 连用]①[U] 发散;放射;发出.②发散物.③【原】射气.[＜上条]

e·man·ci·pate [i'mænsipeit] *vt* [有时后跟 from] 解放;使不受(社会、政治、法律等的)束缚:～ slaves 解放奴隶.～ women from slavery 将妇女从奴役中解放出来.[[同] liberate][＜拉丁语 emancipare:ex-,out of＋mancipium,ownership;＞下二条]

e·man·ci·pa·tion [iˌmænsi'peiʃәn] *n* [U]①解放:the ～ of peasants(women)农民(妇女)的翻身.[[同] liberation]②解脱;自由:～ from the authority of one's parents 摆脱父母的管束;获得合法的自主权.‖ ***the E ～ Proclamation*** [美史]解放奴隶令(1863 年 1 月 1 日美国林肯总统所发布的).[＜上条]

e·man·ci·pa·tor [i'mænsipeitә] *n* 解放者.‖ ***the Great E～*** 伟大的解放者(指美国总统林肯).[同上]

e·mas·cu·late [i'mæskjuleit] **I** *vt* [常用被动语态]①阉割,去雄,去势.②使(语言)贫乏,使(文章)软弱无力.
II [i'mæskjulit] *a* 被阉割(似)的;失去活力的;[＜拉丁语 e-,out＋masculus,masculine;＞下条]

e·mas·cu·la·tion [iˌmæskju'leiʃәn] *n* [U]阉割.[＜上条]

em·balm [im'bɑːm] *vt* ①以香油(药物)涂尸防腐.②使充满香气.③铭记.[＜balm]

em·bank [im'bæŋk] *vt* 筑堤围拦.[＜bank¹;＞下条]

em·bank·ment [im'bæŋkmәnt] *n* [C]堤(岸);堤防;(铁路的)路堤:We must throw up an ～ to stop the river from flooding the town.我们必须筑一道堤防以阻止河水淹没城市.The Thames E～ 泰晤士河长堤.[＜上条]

em·bar·go [em'bɑːgәu] **I** [*pl* ～es] *n* [C]禁止贸易令;禁运.
II *vt* 禁止(船只)出入港口;禁运(物资).‖ ***be under an ～*** 在禁运中;在禁止贸易中;在封港中.***lay(place,put)an ～ on*** 对…实行禁运;禁止(船只)出入港口;禁止通商.***lift(raise,take off,remove)an ～(from some place)***(对某地)解禁;(对某地)开放贸易.[＜bar]

em·bark [im'bɑːk] ❶ *vi* ①上船;上飞机:～ at Shanghai 在上海乘船.～ in a steamer 乘轮船.～ on the S. S. Min-Sheng for home 乘民生号轮回家.[[反] disembark]②[与 on,upon 连用]从事;着手;开始:～ on a new business(undertaking)着手一项新的工作.❷ *vt* ①搭载;使上船(飞机);装上船:The ship ～ed passengers and cargoes.船上载有乘客和货物.②投(资):～ one's capital in trade 投资于商业.[＜拉丁语 in,in＋barca,boat;＞下条;disembark]

em·bar·ka·tion [ˌembɑː'keiʃәn] *n* ①[U][C]上船;上飞机;搭载(物).②[U][与 on,upon 连用]着手;开始.[＜上条]

em·bar·rass [im'bærәs] *vt* [常用被动语态]①使困窘(尴尬);使困惑:I am greatly ～ed with this work.这件工作使我大伤脑筋.He is ～ed by debts.他债务缠身.I'm just ～ed(as to)what to say.我窘得说不出话来.②妨碍(行动);麻烦.‖ ***be(feel)～ed*** 局促不安,感到困惑.[＜法语;＜意大利语 imbarrare,confine within bars]

em·bar·rass·ing [im'bærәsiŋ] *a* 令人为难的;麻烦的:an ～ question(situation)令人为难的问题(局面).[＜上条]

em·bar·rass·ment [im'bærәsmәnt] *n* ①[U]窘迫;苦恼.②[C]苦恼事;困难:financial ～s 财政困难.an ～ of riches 财富过多.[同上]

em·bas·sy ['embәsi] *n* ①大使职务.②大使及其随员;大使馆的全体人员.③大使馆;大使的住宅:the American E～ in Beijing 美国驻北京大使馆.④重任;差使.‖ ***go(come)on an ～*** 去(来)做大使.***send sb on an ～*** 派遣某人出任大使.[＜古法语 ambassee]

em·bat·tled [im'bætld] *a* 严阵以待的,设好防事的.

em·bed [im'bed] (embedded;embedding) *vt* [常用被动语态,常与 in,with 连用]①埋置,嵌入:precious stones embedded in rock 埋藏在岩石中的宝石.a gold crown embedded with jewels 嵌着许多宝石的金王冠.②铭记在心:be embedded in a person's memory 深深地留在某人的记忆中.[＜bed]

em·bel·lish [im'beliʃ] *vt* [与 with 连用]①装饰;修饰:～ a dress with lace and ribbons 用花边、缎带装饰衣服.②润色,使更生动(有趣):～ a story 使故事更生动.[＜古法语 em-,in＋bel,beautiful;＞下条]

em·bel·lish·ment [im'beliʃmәnt] *n* ①[U]装饰;修饰.②[U]装饰物;艺术加工;润色.[＜上条]

em·ber ['embә] *n* [常用复]余烬;余火;模糊的记忆.[[同] cinder]

em·bez·zle [in'bezl] *vt* 盗用;贪污:～ public money 盗用公款.[＜古法语 ＜en-＋besillier,ravage;＞下条]

em·bez·zle·ment [im'bezlmәnt] *n* [U][C]盗用;贪污.

[<上条]

em·bit·ter [im'bitə] *vt* [常用被动语态]使(人)难受(痛苦、怨恨):He was ~ed by his many disappointments. 一再失望使他痛苦万状. [<bitter; >下条]

em·bit·ter·ment [im'bitəmənt] *n* [U]难受,痛苦;怨恨. [<上条]

em·bla·zon [im'bleizən] *vt* [与 on, with 连用;常用被动语态]①以纹章装饰. ②颂扬. [<blazon]

em·blem ['embləm] *n* [C]①象征:The dove is an ~ of peace. 鸽子是和平的象征. [同 symbol]②(国)徽;标志:the national ~ of China 中国的国徽. [<希腊语 emblēma, insertion < en-, in + ballein, throw; > 下条]

em·ble·mat·ic [ˌembla'mætik] *a* [与 of 连用]象征的:The crown is ~ of the power of a king. 王冠是国王权力的象征. [<上条]

em·bod·i·ment [im'bɔdimənt] *n* ①[U]具体化;体现. ②[C]具体表现;化身:an ~ of an idea 思想的具体表现. an ~ of courage 勇敢的化身. [<下条]

em·bod·y [im'bɔdi] *vt* [常与 in 连用]①体现;使具体化:~ a thought in words 用语言表达思想. ②概括;包括:The vocabulary of a language and the meaning of words are embodied in a dictionary. 语言的词汇和单词的意义收在词典里. The new car embodies many improvements. 这辆新车作了许多改进. ③使(精神等)肉体化. [同 incarnate, incorporate][<body; >上条; disembody]

em·bold·en [im'bəuldən] *vt* 给(人)壮胆(鼓励):This ~s me to ask for more help. 这使我有勇气请求更多的帮助. [<bold, a]

em·bo·lism ['embəlizəm] *n* ①【医】栓塞. ②(历法中)加闰(日),添闰.

em·bos·om [im'buzəm] *vt* [常用被动语态]环绕;包围:a village ~ed in(with) hills 一个四面环山的村庄. [<bosom]

em·boss [im'bɔs] *vt* [常与 on, with 连用]在(金属)上拷花;浮雕:~ed printing 浮凸印刷. ~ed work 浮雕细工. a silver vase ~ed with a design of flowers 一只浮雕着花卉图案的银瓶. [<古法语 embocer < em- + boce, knob]

em·bow·er [im'bauə] *vt* [常与 in, among 连用]用树叶遮蔽,隐于树荫中:a house ~ed in trees 一座隐蔽在树丛中的房子. [<bower]

em·brace [im'breis] **I** ❶ *vt* ①抱;拥抱:~ one's children 拥抱孩子. ②包围,环绕:The hills ~ the city. 群山环绕这座城市. ③包含,包括:Natural science ~s many subjects. 自然科学包括许多学科. ④信奉(宗教);接受(采用)(主义,意见等):He ~d the Muslim religion. 他信奉伊斯兰教. ~ an offer 接受提供. ~ an opportunity 抓住机会. ❷ *vi* 互相拥抱.

II *n* [C]拥抱:He held her to him in a warm ~. 他热烈拥抱她. [<拉丁语 em-, in + brachim, arm]

em·bra·sure [im'breiʒə] *n* [C]①(碉堡等)炮眼,枪眼. ②【建】斜面墙. [<法语<embraser, widen an opening]

em·bro·ca·tion [ˌembrəu'keiʃən] *n* [U]【医】涂擦药液;涂擦剂.

em·broi·der [im'brɔidə] ❶ *vt* ①[常与 with, in, on 连用]刺绣;绣(花):~ one's initials on a handkerchief = ~ a handkerchief with one's initials 把姓和名的第一个字母绣在手帕上. a design ~ed in gold thread 用金丝绣的图案. ②给(故事等)润饰(渲染). ❷ *vi* 绣花;刺绣. [<古法语 embroder; >下条]

em·broi·der·y [im'brɔidəri] *n* [U]①刺绣;绣花:do (make) ~ 绣花. ②润饰,装饰. [<上条]

em·broil [im'brɔil] *vt* [常用被动语态]①使混乱;使纠纷. ②使卷入纠纷:I don't want to become ~ed in their quarrels. 我不想卷入他们的纠纷中. ‖ ~ *sb* (*oneself*)(*in*) 使某人(自己)卷入纠纷:~ oneself in dispute 卷入纷争. [<broil]

em·bry·o ['embriəu] *n* [C]①【动】胚;胚胎. ②【植】胚. ③萌芽时期. ‖ *in* ~ 尚未成熟;在酝酿中,在计划中:His plans are still in ~. 他的计划还在酝酿中. [<希腊语 en-, in + bruein, swell; >下二条]

[辨异]人的 embryo 仅指妊娠后三个月之内的胚胎;第四个月以后的"胎儿"则称 f(o)etus.

em·bry·ol·o·gy [ˌembri'ɔlədʒi] *n* [U]胚胎学;发生学. [<上条]

em·bry·on·ic [ˌembri'ɔnik] *a* ①胚胎的;胚胎似的:~ layer【生】胚层. ②萌芽的;未成熟的. [同上]

e·mend [i(:)'mend] *vt* 校勘,校订;订正:~ classical authors 校勘古代希腊罗马作家(的著作). [见 amend; >下条]

e·men·da·tion [ˌi:men'deiʃən] *n* [U][C]校勘,校订;订正. [<上条]

em·er·ald ['emərəld] **I** *n*【矿】祖母绿;纯绿宝石.

II *a* 艳绿色的;纯绿宝石制的. ‖ *the E~ Isle* 绿宝石岛. [爱尔兰的别名]

[辨异] jadite 翡翠.

e·merge [i'mə:dʒ] *vi* [常与 from 连用]①浮现;显露;出现:The submarine at last ~d. 潜水艇终于露出水面. The sun ~d from behind the clouds. 太阳从云后

出现.[反 submerge] ②(问题等)冒出;(事实等)暴露:No new ideas ~d during the talks. 在交谈中没有出现新的意见.[<拉丁语 e-, out + mergere, dip; >下条;emergent;emersion]

e·mer·gence [i'mə:dʒəns] ***n*** Ⓤ①浮现;显现;出现.②【植】突出体.③【动】羽化.[<上条;>下条]

e·mer·gen·cy [i'mə:dʒənsi] ***n*** ①ⒸⓊ 紧急情况;突然事件;非常时刻:This fire extinguisher is to be used only in(an)~. 这灭火器只在紧急时使用. proclaim a state of ~【政】宣布处于紧急状态. in an ~ = in case of ~ 遇到紧急时;万一发生紧急情况.②[定语]an ~ brake 紧急刹车. an ~ act 紧急法令. an ~ door (exit)太平门. an ~ landing 紧急迫降. ~ measures 紧急措施. an ~ meeting 紧急会议. an ~ treatment 紧急治疗,急诊.[<上条]

e·mer·gent [i'mə:dʒənt] ***a*** 出现的;突发的,意外的;紧急的;应急的:the ~ countries of Africa 非洲新独立的国家.[<emerge]

e·mer·i·tus [i(:)'meritəs] ***a*** (大学教授等)光荣退休而保留头衔的:an ~ professor(a professor ~)荣誉教授.[<拉丁语<merere;见 merit]

e·mer·sion [i(:)'mə:ʃən] ***n*** ⓊⒸ 浮现;出现.[<emerge]

em·er·y ['eməri] ***n*** Ⓤ金刚砂:~ cloth(paper, wheel)金刚砂布(纸,轮).[<古法语<希腊语 smuris]

e·met·ic [i'metik] ***n*** ⒸⓊ催吐药.[<希腊语 emein, to vomit]

E.M.F., EMF 缩 = electromotive force【电】电动势;back(counter)~ 反电势.

em·i·grant ['emigrənt] **I** ***a*** 移民的;侨居的.
II ***n*** Ⓒ 出境移民;侨民;迁徙的动物;移植的植物:Japanese ~s for Brazil 移住巴西的日侨. ~ from Italy 意大利的侨民. an ~ to America 移居美洲的人.[反 immigrant][<下条]

em·i·grate ['emigreit] ***vi*** [常与 from, to 连用]移往外国;侨居:~ from Europe to the United States 从欧洲移居美国.[反 immigrate][<migrate; >上条;下条]

em·i·gra·tion [ˌemi'greiʃən] ***n*** ⓊⒸ①移民出境;侨居.②[总称]移民.[<上条]

em·i·nence ['eminəns] ***n*** ①Ⓤ(地位,造诣等的)卓越,显赫,盛名:a man of social ~ 社会知名人士. a ttain ~ in literature 在文学上成就卓越. reach(win)~ as a scientist 作为科学家而享有盛名.②Ⓒ高地,高处:The tower was built on a small ~. 这座塔建在一小块高地上. ‖ ***His(Your) E~*** (天主教中对红衣主教的尊称)阁下.[<拉丁语 eminere, stand out; <下条, pre-eminence]

em·i·nent ['eminənt] ***a*** ①(指人)闻名的;杰出的:~ for her virtues 因她的贞洁而闻名. ~ as a sculptor 作为一个雕塑家而出名.②(指品质)卓越的,突出的:a man of ~ goodness 一个品德高尚的人.③耸立的;突出的.[>上条;下条]

em·i·nent·ly ['eminəntli] ***ad*** 杰出地;突出地;显著地.[<上条]

e·mir [e'miə] ***n*** (穆斯林国家的)族长;酋长;王公,贵族.[阿拉伯语 amir, commander]

em·is·sa·ry ['emisəri] ***n*** Ⓒ ①使者;特使.②(尤指)密使;特务,间谍.③信差.[同下]

e·mis·sion [i'miʃən] ***n*** ①Ⓤ [与 of 连用]发射;散发:the sun's ~ of heat 太阳发射热. the ~ of smoke and ashes from Vesuvius 从(意大利)维苏威火山喷发烟雾和灰烬.②Ⓒ 发射物;发出物.③ⓊⒸ【医】泄出;泄精.④(纸币)发行额;发行.[<下条]

e·mit [i'mit] ***vt*** ①散发,放射(光、热、气味、声音等):A volcano ~s smoke and ashes. 火山喷出烟和灰烬.②发表(意见等);表露(感情等):John emitted a few curses. 约翰咒骂了几句.③发行(纸币等).[<拉丁语 e-, out + mittere, send; >上二条]

e·mol·u·ment [i'mɔljumənt] ***n*** [常用复][正式用语]薪俸;酬金.[<拉丁语 e-, out + molere, grind]

e·mo·tion [i'məuʃən] ***n*** ①Ⓤ 激动;激情:with ~ 激动地. without ~ 无动于衷地. He described the accident in a voice shaking with ~. 他用因激动而震颤的声调描述了这个故事.②Ⓒ 感情;【心】情绪:ove, hate, joy, fear and grief are ~s. 爱、恨、欢乐、恐惧和忧虑都属于情绪. a man of strong(feeble)~s 情感强烈(淡薄)的人.[同 feeling, sentiment][<拉丁语 e-, out + movere, move; >下条]

e·mo·tion·al [i'məuʃənl] ***a*** ①感情(上)的;情绪(上)的.②易激动的;感情脆弱的:an ~ woman 一个多情善感的女子.[反 unemotional] ③激起感情的;激动人的:an ~ speech 打动人心的演说.[<上条]

em·pan·el [im'pænl] (empanel(l)ed; empanel(l)ing) ***vt*** ①[常与 for, as 连用]把(某人)列入陪审员名单.②选任(陪审员等):The judge said that they would have to ~ a new jury. 法官说他们一定得选任一个新的陪审团.

em·pa·thy ['empəθi] ***n*** Ⓤ[常与 with 连用]【心理】神入;[美学]移情作用:His acting of "Hamlet" showed great ~ with the character. 他扮演"哈姆雷特"这个角色达到了神似的程度.[<希腊语 empatheia, pas-

sion]

em·per·or ['empərə] *n* 皇帝.[<古法语<拉丁语 imperaror; >empress]

em·pha·sis ['emfəsis] (*pl* emphases ['emfəsi:z]) *n* [C] [U] ①强调,重点;重要性.②【语】强语气;强语势. ‖ *lay*(*place*, *put*) ~ *on*(*upon*)把重点放在,着重于:lay ~ on construction 着重建设. *with* ~ 加强语气地;强调地说.[<希腊语 en-,in + phainein,show; >下条]

em·pha·size ['emfəsaiz] *vt* ①强调,着重:He ~d the importance of careful driving.他强调小心驾驶的重要性.②加强…语气;重读.[<上条]

em·phat·ic [im'fætik] *a* 强调的;有力的;断然的;显著的:an ~ denial 断然否定.an ~ gesture 有力的手势.见 emphasis.[>下条]

em·phat·i·cal·ly [im'fætikəli] *ad* 强调地;断然.[<上条]

em·phy·se·ma [ˌemfi'si:mə] *n* 【医】气肿,肺气肿:pulmonary ~ 肺气肿.[<希腊语 emphusema]

em·pire ['empaiə] *n* [C]帝国:the British E~ 英帝国,见 imperial.

em·pir·ic [em'pirik] *n* ①经验主义者.②庸医.[<希腊语 en-,in + peiran,to try; >下二条]

em·pir·ic(al) [em'pirik(əl)] *a* ①【哲】经验(上)的:~ formula【化】实验式;经验(公)式.②庸医的.[<上条]

em·pir·i·cism [em'pirisizəm] *n* ①经验主义.【哲】经验论.②庸医的医法.[同上]

em·place·ment [im'pleismənt] *n* ①[C]【军】炮兵掩体;炮位,炮台.②放置,安置.[<place]

em·plane [im'plein] =[美] enplane ❶ *vi* 乘飞机.❷ *vt* 使乘飞机;把…装上飞机.[<plane]

em·ploy [im'plɔi] **I** *vt* ①雇用:They ~ five waiters.他们雇用了五个服务员.He is ~ed in a bank.他在银行做事.②利用;使用:~ men according to their abilities 量才录用.③花费(时间、精力等):How do you ~ your spare time? 你怎样使用你的业余时间? ‖ ~ *oneself*(*be* ~*ed*)*in* (writing)从事(写作).

II *n* [U][正式用语]使用;雇用:in the ~ of(a person);in(a person's) ~ 受雇于某人.be out of ~ 失业.[<拉丁语 implicare, enfold; >下四条, unemployed]

em·ploy·a·ble [im'plɔiəbl] *a* 可雇用的;合乎雇用资格的.[反 unemployable][<上条]

em·ploy·ee [ˌemplɔi'i:] *n* 受雇者,雇员;雇工:an office ~ 职员.[同上]

em·ploy·er [im'plɔiə] *n* ①雇用者;雇主.②使用者.~s and employees 雇主与雇员.[同前]

em·ploy·ment [im'plɔimənt] *n* [U]①使用:the flexible ~ of forces 兵力的灵活使用.②雇用:give ~ to a person,take a person into ~ 雇用某人.be in the ~ of a bank 被银行雇用.the men in my ~ 我雇用的人员.③就业;职业:find ~ 找到工作.get(lose) ~ 就(失)业.seek for ~ 找职业.throw a person out of ~ 解雇某人.④[定语] an ~ agency (bureau)(私立)职业介绍所.an ~ exchange(=a labour exchange)[英](劳工部等机构设立的)劳工介绍所. ‖ *be in*(*out of*)~ 就(失)业.见 job.[同前;>unemployment]

em·po·ri·um [em'pɔ:riəm] (*pl* emporiums, emporia [em'pɔ:riə])*n* [C]①商场;商业中心.②大百货商店.[<希腊语 en-,in + poros,journey]

em·power [im'pauə] *vt* ①[常用被动语态]授权,授予职权:The secretary was ~ed to sign certain contracts.秘书被授权签订某些契约.②使能够:Science ~s man to control natural forces more effectively.科学使人类能更有效地制服自然. ‖ ~ *sb to do sth* 授权某人做某事.[<power]

em·press ['empris] *n* 女皇;皇后.[<emperor]

emp·ti·ness ['em*p*tinis] *n* [U]空;空虚.[<下条]

emp·ty ['em*p*ti] **I** *a* ①空的;空白的:an ~ box 空匣.an ~ house 空屋;无家具设备的房子.[同 blank,vacant]②空虚的;空洞的:~ words 空话.an ~ promise 无诚意的诺言.③无用的;徒劳的;空闲的:a certain amount of ~ mileage 一段白走的路程.~ hours 空闲时间.④[与 of 连用]缺乏…的:a life ~ of comforts 毫无乐趣的生活.words ~ of meaning 毫无意义的话.an article ~ of matter 内容空洞的文章.⑤[口语]饥饿的:feel ~ 感到饿了.

II *n* [常用复]空物(空箱、空瓶、空车等):return empties 退回空瓶(空箱等).

III ❶ *vt* ①使成为空的:~ one's glass 干(一)杯;一饮而尽.②[与 into,onto 连用]倒;倒空,腾空:~ out all his pockets onto the table 把口袋的东西全倒在桌上.③[与 of 连用]使失去:~ a box of its contents 将盒子腾空.~ a phrase of all meaning 使一句话变得毫无意义.❷ *vi* ①变空;流空:The streets soon emptied(或 were soon emptied).街道很快变得空荡荡的.The water empties slowly.水好一会儿才能流空.②(江河等)流入:The river empties(itself) into the Yellow Sea.这条河注入黄海.[<古英语 æmetig,unoccupied;>上条;下二条]

emp·ty-hand·ed [ˌem*p*ti'hændid] *a* & *ad* 徒手的

(地),无所获的(地).[empty + hand]

emp·ty-head·ed [ˌemptiˈhedid] *a* 头脑空洞的;浮躁轻率的.[empty + head]

em·py·re·an [ˌempaiˈri(ː)ən] **I** *n* ①苍天;太空.②【宗】最高天;上帝和天使住处.

II *a* 苍天的;最高天的.[<拉丁语]

e·mu [ˈiːmjuː] *n* 【动】鸸鹋.

E.M.U.,EMU 缩 = electromagnetic unit(s)电磁单位.

em·u·late [ˈemjuleit] *vt* 竞赛:~ one another 竞赛;互相鼓励.[>下条][<拉丁语]

[辨异] compete 竞争.

em·u·la·tion [ˌemjuˈleiʃən] *n* U竞赛:socialist ~ 社会主义竞赛.an ~ drive 竞赛运动.[<上条]

em·u·lous [ˈemjuləs] *a* [常与 of 连用]①竞赛的;好胜的:~ of all rivals 爱与对手争高低.②仿效的;渴望的:~ of fame 好名.见上二条.

e·mul·si·fi·ca·tion [iˌmʌlsifiˈkeiʃən] *n* 【化】乳化(作用).[同下]

e·mul·si·fier [iˈmʌlsifaiə] *n* 【化】①乳化剂.②乳化器.[<下条]

e·mul·si·fy [iˈmʌlsifai] *vt* 使乳化.[>上二条]

e·mul·sion [iˈmʌlʃən] *n* C U①【化】乳胶,乳浊液:~ paint 乳漆.②【医】乳剂.③【摄】感光乳剂.[<拉丁语 e-,out + mulgere,to milk;>下条]

e·mul·sive [iˈmʌlsiv] *a* ①乳剂(胶)性的;生乳质的.②能乳化的.[<上条]

e·mul·soid [iˈmʌlsɔid] *n* 【化】乳胶体.

en[法ɑ] *prep* 在(= at,in);往(= to,into);像(= like).‖ ~ ***bloc*** [ɑːŋ ˈblɔk]全体;一起:resign ~ bloc 总辞职.~ ***clair*** [法ɑ kleːr](电信等)用普通明码.~ ***famille*** [ɑːŋfəˈmiːjə] 在家;随意地;像在家里.~ ***masse*** [ɑːŋ ˈmæs] 1)一起,全体.2)全部地,整个地:We viewed the exhibits ~ masse.我们看了全部展览品.~ ***route*** [ɑːnˈruːt] 在途中(的):We stopped at Wuhan ~ route from Beijing to Hongkong.我们从北京到香港的途中在武汉停留了一下.[法语]

en- *pref* ①[加在名词前构成动词]表示"放进","放在…上面":encage 把…关在笼子里.engulf 吞下.②[加在名词或形容词前构成动词]表示"使成":enrich 使…富裕.enslave 使…成奴隶.③[加在动词前构成动词]表示 in,into,upon 等意义:enfold 包进.[拼法] en 在 b,m,p 前拼成 em-,例如 embed 嵌入.

-en *suf* ①[附在形容词或名词后构成动词]表示"使…成为":moisten 弄湿.sharpen 削尖.lengthen 变长.strengthen 加强.②[附在物质名词后构成形容词]表示"由…制的(构成的…)":wooden 木的.golden 金色的.③[构成不规则动词的过去分词]:proven 证明.spoken 讲话.④[构成某些名词的复数]:oxen 公牛.⑤[加在名词后成为指小词]:kitten 小猫.chicken 小鸡.

en·a·ble [iˈneibl] *vt* ①使(人)能够:Endurance ~d him to win a victory.坚持到底使他取得胜利.I am now ~d to continue the work.我现在能够继续工作了.②使…可能:The dictionary will ~ better international understanding.这部字典将能促进国际间的更好了解.③授予…权力:The new law ~s a man to obtain money from the state if he has no work.新制定的法律使一个人在失业时有权向国家要求经济补贴.[<able]

en·act [iˈnækt] *vt* ①[常用被动语态]制定(法律):as by law ~ed 如法律所规定.②扮演.[<act;>下条]

en·act·ment [iˈnæktmənt] *n* ①U制定.②C法规;条例,法令.[<上条]

e·nam·el [iˈnæməl] **I** *n* U①搪瓷;珐琅;(陶器的)釉.②(牙齿)珐琅质.

II [enamel(l)ed;enamel(l)ing] *vt* 涂上珐琅;上釉:~ed ironware 搪瓷(铁)器皿.

e·nam·el·ware [iˈnæməlwɛə] *n* U[总称]搪瓷器皿.

en·am·o(u)r [iˈnæmə] *vt* [常用被动语态]使倾心,使迷恋.‖ ***be ~ed of(with)***倾心于;恋慕:be ~ed of a girl 倾心于一个姑娘.be ~ed of sports 热爱运动.be ~ed with scientific researches 醉心于科学研究.[<古法语 en-,in + amour,love]

enc(l). 缩 = enclosed 附上.

en·camp [inˈkæmp] *vt* & *vi* [常与 at,on,in 连用]设营;野营:The soldiers are ~ed on the hills.士兵们驻扎在山上.[<camp;>下条]

en·camp·ment [inˈkæpmənt] *n* ①U设营.②C野营;营地.[<上条]

en·cap·su·late [inˈkæpsəleit] *vt* ①用胶囊(物)包.②压缩;使缩小.

en·case [inˈkeis] *vt* [常用被动语态;与 in 连用]包装;包壳;打箱:a knight ~ed in armour 穿着盔甲的武士.[<case]

-ence = **-ance** *suf* [构成名词]表示"动作";"性质";"状态":absence 缺席.essence 本质.dependence 依赖.emergence 出现.reference 参考.

en·ceph·a·li·tis [enˌsefəˈlaitis] *n* U【医】脑炎.

en·chain [inˈtʃein] *vt* [常与 in,with,by 连用]①锁住;束缚.②抓住(思想、感情等);吸引住(注意力等).[<chain]

en·chant [inˈtʃɑːnt] *vt* ①用魔法迷惑:(the) ~ed land

仙境;魔境.②使(人)陶醉.‖ ***be ~ed with(by)*** 被…迷住,醉心于:He was ~ed with(by)music. 他被音乐陶醉了.[同 bewitch, charm, fascinate; 反 disenchant] 见 chant.[>下三条]

en·chant·er [in'tʃɑːntə] ***n*** 巫士;妖人.[<上条;>enchantress]

en·chant·ing [in'tʃɑːntiŋ] ***a*** 迷人的,使人神往的.[<enchant]

en·chant·ment [in'tʃɑːntmənt] ***n*** ①[U][C]迷惑;妖术;魅力:A wicked woman laid an ~ on the princess. 妖妇给公主施妖术. the ~ of moonlight 月光的魅力. ②[C]魅惑物.[同上]

en·chant·ress [in'tʃɑːntris] ***n*** 女巫;妖妇.[<enchanter]

en·ci·pher [in'saifə] ***vt*** 把(电文等)译成密码.

en·cir·cle [in'səːkl] ***vt*** [常用被动语态;与 by, with, in 连用]①环绕;包围,合围:a house ~d with(by)trees 一座树林环绕的房子. He ~d her in his arms. 他把她抱在怀里. ~d by enemy forces 被敌军包围.②绕……一周:~ the globe 绕地球一周.[<circle;>下条]

en·cir·cle·ment [in'səːklmənt] ***n*** 合围;【政】包围;孤立化:the capitalist ~ 资本主义的包围.[<上条]

en·clave ['enkleiv] ***n*** 在一国境内的外国领土,飞地.[<拉丁语 in-, in + clavis, key]

en·close [in'kləuz] ***vt*** [常用被动语态;与 by, with, in 连用]①围起;圈起:~ a garden with a wall 用墙围住花园.②封进;封入:~ a letter in an envelope 将信放入信封. ~ a check herewith(随信)附上支票一张. E~d please find a P. O. for 5 pounds.(随信)附上五镑汇票一张,请查收. the ~d 函内附件.[<close, v;>下条]

en·clo·sure [in'kləuʒə] ***n*** ①[U]围绕.②[C]围场;围栏.③[C]附件.[<上条]

en·code [in'kəud] ***vt*** 把(电文)译成电码(密码).

en·co·mi·um [en'kəumjəm] (*pl* encomiums *or* encomia [en'kəumjə]) ***n*** [常用复]颂词;称赞;赞美.[<希腊语 en-, in + kōmos, a revel]

en·com·pass [in'kʌmpəs] ***vt*** ①[常用被动语态;与 with 连用]围绕;包围;环绕:be ~ed with perils 被危险包围着.②包含;包括.③完成:He ~ed by a trick the ruin of all the enemy troops. 他施计使敌人全军覆灭.[<compass]

en·core [ɔŋ'kɔː] **I** ***int*** 再来一个!

II ***n*** [C]①重演的要求:The violinist got an ~. 这位小提琴家被要求重演一次.②重演;重唱;重奏:The singer gave three ~s. 这位歌唱家重唱了三次.

III ***vt*** 要求…再来一个:The audience ~d the pianist. 观众要求那位钢琴家再演奏一次.[法语, again]

en·coun·ter [in'kauntə] **I** ❶ ***vt*** ①遭遇;遇到:~ dangers(a storm)遭遇危险(风暴). ~ difficulties(the enemy)遭遇困难(敌人).②意外遇见(朋友等):He ~ed a friend on the road. 他在路上碰见一位朋友. ❷ ***vi*** 偶然相遇(遭遇).

II ***n*** [C][与 with 连用]①偶然相遇.②遭遇;遭遇战:an ~ action 遭遇战.[<拉丁语 in-, in + contra, against;>reencounter]

en·cour·age [in'kʌridʒ] ***vt*** ①鼓劲,鼓舞;奖励:feel(be)~d at(by)the progress one has made 由于(自己)取得进步受到鼓舞.②助长:Don't ~ a man in his idle ways. 不要助长一个人的懒惰习气.‖ ***~ sb in sth(to do sth)*** 鼓励某人做某事:~ sb to work harder 鼓励某人更加努力工作. ~ a boy in his studies 鼓励孩子努力学习.[<courage;>下二条]

en·cour·age·ment [in'kʌridʒmənt] ***n*** ①[U]鼓励;鼓舞;奖励:grants for the ~ of scientific research 科学研究补助金.②[C](一种)鼓舞;(一种)奖励;奖励物:Praise acts as an ~ to the young. 表扬对于青年可起鼓励作用.[<上条]

en·cour·ag·ing [in'kʌridʒiŋ] ***a*** 振奋人心的;令人欢欣鼓舞的.[同上]

en·croach [in'krəutʃ] ***vi*** [与 on, upon 连用]①侵占(领土,权利,所有物等):~ upon one's right(time, land)侵占某人的权利(时间,土地).②(海水、河水等)侵蚀(陆地):The sea is ~ing(up)on the land. 海水正侵蚀着大陆.[<古法语 en-, in + croc, a hook;>下条]

en·croach·ment [in'krəutʃmənt] ***n*** [U][C]侵犯;侵占;侵蚀;侵占物,蚕食地:armed ~ 武装侵犯. ~s made by the sea upon the land 海水对大陆的侵蚀.[<上条]

en·crust [in'krʌst] ❶ ***vt*** [常用被动语态;与 with 连用]包外壳于;(用银、宝石等)镶饰:a gold crown ~ed with jewels 镶饰着珠宝的金冠. ❷ ***vi*** 长壳(或皮).[<crust]

en·cum·ber [in'kʌmbə] ***vt*** [常用被动语态;与 with 连用]①阻碍;妨害.②塞满:a room ~ed with old furniture 一间摆满了旧家具的房间.③拖累:be ~ed with debts 为债务所拖累.[反 disencumber][<cumber;>下条]

en·cum·brance [in'kʌmbrəns] ***n*** [C]①妨害;阻碍.②拖累,累赘:He is an ~ to me. 他是我的累赘. be without ~ 无家室之累.[<上条]

-ency ***suf*** = -ence [构成名词]表示"动作";"性质";"状

态":currency 流通. fluency 流利. tendency 倾向.

en·cyc·li·c(al) [in'siklik(əl)] ***a & n*** (罗马教皇对教会的)通谕,通告. ‖ ~ ***letter***(罗马教皇对天主教会的)通谕信. [<希腊语 en-, in + kuklos, circle]

en·cy·clo·p(a)e·dia [enˌsaikləu'piːdjə] ***n*** C 百科全书: A dictionary explains words and an ~ explains facts. 字典解释词而百科全书解释事实. [< cyclop(a)edia; >下条]

en·cy·clo·p(a)e·dic [enˌsaikləu'piːdik] ***a*** 百科全书(性)的;知识广博的;博学的. [<上条]

end [end] **I** ***n*** C ①端,末端;尽头;梢,尖: the ~ of a stick 手杖的末端. the house at the ~ of the street 街那一头的房子. the ~ carriage(火车上的)末节车厢. the east(west) ~ of a town 城市的东(西)部地区. the ~s of the earth 天涯海角. ②[常用复]残片;残余: candle ~s 蜡烛头. cigarette ~s 烟头. ③终,结尾: at the ~ of the year 年终. the ~ of a story 故事的末尾. ④死,末日: He's nearing his ~. 他快咽气了. ⑤目的,目标: a means to an ~ 达到目的的手段. means and ~s 手段与目的. ‖ ***at a loose*** ~ 闲着无事. ***at loose ~s*** 1)不知做什么好,无所适从. 2)处于杂乱状态. ***at one's wit's*** ~ 智穷计尽;不知所措. ***be at an*** ~ 结束,穷尽: The war was at an ~. 战争结束了. (***be***) ***at the*** ~(***of***)到…的尽头,达…的限度: She was at the ~ of her patience. 她已到了不能再忍耐的地步. ***begin***(***start***) ***at the wrong*** ~ 开始就错. ***bring sth to an*** ~ 使某事结束. ***carry sth through to the*** ~ 把某事进行到底. ***come***(***draw***) ***to an*** ~ 结束,告终: The meeting came to an ~ at last. 会总算开完了. The year was drawing to an ~. 这一年即将结束. ***come to an untimely*** ~ 过早死亡,夭折. ***come to a bad*** ~ 落个不好的下场. ~ ***on*** 一端向前地;两端相碰(撞): The two ships collided ~ on. 两条船两端相撞. ~ ***to*** ~ 首尾衔接: Arrange the tables ~ to ~. 把桌子头对头排起来. ***for***(***to***) ***this*** ~ 为此目的. ***gain***(***achieve, win***) ***one's*** ~(***s***) 达到某人的目的. ***get***(***have hold of***) ***the wrong*** ~ ***of the stick*** 完全误解. ***go***(***in***)***off the deep*** ~ 1)(游泳时)投入深水;贸然行事. 2)冲动. ***have sth at one's finger*** ~***s***(***finger's*** ~***s***)熟练掌握某事. ***in the*** ~ 最后,终于: In the ~ we won the battle. 最后我们打了胜仗. ***keep one's*** ~ ***up*** [英]碰到困难不气馁. ***make an*** ~ ***of sth*** 使…结束: et us make an ~ of this foolish quarrel! 让我们结束这场荒谬的争吵吧! ***make***(***both***) ~ ***sb meet***(收支)量入为出. ***no*** ~ ***of*** [口语]无数,很多: We met no ~ of interesting people. 我们遇到许许多多有意思的人. ***on*** ~ 1)竖立: Place the barrel(box) on ~. 这个桶(箱子)竖着放. The ghost story set their hair on ~. 这个鬼故事吓得他们毛发悚然. 2)不停地: work eight hours on ~ 不停地工作八小时. ***put an*** ~ ***to sth*** 结束,中止;废除: We must put an ~ to these abuses. 我们应该结束这些弊病(陋习). ***The*** ~ ***justifies the means.*** [谚语]只要目的正当,可以不择手段. ***to no*** ~ 徒然,妄然. ***to the*** ~ ***that*** … 为…目的,以便: criticize sb's mistakes to the ~ that they may not be repeated 批评某人的错误以免重犯. ***without*** ~ 永远地;没有完的.

II ❶ ***vt*** ①结束,终止: He ~ed his task with success. 他胜利地完成了任务. ②以…收尾: A band ~s the parade. 游行队伍的末尾是乐队. ❷ ***vi*** ①结束,终止: The road ~s here. 道路到此终止. ②死. ‖ ~ ***in sth*** 以…告终: ~ in bubbles 终成泡影. ~ ***off*** [与 by, with 连用]结束: He ~ed off his speech with some amusing stories. 他说了些有趣的故事结束了他的讲话. ~(***sth***) ***up*** 1)竖着,直立着. 2)结束,告终: start with the aim of doing harm to others only to ~ up by ruining oneself 以损人开始以害己告终. [反 begin] [> bag-end; week-end; ending; endless; endways, endwise]

en·dan·ger [in'deindʒə] ***vt*** 危害,危及: ~ one's life 危及性命. You will ~ your health if you work so hard. 工作过劳有损你的健康. [< danger]

en·dear [in'diə] ***vt*** 使受喜爱;使受钟爱. an ~ing smile 可爱的微笑. ‖ ~ ***sb***(***oneself***) ***to*** 使受喜爱: ~ oneself to one's friends 受朋友们的喜爱. [< dear; >下条]

en·dear·ment [in'diəmənt] ***n*** ①U 亲爱: a term of ~ 亲爱字眼. ②C 亲爱行为;亲爱表示. [<上条]

en·deav·o(u)r [in'devə] **I** ***n*** C 努力,尽力. [同 effort, exertion]

II ***vi*** 努力;尽力: ~ after success 争取成功. He ~ed to climb the mountain. 他尽力爬这座山. ‖ ***do one's*** ~(***s***)尽力;竭力. ***make every*** ~ 尽一切努力: Please make every ~ to be early. 请尽量早来. [<en- + 古法语, devoir, duty]

en·dem·ic [en'demik] **I** ***a*** ①某地(或某种人)特有的. ②(疾病等)地方性的.

II ***n*** 地方流行病. [<希腊语 en-, in + dēmos, the people]

end·ing ['endiŋ] ***n*** C ①结束;结局: Children like stories with a happy ~. 孩子们喜爱大团圆的故事. The novel has a tragic ~. 这部小说结局悲惨. ②最后;末

期.③【语】词尾.[<end]

en·dive ['endiv] *n* C【植】①[美]苣荬菜.②[英]菊苣,茅菜.[法语]

end·less ['endlis] *a* ①无尽的,无穷的,无限的;不断的.[同 boundless, limitless, interminable; unending, unceasing.]②环状的;循环的:an ~ chain 循环链.[<end]

en·do·crine ['endəukrain] **I** *n* U【医】内分泌(腺);激素.

II *a* 内分泌(腺)的;激素的: ~ gland 内分泌腺。[<希腊语 endon-, within + krinein, to separate; >下条]

en·do·cri·nol·o·gy [ˌendəukri'nɔlədʒi] *n* U内分泌学.[<上条]

en·dorse [in'dɔːs] *vt* ①【商】背签,背书.②赞成;认可;担保:I fully ~ your opinion on this subject. 我完全赞成你对这个问题的意见. ~ what sb says or does 支持某人的言论或行动.③签(注);批注(公文等):have one's licence ~d [英](驾驶员等)执照被注上违章记录.[<拉丁语 in-, on + dorsum, the back; >下条]

en·dorse·ment [in'dɔːsmənt] *n* C U①背书.②赞成;认可;担保.③签注.[<上条]

en·do·scope ['endəskəup] *n*【医】内窥镜.

en·do·sperm ['endəuspəːm] *n*【植】胚乳.[<sperm]

en·do·ther·mic [ˌendəu'θəːmik] *a*【化】吸热的.

en·dow [in'dau] *vt* [与 with 连用]①资助:~ a college 捐基金给一个学院.②[常用被动语态]赋予;授予(特权等). ‖ ***be ~ed with*** 赋予:be ~ed with great talents 赋有天才.[<古法语 endouer; >下条]

en·dow·ment [in'daumənt] *n* ①U捐赠,捐款:He spent his money on the ~ of schools. 他把钱财用于捐款助学.②C[常用复]基金:This hospital has many ~s. 这所医院有许多基金.③C[常用复]天才;天资:natural ~s 天分,天资. a man of great ~s 很有才能的人.[<上条]

end·pa·per ['endpeipə] *n* 衬页(古籍卷首和卷尾的空白页).

end product [end'prɔdəkt] *n* 最终产物;最终结果.

end table [end'teibl] *n* (放在沙发旁的)茶几.

en·due [in'dju] *vt* [常用被动语态,与 with 连用]①赋予;授予:be ~d with special talents 具有特殊的才能.②穿上.[<古法语 enduire]

en·dur·a·ble [in'djuərəbl] *a* 可忍受的;能持久的.[同 bearable][同下;>反 unendurable]

en·dur·ance [in'djuərəns] *n* U①忍耐;忍耐力;耐劳:He came to the end of his ~. 他再也不能忍受了.②持久(力);耐久(性):cold ~ 耐寒性. an ~ test 耐久试验;耐力测验. ‖ ***beyond*** (***past***)~ 无法忍受.[<下条]

en·dure [in'djuə] ● *vt* ①忍受(痛苦,困难等):~ toothache 忍受牙痛.②[常与 cannot 等否定语连用]容忍:I can't ~ him. 我不能容忍他. She can't ~ seeing (to see) animals cruelly treated. 她不能容忍看到动物遭到残暴的对待. ● *vi* ①忍耐:If help does not come, we must ~ to the end. 如果得不到援助的话,我们只得忍耐到底.②持久,持续:The fame of our people's heroes will ~ forever. 我们人民英雄的声誉将永垂不朽.[<拉丁语 in-, in + durus, hard; >上二条;下条]

en·dur·ing [in'djuəriŋ] *a* 持久的;不朽的:an ~ peace 持久的和平.[同 lasting, permanent][<上条]

end·ways ['endweiz], **end·wise** ['endwaiz] *ad* ①末端向前地;末端朝上地;倒头地:The box is quite narrow when you look at it ~. 从头上看过去,这箱子是很窄的.②两端相接地:Put the tables together ~s. 把桌子头对头接起来.[<end]

ENE 缩 = east-northeast 东北东(正东以北 23°30′).

en·e·ma ['enimə] *n*【医】灌肠剂;灌肠法;灌肠器.[<希腊语 en-, in + hienai, send]

en·e·my ['enimi] *n* ①C敌人,仇敌;仇人;反对者:the public ~ 公敌. an ~ from within 内部的敌人. draw a clear line between ourselves and the ~ 划清敌我界限. A successful man often has many enemies. 成功者常树敌. Don't make an ~ of him. 不要使他与你为敌.[同 adversary, antagonist, opponent, foe]②[the ~][集体名词,用作单或复]敌兵,敌军:The ~ was (were) put to rout. 敌军被打得一败涂地. The ~ were forced to retreat. 敌军被迫撤退.③敌国;敌舰;敌机.④有害物;危害物:Laziness is his chief ~. 懒惰是他的大敌. Care is an ~ to life. 忧虑足以伤身. be one's own ~ 自己害自己.⑤[定语]敌人的;敌方的:an ~ plane(ship)敌机(舰). an ~ agent 敌特. 见 hostile.[<拉丁语 in-, not + amicus, friend]

en·er·get·ic [ˌenə'dʒetik] *a* 有力的;精力旺盛的;精神饱满的:an ~ tennis player 一个精力充沛的网球运动员.[<energy; >下二条]

en·er·get·i·cal·ly [ˌenə'dʒetikəli] *ad* 有力地;精力旺盛地;精神饱满地.[<上条]

en·er·get·ics [ˌenə'dʒetiks] *n* U动能学;力能学.[同上]

en·er·gize ['enədʒaiz] ● *vt* ①给以能量;使有活力.②

加强：~ the administration 加强管理. ③给与…电压. ❷ *vi* 发挥精力；奋力而为. [<下条]

en·er·gy ['enədʒi] *n* ①[U]精力；活力；劲，劲头：He had so much ~ that he did the work of three men. 他精力充沛，一个人干了三个人的活. He's full of ~. 他精力旺盛. ②[常用复]活动力；能力：apply (devote) all one's energies to a task 致力于工作. concentrate one's ~ on a job 倾力工作. ③[U]【理】能，能量：potential ~ 势能；潜力. conservation of ~ 能量守恒，能量不灭. atomic (electrical, solar) ~ 原子(电，太阳)能. ~ sources 能源. an ~ crisis 能源危机. [<希腊语 en-, in + ergon, work; >energetic; 上条]

en·er·vate ['enəveit] *vt* 使衰弱；削弱(非物质的东西)：an ~d style 软弱无力的文体. [<拉丁语 e-, out + nervus, sinew]

en·fee·ble [in'fi:bl] *vt* [常用被动语态]使(人)衰弱；削弱：He was ~d by his long illness. 他因长期患病身体虚弱. [<feeble]

en·fold [in'fəuld] *vt* ①[常用被动语态；与 in, with 连用]包，包进：The old lady was ~ed in a heavy wool(l)en garment. 老妇人裹着厚厚的呢制外套. ②拥抱；She ~ed the child lovingly in her arms. 她疼爱地搂着这个小孩. [<fold]

en·force [in'fɔ:s] *vt* ①实施；执行：~ a law (a rule) 实现法律(规则). ②[常与 on, upon 连用]强迫；强求(付款，服从等)；强制：~ obedience to an order 强迫服从命令。~ obedience upon a person 强迫某人服从. ③加强；坚持(主张，要求等)：~ an argument by analogies 用种种比方加强论点. ~ a demand 坚持要求. [<force; >下二条; reinforce]

en·force·a·ble [in'fɔ:səbl] *a* 可实施的. [<上条]

en·force·ment [in'fɔ:smənt] *n* [U]实施，执行；厉行；强迫：an ~ agency (officer) 执法机构(官员). the strict ~ of a new law 新法律的严格执行. [同上]

en·fran·chise [in'fræntʃaiz] *vt* ①[常用被动语态]授予公民权；给予选举权：In Great Britain women were ~d in 1918. 英国妇女在一九一八年获得选举权. ②释放(奴隶等). [<franchise; >下条]

en·fran·chise·ment [in'fræntʃaizmənt] *n* [U]①授予公民权；给以选举权. ②(奴隶等)释放. [<上条]

Eng. [缩] = ①England 英国，英格兰. ②English 英语，英国人的，英语的.

eng. [缩] = ①engine 发动机. ②engineer 工程师. ③engineering 工程. ④engraved 雕刻.

en·gage [in'geidʒ] ❶ *vt* ①雇佣；聘请：~ a nurse 雇个保姆. ~ a man as a teacher 请人当教师. [同 hire] ②预定(房间，座位等)：~ a hotel room 预定旅馆房间. [同 reserve] ③答应；担保；保证：I will ~ (myself) to manage the business if you will ~ (yourself) to provide the capital. 只要你愿提供资本，我就答应照管业务. Can you ~ that all his statements are trustworthy? 你能担保他的话都可靠吗? ④[常用被动语态]约定；约束；订婚：I am ~d for tomorrow. 我明天有事. Tom and Anne are ~d. Tom is ~d to Anne. 汤姆与安订婚了. ⑤[常用被动语态]忙于；(时间，场所等)被预定：~ oneself in some work 忙于某事. be ~d in writing a novel 忙于写小说. He is at present ~d upon a task. 他现在从事一项任务. ⑥[常用被动语态]吸引(注意等)：Her attention was ~d by the display of new sweaters in the shop window. 商店橱窗陈列的新毛衣吸引了她的注意力. ⑦使…交战：They ~d the enemy (in battle). 他们(在战斗中)与敌人交战. ⑧[常与 with 连用]【机】接合；啮合：E~ the first clutch. 接合第一个离合器. ❷ *vi* ①从事于；参加：~ in teaching 从事教学工作. ~ in a game of tennis 参加网球比赛. ②应允；保证：That's all I can ~ for. 我能担保的仅此而已. ③受雇；上班. ④开战，交战. ⑤【机】接合：The teeth of one wheel ~ with those of the other. 两个轮的轮齿相接合. [<古法语 engagier] [>下三条; disengage, pre-engage]

en·gaged [in'geidʒd] *a* ①有约的；订了婚的：an ~ couple 未婚夫妻. ②[与 in, on, upon 连用]忙；从事于：~ in writing the history of Rome 正忙着写罗马史. ③(电话，厕所等)在使用中：The toilet is ~. 厕所有人. The line (number) (is) ~. [英] (= [美] Line's busy.) 电话占线. ④交战中. ⑤【机】啮合的. [<上条]

en·gage·ment [in'geidʒmənt] *n* ①[C]约束；保证；约定，约会：enter into (make) an ~ with sb 同某人订约. fulfil (break) one's ~ 践(破)约. I have an ~ for tomorrow. 我明天有个约会. ②[C]订婚，婚约：He broke off his ~ to her. 他同她解除了婚约. an ~ ring 订婚戒指. ③[C]交战：a naval ~ 海战. bring about an ~ 激起一场战斗. ④【机】接合. [同上]

en·gag·ing [in'geidʒiŋ] *a* 动人的；可爱的：an ~ manner (smile) 吸引人的风度(迷人的微笑). [同前]

en·gen·der [in'dʒendə] *vt* 产生；引起；造成(某种状态)：Flies carry dirt and dirt ~s disease. 苍蝇携带污物，而污物导致疾病. 见 generate. [<拉丁语 in-, in + generate, generate]

en·gine ['endʒin] *n* [C]①引擎，发动机：a gasoline ~ 汽油发动机. ②火车头，机车. ③器械；机械：a dental

～牙科器械. ④[定语]an ～ house 机车库;消防车库. an ～ room(船舶等)轮机室. [<拉丁语 in-, in + gignere, produce; > fire-engine, gas-engine, steamengine, gin²;下三条]

en·gine-driver [ˈendʒinˌdraivə] *n* [英]火车司机(= [美]locomotive engineer)

en·gi·neer [ˌendʒiˈniə] **I** *n* ①工程师:a civil ～ 土木工程师. a chief ～ 总工程师. ②(轮船等的)轮机手;[美]火车司机(locomotive ～). ③(the E～s)【军】工兵. ④[英]机器工.

II *vt* ①[常用被动语态]设计;监督;监工:～ a canal 设计一条运河. The mountain road is well ～ed. 山区公路设计得很好. ②指导;操纵;管理:～ a campaign 指导运动. ③策划:～ a plot 策划阴谋. [<engine; >下条]

en·gi·neer·ing [ˌendʒiˈniəriŋ] *n* [U]工程;工程学:civil (electrical, mechanical, mining) ～ 土木(电机,机械,采矿)工程. [<上条]

Eng·land [ˈiŋglənd] *n* ①英格兰(英国的主要部分). ②英国. [首都 London 伦敦][>下条]

[辨异]①England 广义指"英国",狭义指"英格兰". ②Great Britain 大不列颠包括英格兰、威尔士和苏格兰. ③ The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland(大不列颠和北爱尔兰联合王国)是英国的正式称呼,简称 The United Kingdom,略作 U.K.,由英格兰、威尔士、苏格兰和北爱尔兰组成. The British Isles 通译"英伦诸岛",是个地理名称,除这些地区外,还包括附属的岛屿. 至于 the Republic of Ireland(爱尔兰共和国)行政上是独立的. ④The British Commonwealth of Nations 即英联邦,是 the British Empire(英帝国)的正式称呼.

Eng·land·er [ˈiŋgləndə] *n* 英格兰人;英国人. [<上条]

Eng·lish [ˈiŋgliʃ] **I** *a* ①英国的;英格兰的:the ～ Channel 英吉利海峡. the ～ language 英国语言;英语. ～ literature 英国文学. ②英国人的. ③英语的.

II *n* ①[U]英语:current ～, spoken ～ 英语口语. standard ～ 标准英语. American ～ 美国英语. the King's(Queen's)～ 纯正英语. Old ～ 古英语(公元五世纪到约 1150 年). Middle ～ 中世纪英语(约 1150 年到 1500 年间). Modern ～ 近代英语(1500 年以来的英语). It's not ～ to say so. 这样讲不符合英语习惯. ‖ ***in plain*** ～ 用浅显的英语;明白点说. ②(the ～)[集体名词]英国国民;英国人. [<Angles + ish; >下二条; un-English]

[辨异]the English = the people of England [用作复] 英国国民;英国人. an Englishman 一个英国人.

Eng·lish·man [ˈiŋgliʃmən] (*pl* Englishmen [ˈiŋgliʃmən]) *n* 英国人;英国男人. [<上条]

Eng·lish·wo·man [ˈiŋgliʃˌwumən] (*pl* Englishwomen [ˈiŋgliʃˌwimin]) *n* 英国女人. [同上]

en·graft [inˈgrɑːft] *vt* ①[与 into, on, onto, upon 连用]嫁接(树木等):～ a new rose onto a wild rose 把一株新玫瑰嫁接到野玫瑰上去. ②[比喻][与 in 连用]灌输(思想等). [<graft]

en·grave [inˈgreiv] *vt* ①[与 on, upon; with 连用]雕刻;雕上:～ a name on a stone = ～ a stone with a name 将名字刻在石头上. ②[与 on, upon 连用]铭记:It is ～d on my memory. 这深深地印在我的脑海中. ③镌版. [<grave²; >下二条]

en·grav·er [inˈgreivə] *n* 雕刻师;雕刻工. [<上条]

en·grav·ing [inˈgreiviŋ] *n* ①[U]雕刻;雕刻术. ②[C]雕版;图版;版画. [同上; >photogravіng]

en·gross [inˈgrəus] *vt* ①[常用被动式]占用(时间);吸引(注意等);使全神贯注:be ～ed in 热中于;埋头于;全神贯注于. an ～ing story 引人入胜的故事. ②用大字体书写(公文等). ③囤积(商品);垄断(市场);独占. [<gross]

en·gulf [inˈgʌlf] *vt* ①吞没:The stormy sea ～ed the small boat. 狂暴的大海吞没了小船. [<gulf]

en·hance [inˈhɑːns] *vt* 提高(价值,魅力等);增加;增进:～ one's reputation 抬高声价. ～ one's political consciousness 提高政治觉悟. [<拉丁语 in-, in + altus, high]

e·nig·ma [iˈnigmə] *n* [C]①谜. [同 puzzle, riddle]②不可思议的事(人). [<希腊语; >下条]

e·nig·mat·ic(al) [ˌenigˈmætik(əl)] *a* ①谜一般的;不可思议的. ②(指人)莫测高深的;莫名其妙的. [<上条]

en·join [inˈdʒɔin] *vt* ①[与 on 连用]命令,嘱咐:～ diligence on pupils = ～ pupils to be diligent 教学生们用功. ～ that something(should)be done 责成做好某事. ②[与 from 连用][美]禁止:～ sb from doing sth 禁止某人做某事. [<join]

en·joy [inˈdʒɔi] *vt* ①欣赏;喜欢;享…之乐:～ music 欣赏音乐. ～ life 享人生之乐. ～ one's dinner 吃得痛快. ～ reading 喜欢读书. ②享受;享有(利益,特权等):～ good health 享受着健康. He ～s the confidence of his friends. 他受朋友们的信任. ～ a good income 收人十分可观. ‖ ～ ***oneself*** 过得快乐. [<joy; >下二条]

[辨异] enjoy 后用动名词的形式,而不用不定式:～

meeting him 见到他很高兴.

en·joy·a·ble [in'dʒɔiəbl] *a* 愉快的;快乐的;有趣的:It was a very ~ concert.这是一次十分愉快的音乐会.We had an ~ time.我们过得很愉快.[<上条]

en·joy·ment [in'dʒɔimənt] *n* ①Ⓤ享乐;欢乐,愉快:He found much ~ in his work.他发现工作中有很大的乐趣.take ~ in collecting stamps 以集邮为乐.[同 pleasure,delight,joy]②Ⓤ享有;享受:be in the ~ of good health 享受到健康的乐趣.③Ⓒ乐趣;乐事:Music is a good ~ to her.音乐给她很大的乐趣.[同上]

en·kin·dle [in'kindl] *vt* ①燃起.②激起(热情等);挑起(战争等).[<kindle]

en·large [in'lɑːdʒ] ❶ *vt* ①扩大;扩展:~ one's view by reading 以读书来增长见识.The dictionary has been ~d to 1,500 pages.这本辞典的篇幅已增加到一千五百页.②【摄】放大:an ~d photograph 放大照片.❷ *vi* ①扩大.②[与 on,upon 连用]详述:I need not ~ upon this matter.我不必详细论说这件事.[<large;>下条]

en·large·ment [in'lɑːdʒmənt] *n* ①Ⓤ扩大;扩展.②Ⓒ增补;(楼房的)扩建部分.③【摄】放大;放大的照片.④【医】增大;肥大;肿大.[<上条]

en·light·en [in'laitn] *vt* [常与 on 连用]启发;启蒙;教导:Can you ~ me on this subject? 对这个问题你能启发我吗?[<lighten;>下二条]

en·light·ened [in'laitənd] *a* 开明的;进步的;有知识的:an ~ age 文明时代.hold ~ opinions 持有开明的看法.[<上条]

en·light·en·ment [in'laitənmənt] *n* Ⓤ启发;启蒙:living in an age of ~ 生活在文明时代.I gained a great deal of ~ from him.我从他那里得到许多启发.‖ ***the E***~(尤指十八世纪欧洲的)启蒙运动.[同上]

en·list [in'list] ❶ *vt* ①征募;招(兵):~ men for the navy 招募海军.an ~ed man [美]士兵.②[常与 in,for 连用]谋取赞助(支持);罗致:Can I ~ your help in collecting money for the people made homeless by the flood? 您能否为那些无家可归的水灾受难者捐些钱? ❷ *vi* ①[有时与 in 连用]入伍,应募:~ as a volunteer 当志愿兵.~ in the army 从军.~ for military service 服兵役.②赞成;支持;拥护:~ under the banner of revolution 加入革命队伍.[<list;>下条]

en·list·ment [in'lis(t)mənt] *n* ⓊⒸ征募;应募,入伍.[<上条]

en·liv·en [in'laivn] *vt* 使快活;使有生气:The journey was ~ed with songs.歌唱使旅行增添生气.[<live,a]

en·mesh [in'meʃ] *vt* [常用被动语态,常与 in 连用]①网捕;使陷入网中.②绊缠住.[<mesh]

en·mi·ty ['enmiti] *n* ⓊⒸ敌意;仇恨;不和:He felt great ~ towards his brother.他恨他的兄弟入骨.have no ~ against a person 对某人无敌意.be at ~ with one's neighbours 跟邻居不和.[同 hostility]见 enemy.

en·no·ble [i'nəubl] *vt* ①封…为贵族.②使高尚;使尊贵.[<noble]

en·nui [ɑːn'wiː] *n* Ⓤ厌倦;无聊.[同 boredom,weariness][法语]

e·nor·mi·ty [i'nɔːmiti] *n* ①Ⓤ穷凶极恶.②Ⓒ[常用复]大罪.③Ⓤ巨大;庞大.[<拉丁语 e-,out+norma,rule;<下条]

e·nor·mous [i'nɔːməs] *a* 庞大的,巨大的:an ~ sum of money 一笔巨款.a man of ~ strength 大力士.[同 huge,tremendous][<norm;>上条;下条]

e·nor·mous·ly [i'nɔːməsli] *ad* 非常,大大地:The town has changed ~ during recent years.最近几年来,这座市镇变化非常大.That boy eats ~.那个孩子食量好大![<上条]

e·nough [i'nʌf] **I** *a* [有时与 for 连用;可用于所修饰的名词前或该名词后]充足的;足够的:~ apples=apples ~ 足够的苹果.There is ~ food(=food ~)for everybody.食品够大家吃的.

II *n* Ⓤ充足,足够:I've had ~,thank you.我吃饱了,谢谢你.Will £5 be ~ for you to cover the journey? 五英镑够你这段旅程用吗? Have you had ~ of the TV programme yet? 你看够了电视节目没有? I have had quite ~ of him.我已经受够他了.I had ~ to do to catch the train.我好容易才赶上火车.

III *ad* [用在形容词、副词、分词等之后]够:It is light ~ for reading.天够亮了可以看得见书.We didn't run fast ~.他跑得不够快.The meat is not cooked ~.肉燉得不够.‖ ***more than*** ~ 太多.***oddly (curiously, strangely etc)*** ~ [用作插入语]够奇怪地.***sure*** ~ [用作插入语]确实,果真.***well*** ~ 1)相当好;还不错:She sings well ~.她唱得相当好.2)足够地:I don't know him well ~ to ask him for help.我跟他还不够熟,不便请他帮助.

[辨异]enough 作形容词用时,与 sufficient 同义,有时可通用.但 enough 更常用,它可以放在所修饰的名词前或后,主要表示数量、分量;而 sufficient 多用作书面语,放在所修饰的名词前,着重表示程度.如 sufficient reason 充足的论据(此时不可用 enough).

enough 作副词用时与 sufficiently 同义.

en·quire [in'kwaiə] *v* = inquire.

en·quir·y [in'kwaiəri] *n* = inquiry.

en·rage [in'reidʒ] *vt* [常用被动语态;与 at, by 等连用]激怒:be ~d at an insult 对侮辱极为愤怒. be ~d with sb 对某人生气.[<rage]

en·rap·ture [in'ræptʃə] *vt* 使狂喜:be ~d at(by)对…感到狂喜.[<rapture]

en·rich [in'ritʃ] *vt* ①[与 by 连用]使富裕:~ a country by industry 发展工业使国家致富. ②[与 by, with 连用]使丰富:~ one's experience with travels 以旅行来丰富经验. ③使(土壤)肥沃. ④浓缩;加料,加浓:~ food with butter 在食物中加奶油.[<rich;>下二条]

en·riched [in'ritʃt] *a* 浓化的,加浓的;浓缩的;加料的:~ flour 加料面粉. ~ bread 营养面包. ~ uranium【原】浓缩铀.[<上条]

en·rich·ment [in'ritʃmənt] *n* [U][C]①致富;丰富;增添装饰. ②浓缩,加浓.[同上]

en·rol(l) [in'rəul] ❶ *vt* ①[与 in 连用]编入;登记;招收:~ the new students 给新生注册. ②[与 as, in 连用]使入会;使入学;使入伍:~ oneself in the army 参军,入伍. ~ sb as a member of a club 吸收某人为俱乐部成员. ❷ *vi* 入会;入伍;注册;登记.[<roll;>下条]

en·rol(l)·ment [in'rəulmənt] *n* ①[U]登记;注册;入伍;入会;入学. ②[C]注册人数;入学人数:The school has an ~ of 400 students. 这所学校的入学人数为四百名.[<上条]

en·sconce [in'skɔns] *vt* ①隐藏. ②安置;使安坐. ‖ ~ ***oneself in*** 安坐在…. ~ oneself in an armchair 安坐在单人沙发里.[<sconce]

en·sem·ble [ɑːn'sɑːmbl] *n* [C]①整体;总效果. ②全体演出;【乐】合奏. ③文工团,剧团:an ~ art 艺术团.[法语]

en·shrine [in'ʃrain] *vt* [常与 in 连用]①置于龛内. ②铭记:memories ~d in one's heart 铭刻在心里的回忆.[<shrine]

en·shroud [in'ʃraud] *vt* 掩盖,遮蔽,隐蔽:be ~ed in mist 隐蔽在烟雾迷漫之中.[<shroud]

en·sign ['ensain] *n* ①旗;国旗;军旗;船旗,舰旗.[同 flag]②(特指表示官职的)徽章;标志. ③['ensn][美]海军少尉.[<sign]

en·si·lage ['ensilidʒ] *n* [U]【农】青贮;青贮饲料.[法语]

en·slave [in'sleiv] *vt* ①奴役,使做奴隶. ②征服,制服:be ~d to a habit 改不掉的坏习惯.[<slave;>下条]

en·slave·ment [in'sleivmənt] *n* 奴役.[<上条]

en·snare [in'snεə] *vt* [常用被动语态;与 by, in, into 连用]使人圈套;诱惑.[<snare]

en·sue [in'sjuː] *vi* [与 from 连用]①接着发生:Silence ~d. 接着是一片沉默. ②结果产生:What will ~ from(on) this? 这会产生什么后果呢?[<拉丁语;>下条]

en·su·ing [in'sjuːiŋ] *a* 随后的:the ~ year = the year ~ 第二年. during the ~ months 在以后几个月里.[<上条]

en·sure [in'ʃuə] *vt* ①确保,保证:His ability will ~ success to(for) him. 他的能力会保证他成功. I can't ~ that he will be there in time. 我不能担保他准时到达那里. ②[与 against, from 连用]保护:~ a person against danger(from harm)保护某人免遭危险(免受伤害). ③[与 for, to 连用]保证给;赋予:This provision ~s to(for) us a voice in the matter. 这个规定使我们对这件事有发言权.[<sure;>insure]

-ent = **ant** *suf* ①[加在动词后变为形容词]表示"动作","性质":different 不同的. insistent 坚持的. ②[加在动词后变为名词]表示"动作者":student 学生. president 总统;主席. 见 -ant.

en·tail [in'teil] *vt* [与 on 连用]①必需;使承担:These plans ~ great expense on us. 这些计划需要我们承担大笔经费. ②把(疾病等)遗传给;把…遗留给:~ diseases on children 将疾病遗传给孩子. ③【法】限定(地产等)继承人. 见 tailor.[<中世纪英语 en-, in + taille, limitation]

en·tan·gle [in'tæŋgl] *vt* [常用被动语态;与 among, in, with 连用]①缠上;使纠缠:My fishing line got ~d in weeds. 我的钓鱼线被水草缠住了. ②卷入;连累:be ~d in an affair 被一件事连累. get ~d with a person 同某人有牵连.[<tangle;>下条;disentangle]

en·tan·gle·ment [in'tæŋglmənt] *n* ①[U]纠缠. ②[C]纠纷;牵连:political ~s 政治纠纷. ③[复]铁丝网障碍物:wire ~s(有刺)铁丝网障碍物.[<上条]

En·teb·be [en'tebe] *n* 恩德培.[乌干达行政中心]

en·tente [ɑːn'tɑːnt] *n* [外交用语]协约;协定.[法语]

en·ter ['entə] ❶ *vt* ①走入;进入;加入:~ a classroom 进教室. ~ a school(college)进学校(大学). ~ the army 参军. ~ a contest 参加比赛. ②使参加,使加入:~ one's children in school 送孩子们进学校:~ oneself for an examination 报名投考. ③记入,登记;报(名):~ an account in a book 把一笔帐记在帐簿上. ~ one's name for the high jump 报名参加跳高.

④开始:~ a new era 进入新时代. ~ battle 开始战斗. ❷ *vi* 入,进来;(戏剧)登场:Let them ~. 让他们进来. E~ Hamlet(=Let Hamlet ~)(戏剧)哈姆雷特上.[[反] exit] ‖ ~ ***for***, ~ ***sb for*** 申请参加(竞赛、考试等). ~ ***into*** 1)入,进入:~ into business 开始经商. 2)涉及;谈及;开始处理:~ into details(particulars)谈及详情. He ~ed into conversation(negotiations)with the manager. 他开始与经理谈话(交涉). 3)体谅;同情:~ into one's feelings 体谅某人的心情. 4)达成(协议);缔结(条约):~ into a treaty 缔结条约. 5)研讨:~ into a matter 研讨一件事. 6)成为…一部分:Flour has largely ~ed into their diet. 面粉已成为他们的主食之一. ~ ***on***(***upon***)1)开始,着手:~ upon one's duty(another term of office)就职(开始又一个任期). 2)取得;开始享有:~ upon one's inheritance 取得遗产.[<古法语<拉丁语 intrare;>re-enter;entrance[2],entrant,entry]

en·te·ri·tis [ˌentəˈraitis] *n* 【医】肠炎.[近代拉丁语]

en·ter·prise [ˈentəpraiz] *n* ①[C]事业;企业:a state ~ 国营企业. a state-privately-owned ~ 公私合营企业. manage an ~ 管理企业. ②[C]事业心,进取心:a spirit of ~ 事业精神;进取心. He is a man of great ~. 他是个事业心很强的人.[<古法语 enterprise(n);>下条]

en·ter·pris·ing [ˈentəpraiziŋ] *a* 有事业心的,有进取心的;有魄力的:an ~ man 企业家.[<上条]

en·ter·tain [ˌentəˈtein] ❶ *vt* ①[与 to 连用]招待,款待:~ friends to(at)dinner 招待朋友晚餐. ~ the company with music(refreshments)用音乐(茶点)招待客人. ②[与 with 连用]使娱乐;使喜悦:~ the children with tricks 用变戏法使孩子们开心.[[同] amuse, divert]③抱有(希望,怀疑等):~ hopes 怀有希望. ~ doubts 抱有怀疑. ④准备考虑;接收:~ a proposal 准备考虑一项建议. ❷ *vi* 款待,招待.[<拉丁语 inter-,between+tenere,hold;>下三条]

en·ter·tain·er [ˌentəˈteinə] *n* [C]款待者;表演者.[<上条]

en·ter·tain·ing [ˌentəˈteiniŋ] *a* 愉快的,有趣的,引人入胜的:an ~ story 一个引人入胜的故事.[同上]

en·ter·tain·ment [ˌentəˈteinmənt] *n* ①[U][C]招待;接待;招待会:give an ~ to one's friends 招待朋友. ②[U]娱乐:find ~ in working 以工作为乐. He fell into the water, much to the ~ of the onlookers. 他掉入水中,使旁观者大为开心. ③[C]游艺;文娱活动;表演会:a musical ~ 音乐会;音乐余兴.[同前]

en·thral(l) [inˈθrɔːl] *vt* 迷住;吸引住:be ~ed by a novel 看小说看得出神.[见 en- & thrall;<thrall]

en·throne [inˈθrəun] *vt* ①立…为王(主教);使(国王,主教等)登位. ②推崇;崇拜.[<throne]

en·thuse [inˈθjuːz] *vt* & *vi* [与 over, about 连用][口语]热心;使表示热心:What's she enthusing about this time? 这回她又对什么事热心起来了?[<下条]

en·thu·si·asm [inˈθjuːziæzəm] *n* [与 for, about 连用]①[U]热心;热情;积极性:an outburst of ~ 热情奔放. There is much ~ for production. 有很大的生产积极性. feel no ~ for(about)sth 对某事毫无热情. ②[C]所热衷的事物:Among his many ~s is a great fondness for Eastern music. 他所热衷的诸多事情之一是他对东方音乐的喜爱.[<希腊语 enthousiazein, to be possessed by a god;>上条;见下条]

en·thu·si·ast [inˈθjuːziæst] *n* [与 for, about 连用]热心人;热衷者:a sports ~(=an ~ for sports)一个体育爱好者. an ~ for(about)public health 热心公共卫生的人.[见上条;>下条]

en·thu·si·as·tic [inˌθjuːziˈæstik] *a* [与 about, over 连用]热心的;热情的:~ admirers of a film star 对一位电影名星的热心崇拜者. be(become)~ over sth 对某事热心.[<上条]

en·tice [inˈtais] *vt* [常与 from, into 连用]怂恿;诱使:~ a boy away from home 引诱男孩(从家中)出走. ~ sb into doing sth 怂恿某人做某事. ~ sb to do sth wrong 怂恿某人做坏事.[<古法语;>下二条]

en·tice·ment [inˈtaismənt] *n* ①[U]怂恿;引诱. ②[C][常用复]香饵;引诱物.[<上条]

en·tic·ing [inˈtaisiŋ] *a* 引诱的,迷人的,动人心目的:enticing food 香喷喷的食物.[同上]

en·tire [inˈtaiə] *a* 全体的;完全的;完整的:He has my ~ confidence. 他得到我的完全信任. The ~ village was destroyed. 整个村庄遭到破坏.[[同] total, whole, complete][<古法语;>下二条]

en·tire·ly [inˈtaiəli] *ad* 完全地;全然:~ new 全新;崭新.[[同] completely, totally][<上条]

en·tire·ty [inˈtaiəti] *n* [U]完全;[the ~]全部,全体;全面:the ~ of population 全部人口. ‖ ***in its*** ~ 全体地;完全地,整个地,全盘;全面:We must examine the question in its ~. 我们必须全面考虑这个问题.[同上]

en·ti·tle [inˈtaitl] *vt* [常用被动语态]①给与权利,赋与资格:be ~d to praise 值得表扬. ~ sb to do sth 给某人做某事的权利. be ~d to say that …有资格说….②给(书等)题名;给予头衔(尊称):This book is

~d "A Tale of Two Cities". 这本书叫做"双城记]. An ambassador is ~d "Your Excellency". 大使尊称为"阁下". [<title; >下条]

en·ti·tle·ment [in'taitlmənt] *n* [U]权利. [<上条]

en·ti·ty ['entiti] *n* ①[U]存在. ②[C]实体;实物. [<拉丁语>nonentity]

en·tomb [in'tu:m] *vt* [常用被动语态;与 in, among 连用]埋葬:60 men were ~ed by the mine explosion. 矿坑爆炸,六十人被埋. [<tomb]

en·to·mol·o·gist [ˌentə'mɔlədʒist] *n* 昆虫学家,昆虫学者. [<下条]

en·to·mol·o·gy [ˌentə'mɔlədʒi] *n* [U]昆虫学. [<希腊语 entomon, insect + -logy]

en·tour·age ['ɔntu'rɑ:ʒ] *n* ①(全体)随行人员;随从;随从者. ②(建筑物等的)周围;环境. [法语<entourer, surround]

en·tr'acte ['ɔntrækt] *n* ①幕间休息. ②幕间表演(如音乐,舞蹈,短剧等). [法语<entre, between + acte, an act]

en·trails ['entreilz] *n* [复]内脏;肠. [<古法语<拉丁语 interanea]

en·train [in'trein] *vt* & *vi* (使)上火车. [<train]

en·trance[1] [en'trɑ:ns] *vt* [常用被动语态;与 at, with 连用]使出神,入迷;使精神恍惚:be ~d in thought 想得出神. be ~d with fear 吓得魂不附体. She stood ~d at the sight. 她站着看得入了迷. [<trance]

en·trance[2] ['entrəns] *n* ①[C]入口;门口:the front ~ 正门. at the ~ to the hall 在大厅的入口处. ②[C][U]入;入场;入会;入学;登场:make one's ~(onto the stage)入场(登场). No ~. 禁止入内. ③[U]就业;就职:~ into(upon)one's office 就任. ④[U]入场权:E~ to college is by examination. 进大学要经过考试. ⑤[定语]a school ~ examination 学校入学考试. ~ fee (money)入场费;入会费;入学费. 见 entry. [<enter] **[辨异]**在英国 entrance 指门口、入口;entry 指 1)加入:Britain's entry into the EEC 英国加入欧洲共同体. 2)房屋间的窄过道:hide in the dark entry 藏在暗的通道处. 在美国,用 entry 来指上述三种情况. 但两个词用作定语时,意义一样:entrance(entry) form 入会表;入学表. entrance(entry) fee 入会费;入学费;入场费.

en·trant ['entrənt] *n* 新到者;新会员;新生. [同上]

en·trap [in'træp] (entrapped [in'træpt]; entrapping [in'træpiŋ]) *vt* [常用被动语态;与 by, in, into 连用]诱捕,使陷入圈套:~ sb into doing sth 诱使某人做某事. [<trap]

en·treat [in'tri:t] *vt* [常与 for, of 连用]恳求,请求:~ sb's pardon 请人原谅. He ~ed me to pardon him. 他请求我原谅他. ~ sb for mercy 恳求某人宽恕. I ~ this favour of you。我向你求个情. [<treat; >下条]

en·treat·y [in'tri:ti] *n* [C][U]恳求,请求:deaf to all entreaties 对所有的恳求置若罔闻. with a look of ~ 带有恳求的神情. [<上条]

en·tree ['ɔntrei] *n* ①[U]入场;入场许可. ②[C][英]两道正菜间的小菜;[美]主菜. [法语]

en·trench [in'trentʃ] ❶ *vt* ①筑壕;筑壕固守;防卫. ②牢固树立,使盘踞:~ oneself in a place 扎根于一个地方. ❷ *vi* ①掘壕;占据壕沟. ②[与 on, upon 连用]侵占;侵犯. [<trench; >下条]

en·trench·ment [in'trentʃmənt] *n* ①[U]挖壕. ②[C]堑壕. [<上条]

en·tre·pre·neur [ˌɔntrəprə'nə:] *n* ①企业家;业主. ②(任何活动的)主办者. [法语]

en·tro·py ['entrəpi] *n* [U]①【理】熵(热力学函数). ②【无】平均信息量. [<希腊语]

en·trust [in'trʌst] *vt* [与 to, with 连用]委托:~ a task to sb = ~ sb with a task 把这项任务委托某人. [<trust]

en·try ['entri] *n* [C]①进入,入场:make an ~ 入场;【军】入城. make one's ~【戏剧】登场. ~ visa 入境签证. ②入口路;[美]入口. ③登记;记载;项目;条目:make an ~ in a journal(list)记入日记(名单)中. dictionary entries 字典的词目. ④参加竞赛的人(物)的名单(人数):a large ~ for the 5,000 metre race 报名参加五千米赛跑的人很多. [<enter]

en·twine [in'twain] *vt* [与 with, round 连用]缠绕;使纠缠. [<twine]

e·nu·mer·ate [i'nju:məreit] *vt* ①枚举;列举. ②数,点. 见 number. [<拉丁语; >下条]

e·nu·mer·a·tion [iˌnju:mə'reiʃən] *n* ①[U]枚举;列举;数,点. ②[C]细目;详表. [<上条]

e·nun·ci·ate [i'nʌnsieit] ❶ *vt* ①发言;发音;咬字:~ one's words clearly 发音清晰. ②发表;宣布:~ a new theory 宣布一项新理论. ❷ *vi* (清晰地)发音. [<拉丁语 e-, out + nuntiare, announce; >下条]

e·nun·ci·a·tion [iˌnʌnsi'eiʃən] *n* ①[U]发音. ②[U][C]发表;宣告;公告. [<上条]

en·vel·op [in'veləp] *vt* [与 in 连用]①包裹;包封:The baby is ~ed in a blanket. 这个婴儿被裹在毯子里. ②围绕;包围:The mountain was ~ed in mist. 那座山被烟雾蒙住了. [同 encircle]. 见 develop. [>下二条]

en·ve·lope ['enviləup] *n* C①信封;封皮.②(飞艇等)包囊.③【天】包层:an ~ 大气层.④【生】包膜;包被.[<上条]

en·vel·op·ment [in'veləpmənt] *n* ①U包封;包围.②C包纸,封皮.[同上]

en·ven·om [in'venəm] *vt* ①下毒于,毒害;使有毒.②使仇恨;使狠毒:~ed words 恶毒的话.[<venom]

en·vi·a·ble ['enviəbl] *a* 引起妒忌的;值得羡慕的。[<envy]

en·vi·ous['enviəs] *a* [与 of 连用]妒忌的;羡慕的:be ~ of his success = be ~ of him for his success 羡慕(或妒忌)他的成功.[同 jealous;见 invidious][同上]

en·vi·ron [in'vaiərən] *vt* [与 by,with 连用]围绕;包围:be ~ed by(with)hills 四面环山.[<古法语;>下条;environs]

en·vi·ron·ment [in'vaiərənmənt] *n* ①U C 围绕;包围;外界.②[the ~]U[总称]环境:social ~ 社会环境.beautify the ~ 美化环境.They are passing new laws to prevent the pollution of the ~.他们正准备通过新的立法以防环境的污染.[<上条;>下三条]

[辨异] surroundings 和 environment 都可表示一个人的环境.前者是指人的周围地区而言;后者表示影响人的感情、品德、思想的(社会)环境.[比较:grow up in beautiful surroundings 在风景秀丽的环境中成长.grow up in a happy environment 在幸福愉快的环境中成长.]

en·vi·ron·men·tal [inˌvaiərən'mentl] *a* 环境的;环境产生的:the ~ effects of pouring industrial waste into rivers 把工业废物排泄入河道对环境的影响.~ science 环境科学.[<上条]

en·vi·ron·men·tal·ist [inˌvaiərən'mentəlist] *n* 环境论者;环境保护者;研究环境污染问题的专家.[同上]

en·vi·ron·men·tal·ism [inˌvaiərən'mentəlizm] *n* U环境论.[同前]

en·vi·rons ['envirənz] *n* 附近;城郊;郊区.Beijing and its ~ 北京及其近郊.[<environ]

en·vis·age [in'vizidʒ] *vt* ①面视,面对:~ realities 正视现实.②展望;设想:~ economic conditions 展望经济形势.[同 visualize][<visage]

en·voy ['envɔi] *n* 使节;(全权)公使:a special ~ 特使.an ~ extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary 特命全权公使.an imperial ~ 钦差大臣.[<法语]

en·vy ['envi] **I** *n* U①[与 at,of 连用]妒忌;羡慕:I feel no ~ at(of)his success.我对于他的成功毫不感到妒忌.out of ~ 出乎妒忌.[同 jealousy]②妒忌对象;羡慕目标:He has become the ~ of others.他成了别人羡慕的目标.

II *vt* 妒忌;羡慕:How I ~ you! 我真羡慕你! He envied me my trip to Beijing.他羡慕我去北京旅行.[<拉丁语 invidia< in-,in + videre,to see;>enviable,envious]

en·wrap [in'ræp](enwrapped [in'ræpt],enwrapping [in'ræpiŋ]) *vt* ①包;裹住;围绕.②笼罩;沉迷:He sat there ~ped in thought.他坐在那里沉思着.[<wrap]

en·zyme ['enzaim] *n* C【生化】酶:digestive ~ 消化酶.[<希腊语 en-,in + zymē,leaven]

EP 缩 = extended-playing(record)慢速(唱片).

ep·au·let(te) ['epəulet] *n* C【军】肩章.[<法语 épaule,shoulder]

e·pee,é·pée [ei'pei] *n* 尖剑;尖剑术.[法语]

e·phem·e·ral [i'femərəl] *a* 短命的;朝生暮死的:~ dew 朝露.My other writings are very ~,but this one will be remembered for ever.我其他的著作都是昙花一现,仅有这一本将流传久远.[<希腊语]

Eph·e·sus ['efisəs] *n* 埃弗塞斯(在小亚细亚的古希腊城):the Temple of Diana at ~ 埃弗塞斯的戴安娜庙(世界七大奇迹之一).

ep·ic ['epik] **I** *n* C叙事诗;史诗.

II *a* 叙事(诗)的;史诗的:an ~ poem 叙事诗.[<希腊语 epos,word]

ep·i·cen·tre,ep·i·cen·ter ['episentə] *n* 【地】震中.

ep·i·cure ['epikjuə] *n* C讲究饮食的人.[<Epicurus 伊壁鸠鲁(古希腊哲学家);>下条]

ep·i·cu·re·an [ˌepikjuə'ri(ː)ən] **I** *a* 讲究饮食的;爱享乐的.

II *n* C享乐主义者.[<上条]

ep·i·dem·ic [ˌepi'demik] **I** *a* 流行性的;传染的.

II *n* ①C流行病;时疫:an ~ preventive worker 防疫员.②(流行病的)传播:an influenza ~ 流行性感冒的传播.[<希腊语 epi-,among + dēmos,people]

ep·i·der·mis [ˌepi'dəːmis] *n* U【生】表皮(层).[<希腊语 epi-,upon + derma,skin]

ep·i·di·a·scope [ˌepi'daiəskəup] *n* 实物幻灯机,透反射两用幻灯机.[epi-,+ dia- + -scope]

ep·i·glot·tis [ˌepi'glɔtis] *n* 【解】会厌软骨.[<希腊语]

ep·i·gram ['epigræm] *n* C①警句.②讽刺短诗.[<希腊语 epi-,upon + graphein,write;>下条]

ep·i·gram·mat·ic [ˌepigrə'mætik] *a* ①警句的.②简练的.[<上条]

ep·i·lep·sy ['epilepsi] *n* U【医】癫痫,羊痫疯.[<希腊语 epi-,upon + lambanein,to take]

ep·i·lep·tic [ˌepiˈleptik] **I** *a* 癫痫的.
II *n* 癫痫病人.[见上条]

ep·i·log(ue) [ˈepilɔg] *n* ①(文艺作品的)结尾部分;跋.②【戏】收场白.③(电视、收音机节目结束时的)宗教仪式.[反 prologue][<希腊语 epi-,upon+legein,say]

E·piph·a·ny [iˈpifəni] *n* [基督教]主显节(一月六日纪念耶稣显灵的节日).[<希腊语 epi-,upon+phainein,show]

e·pis·co·pal [iˈpiskəpəl] *a* 主教的;主教制的:the E~ Church(英国国教)主教派教会;圣公教会.the Protestant E~ Church(美国的)主教派教会.[<拉丁语;>下条]

e·pis·co·pa·li·an [iˌpiskəˈpeiljən] **I** *a* 主教派教会的;圣公会的.
II *n* 主教派教会成员;圣公会成员.[<上条]

ep·i·sode [ˈepisəud] *n* [C]①插话.②插曲;一段戏;一段情节.[<希腊语 epi-,upon+eis-,into+hodos,way]

e·pis·tle [iˈpisl] *n* [古]书信:the E~s(《圣经新约》中的)使徒书.[<希腊语 epi-,to+stellein,to send;>下条]

e·pis·to·la·ry [iˈpistələri] *a* 书信的;书信体的.[<上条]

ep·i·taph [ˈepitɑːf] *n* [C]墓志铭.[<希腊语 epi-,upon+taphos,tomb]

ep·i·thet [ˈepiθet] *n* [C]①性质形容词;形容语.②称号;诨名.[<希腊语 epi-,on+tithenai,put]

e·pit·o·me [iˈpitəmi] *n* [C]①梗概,摘要,大意.②缩影:the world in ~ 世界的缩影.[<希腊语 epi-,upon+temnein,cut;>下条]

e·pit·o·mize [iˈpitəmaiz] *vt* ①对…作摘要,概括.②成为…缩影.[<上条]

e·poch [ˈiːpɔk] *n* ①[C](新)时代;(新)纪元:Einstein's theory marked a new ~ in mathematics.爱因斯坦的理论在数学上开创了一个新时代.②【地】世.见 geology.[<希腊语 epokhē,a pause;>下条]

e·poch-mak·ing [iːpɔkˌmeikiŋ] *a* 划时代的;开新纪元的.[<上条]

Ep·som [ˈepsəm] *n* 埃普索姆[英国伦敦南面的城市];埃普索姆的赛马场.‖ ***E~ salt(s)***【化】硫酸镁;泻盐.

eq·ua·ble [ˈekwəbl] *a* ①平均的;平稳的;(相当)稳定的:an ~ temperature 无甚变化的温度.②平静的:an ~ temper 平静的性情.[见下条]

e·qual [ˈiːkwəl] **I** *a* ①[与 in,to 连用]同等的;相等的:~ pay for ~ work 同工同酬.be ~ to 等于:Twice three is ~ to six.二三得六.be ~ to another in ability 能力与别人相当.divide sth into two ~ parts 把某物二等分.②平等的:put sb on an ~ footing 以平等地位对待某人.③[与 to 连用]胜任的;经得起的:He was ~ to the occasion.他有能力处理这种情况.He is ~ to(doing) the task.他能胜任这项任务.be ~ to any trial 经得起任何考验.④(性情等)平静的:keep an ~ mind in danger 在危险中沉得住气.
II *n* [C]①同等者,相等者;同辈:one's ~s 同辈.Let A be the ~ of B.设 A 等于 B.Is he your ~ in strength? 他与你的力气一样大吗? ②匹敌者:He has no ~ in music.他在音乐上无人可匹敌.be without(an)~ 无敌,无比.
III (equal(l)ed;equal(l)ing) *vt* ①等于:Four times five ~s twenty.四五得二十.②[与 in,as 连用]比得上:Nobody ~s him in strength.谁的力气也比不上他.[<拉丁语 aequus,even;>equality;equalize;equally;unequal;unequalled]

e·qual·i·tar·i·an [iˌkwɔliˈtɛəriən] **I** *a* 平均主义的.
II *n* [C]平均主义者.[<equality;>下条]

e·qual·i·tar·i·an·ism [iˌkwɔliˈtɛəriənizəm] *n* [U]平均主义.[<上条]

e·qual·i·ty [i(ː)ˈkwɔliti] *n* 同等;平等:the ~ of man (or men)人类平等.~ between the sexes 男女平等.‖ ***on an ~(with)***(与)…平等(同等):He is on an ~ with you.他跟你处于同等地位.[反 inequality][<equal;>equalitarian]

e·qual·i·za·tion [ˌiːkwəlaiˈzeiʃən] *n* [U]均等;平衡.[<下条]

e·qual·ize [ˈiːkwəlaiz] *vt* ①使均等;使平等.②补偿;补足.③【电】使均衡.[<equal;>上条,下条]

e·qual·iz·er [ˈiːkwəlaizə] *n* ①使相等者;使平均者.②平衡器;均衡器.③【电】均压线;【自】补偿器.[<上条]

e·qual·ly [ˈiːkwəli] *ad* 同等地;相等地;平等地:Divide it ~.把它均分.They're both ~ clever.他们俩同等聪明.I like it ~ with you.我同你一样喜欢它.[<equal]

e·qua·nim·i·ty [ˌiːkwəˈnimiti] *n* [U]平静;沉着,镇静:bear(regard)sth with ~ 对某事处之泰然.[见 equal]

e·quate [iˈkweit] *vt* [与 with 连用]①使相等;使等同.②同等对待:You can't ~ his poems and(with) his plays.你不能把他的诗与他的剧本同等看待.[见 equal;>下二条]

e·qua·tion [iˈkweiʃən] *n* ①[C]【数、化】方程式;反应

式:a chemical ~ 化学反应式,化学方程式. differential ~ 微分方程. ②[与 with 连用](对供应等)平衡;均衡;平均;相等. ③[U]等分;【天】(时)差: the ~ of time 时差. [<上条]

e·qua·tor [i'kweitə] *n* [the ~] 赤道: the celestial (magnetic) ~ 天体(地磁)赤道. the terrestrial ~ = the Earth's ~ 地球赤道. [同上;>下条]

eq·ua·to·ri·al [ˌekwə'tɔːriəl] *a* 赤道的;赤道附近的. [<上条]

eq·uer·ry ['ekweri] *n* ①马厩总管. ②(英国)王室侍从. [<古法语 escuirie, status of a squire]

e·ques·tri·an [i'kwestriən] **I** *a* 马的;骑马的;马术的: ~ skill 马术.

II *n* 骑手;马术家. [<拉丁语 eques, horse-man]

e·qui- [ˌiːkwi-] *pref* 表示"相等": equidistant 等距离的. equivalent 相等的.

e·qui·dis·tant [ˌiːkwi'distənt] *a* [与 from 连用]等距离的. [<distant]

e·qui·lat·e·ral [ˌiːkwi'lætərəl] *a* 等边的: an ~ trangle 等边三角形. [<lateral]

e·qui·li·brate [ˌiːkwi'laibreit] *vt* & *vi* (使)平衡;(使)均衡. [<拉丁语;>下条]

e·qui·lib·ri·um [ˌiːkwi'libriəm] (*pl* equilibriums, or equilibria [ˌiːkwi'libriə]) *n* ①[U]平衡;均衡: maintain (lose) one's ~ 保持(失去)身体平衡. ②均势: political ~ 政治上的均势. ③(心情的)平静. [<拉丁语 aequus, equal + libra, a balance]

e·qui·noc·tial [ˌiːkwi'nɔkʃəl] *a* ①昼夜平分的;二分的. ②春分(或秋分的). [<下条]

e·qui·nox ['iːkwinɔks] *n* [C]【天】分点: the vernal (= spring) and autumnal ~es 春分与秋分. [<拉丁语 aequus, equal + nox, night]

e·quip [i'kwip] (equipped; equipping) *vt* ①[与 with for 连用]装备: ~ a ship for a voyage 装备船只准备启航. ~ oneself for a journey 准备行装. ~ the army with modern weapons 用现代化武器装备部队. ②[与 for 连用](智力上等)准备;训练: ~ oneself for a task 作执行任务的准备. be well ~ped for a new task 对新任务有充分的准备. [<古法语 eschiper, embark; >下二条]

eq·ui·page ['ekwipidʒ] *n* [C]①[古]一套车马. ②设备;装备. ③成套家庭用具: a tea ~ 一套茶具. [<上条]

e·quip·ment [i'kwipmənt] *n* [U]装备;设备: laboratory ~ 实验设备. modern office ~ 现代办公用设备. The complete ~ of the hospital will take a year. 把这所医院全部装备起来要一年的时间. [同上]

eq·ui·poise ['ekwipɔiz] *n* ①[U]平衡. ②[C]保持平衡之物. [<equi- + poise]

eq·ui·ta·ble ['ekwitəbl] *a* 公正的;公平的;正当的. [反 inequitable][<下条]

eq·ui·ty ['ekwiti] *n* ①[U]公正;公平. ②[U]【法】衡平: the law of ~ 衡平法. ③[常用复][英](无固定利息的)股票;证券. ④[E~][英]演员工会. [<拉丁语 aequitas< aequus, even]

e·quiv·a·lence [i'kwivələns] *n* [U]①相等;相当. ②等价;等值;等量. ③同义. [见下条]

e·quiv·a·lent [i'kwivələnt] **I** *a* [与 to 连用]①相等的;相同的;相当的: Two negatives are ~ to an affirmative. 两个否定相当于一个肯定. ②【理】等效的;【化】等价的;【数】等面积的,等体积的.

II *n* [C]①相等物. ②【理、化】当量;【数】等价;等值. ③对应词: a Chinese ~ for that word 与那个词相等的汉语词. [<拉丁语 aequi-, equal + valēre, be strong]

e·quiv·o·cal [i'kwivəkəl] *a* ①多义的,歧义的;模棱两可的,含糊的: an ~ reply 模棱两可的回答. ②(行动、态度等的)暧昧的;可疑的: ~ behaviour 可疑的行动. ③不明确的;未定的: an ~ outcome 未定的结局. [反 unequivocal; 见下二条]

e·quiv·o·cate [i'kwivəkeit] *vi* 支吾;含糊其词: Answer yes or no, but don't ~. 给一个肯定或否定的回答,不要含糊其词. [<拉丁语 aequus, equal + vocare, to call; >下条]

e·quiv·o·ca·tion [iˌkwivə'keiʃən] *n* [U][C]支吾;用双关语. [<上条]

ER ['iː'ɑː] 缩 = Elizabeth Regina 伊丽莎白女王.

-er¹ *suf* **I** [附在动词或名词后,构成名词]表示:①…人: dancer 跳舞者. waiter 侍者,服务员. swimmer 游泳者. ②…物;用于…的器械(武器,工具等): boiler 锅炉. screwdriver 螺丝起子. recorder 录音机. cooker 锅. ③做…者: hatter 制帽者. glover 做手套者. ④…地方的人: Londoner 伦敦市民. New Yorker 纽约市民. villager 村民. ⑤研究…学问的人: geographer 地理学者(家). ⑥有…物: a 3-wheeler 有三个轮子的车.

II [附在动词后或象声词后,构成新的动词] wander 徘徊;流浪. twitter 鸟啭. [注意: -er 是当前英语十分活跃的后缀,使用十分广泛,例如 volleyballer 排球运动员; sit-inner 室内静坐示威(罢工)的人.]

-er² *suf* [接在单音节或以 -y, -ly, -le, -er, -ow 收尾的双音节的形容词和少数副词后,构成比较级]表示

"更","…一些":short>shorter;happy>happier;early >earlier;yellow-yellower.

e·ra ['iərə] ***n*** C ①时代:the revolution ~ 革命时代.[同 age,epoch,period]②纪元:before the Christian ~ 公元前[见 B.C.].in the Christian ~ 公元后[见 A.D.].③【地】代[见 geology].[<拉丁语]

e·ra·di·ate [i'reidieit] ***vt*** 发射(光,热);辐射.

e·rad·i·cate [i'rædikeit] ***vt*** 根除;消除;消灭:~ weeds from a garden 除去花园里的杂草.[<拉丁语 e-,out + radix,root;>下条]

e·rad·i·ca·tion [iˌrædi'keiʃən] ***n*** U 根除;消灭.[<上条]

e·rase [i'reiz] ***vt*** 拭去;消除:~ pencil marks 把铅笔印擦去.~ a name from a list 从名单上除去某个名字.~ a blackboard [美]擦黑板.The recording can be ~d and the tape used again.录音可以抹去,磁带可以再用.[<拉丁语 e-,out + rādere,scratch,>下二条]

e·ras·er [i'reizə] ***n*** C ①消除工具:a blackboard ~ 黑板擦子.a pencil ~(擦迹)橡皮.②【无】消磁器;抹音器.[<上条]

e·ra·sure [i'reiʒə] ***n*** ①U 拭去;消除.②C 拭去处;删去处.[同上]

er·bi·um ['əːbiəm] ***n*** U【化】铒(符号 Er).[近代拉丁语]

ere [ɛə] ***prep & conj*** [古]在…之前(=before):~ long 不久.

e·rect [i'rekt] **I *a*** 直立的,竖直的:stand ~ 直立.with every hair ~ 毛发悚然.

II *vt* ①竖立;竖起:~ a flagstaff 竖旗竿.~ oneself 挺直身子.②树立;建立:~ a monument 建立纪念碑.~ a tent 支撑帐篷.③安装:~ an engine 安装发动机.an ~ing shop 装配车间.[<拉丁语 e-,up + regere,to control;>下三条]

e·rec·tile [i'rektail] ***a*** ①可竖立的;可建立的.②【医】能勃起的.[<上条]

e·rec·tion [i'rekʃən] ***n*** ①U 竖直;竖立,直立;建立;安装.②C 建筑物.③U C【医】勃起.[同上]

e·rec·tor [i'rektə] ***n*** ①建立者;树立者.②装配者;安装者;安装器.[同前]

er·e·mite ['erimait] ***n*** 隐士.[hermit 的异体]

erg [əːg] ***n***【理】尔格(功的单位).[<希腊语 ergon,work]

er·go·nom·ics [ˌəːgə'nɔmiks] ***n*** U 人类工程学.[erg + (eco)nomics]

Er·ie ['iəri] (*pl* Erie(s)) ***n*** ①伊利人(北美易洛魁人的一种).②伊利湖[美国和加拿大国境间北美五大湖之一].

Er·in ['iərin] ***n*** [诗]爱尔兰.

er·mine ['əːmin] ***n*** ①C[复数加-s,群体名词不变]银鼠;白貂.②U 白貂皮.③U(标志法官职位或贵族身份的)貂皮长袍.

e·rode [i'rəud] ❶ ***vt*** 侵蚀;腐蚀:The sea ~s the land.海洋侵蚀陆地.❷ ***vi*** 受侵蚀;遭腐蚀.[>下二条][<拉丁语 e-,out + rodere,gnaw;>下二条]

e·ro·sion [i'rəuʒən] ***n*** U 腐蚀;侵蚀;侵害:soil ~ 土壤侵蚀.[<上条]

e·ro·sive [i'rəusiv] ***a*** 腐蚀性的;侵蚀性的.[同上]

e·rot·ic [i'rɔtik] ***a*** 色情的;好色的.[<希腊语 erōs,sexual love;>下二条]

e·rot·i·ca [i'rɔtikə] ***n*** [复;可作单或复]黄色作品.[<上条]

e·rot·i·cism [i'rɔtisizəm] ***n*** U ①色情性;好色.②性欲;性冲动;性行为.[同上]

err [əː] ***vi*** 犯错误;弄错:~ from the right path 误离正路.~ in one's judgement 判断错误.~ on the side of mercy 失之宽大.[<拉丁语 -errāre,wander]

er·rand ['erənd] ***n*** C ①出差;差使;差事:send sb on an ~ 派人去干一件事.②使命:on a diplomatic ~ 负有外交使命.‖ ***go(run)(on)~s for sb*** 为某人跑腿;为某人办事.***a fool's*** ~ 徒劳无功的事.[<古英语 ærende;>下条]

er·rand-boy ['erəndbɔi] ***n*** 供差遣的童仆.[<上条]

er·rant ['erənt] ***a*** ①周游的;游侠的.②错误的;迷路的.[<古法语 errer]

er·rat·ic [i'rætik] ***a*** ①(指人或行为)古怪的;乖僻的.②(指事物)飘忽不定的;不稳定的;不规则的.[<拉丁语 errare,wander]

er·ra·tum [e'rɑːtəm] (*pl* errata [e'rɑːtə]) ***n*** [常用复](书写或印刷中的)错误:(a table of)errata 勘误表.[<拉丁语 errare,wander]

er·ro·neous [i'rəunjəs] ***a*** 错误的:~ opinions 错误的意见.[<下条]

er·ror ['erə] ***n*** ①C 错误;过失:spelling ~s 拼写错误.an ~ in translation 翻译上的错误.an ~ of judgement 判断的错误.make(commit)an ~ 犯错误.correct ~s 改正错误.②C 过错;罪过:repent one's ~s 悔过.③U 谬见;错误思想:be in ~ 想错了.fall into ~ 陷入错误.④C 差错;误差.[<拉丁语 errare,to err;>上条]

[辨异] error 与 mistake 常可通用.但 error 一般指违反一定标准或道德规范等方面的错误,如 errors in logic 逻辑错误,也指宗教上的罪、罪过;而 mistake

主要指日常生活方面的错误.在固定词组中,两者不可互换,如 by mistake;an error of judgement.

er·satz [ˈɛəzæts] **I** *a* ①代用的;人造的;合成的:~ coffee 代用咖啡.②临时的.
II *n* [C]代用品.[德语]

e·ruc·ta·tion [iˌrʌkˈteiʃən] *n* [U][C](火山等)喷出,喷出物.

er·u·dite [ˈeru(:)dait] *a* 博学的.[<拉丁语 erudire, instruct <e-,out + rudis, rude; >下条]

er·u·di·tion [ˌeru(:)ˈdiʃən] *n* 博学;博识.[<上条]

e·rupt [iˈrʌpt] ❶ *vi* ①(火山,喷泉等)喷发,喷出.②(感情等的)爆发;迸发.③(疹)发出;(牙齿)冒出.❷ *vt* 喷射出;喷出(溶岩,温水等).[<拉丁语 e-,out + rumppere, break; >下二条]

e·rup·tion [iˈrʌpʃən] *n* [U][C]①喷发;爆发.②(战争,感情等的)爆发;迸发.③【医】发疹;疹.④喷出物.[<上条]

e·rup·tive [iˈrʌptiv] *a* ①喷发的.②发疹性的:~ fever 斑疹伤寒.[同上]

-ery [əri] *suf* [加在动词、形容词、名词后,构成名词]表示:①性质,习性,状态:bravery 勇敢.slavery 奴役.②…类的产品(或货物):crockery 陶器.machinery 机器.③集体:soldiery 军队.④场所,厂,店:bakery 面包店.refinery 精制厂.brewery 酿酒厂.⑤职业,技术:cookery 烹调法.fishery 渔业.[<古法语 -erie]

er·y·sip·e·las [ˌeriˈsipiləs] *n*【医】丹毒.[拉丁语<希腊语]

er·y·the·ma [ˌerəˈθi:mə] *n*【医】红斑.[<希腊语]

e·ryth·ro·cyte [iˈriθrəusait] *n*【解】红血球,红血细胞.[<希腊语 erythros, red + -cyte, cell]

e·ryth·ro·my·cin [iˌriθrəuˈmaisin] *n* [U]【医】红霉素.

-es [-z;iz(在[s][z][ʃ][tʃ]音之后)] *suf* [-s 的异体]①[加在词尾为 s,z,sh,ch,o,y,f 的大多数名词后,构成复数]:hero>heroes;class>classes.②[加在词尾为 s,z,sh,ch,o 等的动词后,构成陈述语气第三人称单数现在时]:dresses;teaches.

es·ca·late [ˈeskəleit] ❶ *vi* (价格等)逐步上升;(战争等)逐步升级:The cost of living is escalating.生活费在不断上涨.❷ *vt* 使逐步上升;使逐步升级.[<同下]

es·ca·la·tion [ˌeskəˈleiʃən] *n* [U]逐步上升;逐步升级.[<下条]

es·ca·la·tor [ˈeskəleitə] *n* [C]自动(楼)梯.[<拉丁语 scala, ladder]

es·ca·pade [ˌeskəˈpeid] *n* [C]①恶作剧.②越轨(行为).[<下条]

es·cape [isˈkeip] **I** ❶ *vi* [常与 from,out of 连用]①逃脱;逃亡:~ from prison 越狱.②(液体等)漏出:Gas ~s from the pipes.煤气从管子里冒出.❷ *vt* ①逃避,避免;免脱(罪,病,灾难等):~ death 死里逃生.~ punishment(being punished)免于处罚.②避开(注意),遗忘:~ one's notice 避免被人看到.His name ~s me(or my memory) for the moment.他的名字我一时想不起来.③不禁发出(话,呻吟等):A groan ~d his lips.他不由得哼了一声.
II *n* ①[U][C][与 from,out of 连用]逃亡;逃脱;逃避:His ~ from death was by chance.他能死里逃生完全出乎偶然.have a narrow ~ 九死一生;仅以身免.②[C][与 of,from,out of 连用](液体,气体等)泄漏:an ~ of gas from the pipes 管道漏煤气.③[U]逃避现实.④[C]【机】排气管:an air ~ 放气管.⑤[C]避难设备:a fire ~(火警时用的)太平梯.⑥[定语] an ~ clause 免责条款.~ literature 逃避现实的文学.~ mechanism【心理】逃避机制.[<拉丁语 ex-,out of + cappa, cloak; >上条;下四条]

es·ca·pee [ˌeskeiˈpi:] *n* 逃亡者;逃犯.[<上条]

es·cape·ment [isˈkeipmənt] *n* [C]【机】擒纵机;(钟表)司行轮.[同上]

es·cap·ism [isˈkeipizəm] *n* [U]逃避现实.[同前]

es·cap·ist [isˈkeipist] *a* & *n* 逃避现实的(人).[同前]

es·carp·ment [isˈkɑ:pmənt] *n* 绝壁,悬崖;急斜面.

es·chew [isˈtʃu:] *vt* 避免(某种行为,食物等);避开(危害,恶事等).[<古法语]

es·cort I [ˈeskɔ:t] *n* [C]①警卫(队);护卫(队).②护航部队;护航舰;护航飞机.③护送:under the ~ of… 在…的护送之下.conduct ~ operation 护航.
II [isˈkɔ:t] *vt* 护送;掩护;护航:Who will ~ her home? 谁护送她回家?[<拉丁语 ex-,out + corrigere, to correct]

es·cri·toire [ˌeskriˈtwɑ:] *n* (尤指古式的)写字台.[<拉丁语 scribere, write]

es·cutch·eon [isˈkʌtʃən] *n* [C]饰有纹章的盾.‖ ***a blot on one's ~*** 名誉上的污点.[<拉丁语 scutum, shield]

ESE [缩] = east-southeast 东南东(正东以南 22°30′)。

-ese *suf* ①[加在地名后表示]…人(的);…语(的);…国(地方)的:Chinese 中国人;中国人的;汉语.②[加在作家名字后表示]…派的,…体:Johnsonese 约翰逊体;约翰逊派的.③[加在一些名词后,常含贬义,表示]用语,风格,文体:journalese 新闻文体,报刊用语.

Es·ki·mo [ˈeskiməu] (*pl* Eskimo *or* Eskimo(e)s) *n* & *a* ①[C]爱斯基摩人(的):the ~s(全体)爱斯基摩人.②[U]爱斯基摩语(的).

e·soph·a·gus [i(:)ˈsɔfəgəs] *n* 【解】食管.

es·o·ter·ic [ˌesəuˈterik] *a* 奥秘的;秘传的:E~ Buddhism 密教.[<希腊语 esōtero, inner]

ESP [ˌiːesˈpiː] [缩] = Extra-Sensory Perception 超感官知觉,超感知觉能力.

esp. [缩] = especially 特别(是),尤其.

es·pe·cial [isˈpeʃəl] *a* 特别的;特殊的:a question of ~ importance 特别重要的问题. in ~ 尤其;格外.[[同] special, specific, particular; [反] ordinary][<special; >下条]

[辨异]在口语中,通常用 special 来代替 especial. 参见 particular 条.

es·pe·cial·ly [isˈpeʃəli] *ad* 特别(是);尤其:I like Beijing, ~ in autumn. 我爱北京,特别是在秋天. I am ~ busy on Tuesdays. 我在星期二特别忙.[[同] particularly, specially][<上条;>[缩] esp.]

Es·pe·ran·to [ˌespəˈræntəu] *n* [U]世界语.[创议者波兰人 L. L. Zamenhof 的笔名;原义:Hoping-one, 从西班牙语]

es·pi·o·nage [ˈespiənɑːʒ] *n* [U]①谍报.②间谍活动. 见 spy.[<法语 espion, a spy]

es·pla·nade [ˌespləˈneid] *n* [C](海滨等供散步或驱车用的)空地;草地;广场.[法语<意大利语<拉丁语 explanare, to level]

es·pous·al [isˈpauzəl] *n* ①[U][C]拥护;信奉.②[古][常用复]订婚;婚礼.[<下条]

es·pouse [isˈpauz] *vt* ①拥护;信奉(宗教).②娶(妻);嫁(女儿).[见 spouse; >上条]

es·prit [ˈespriː] *n* [U]精神;机智. ‖ ~ ***de corps*** [-dəkɔː]团结精神.[法语<拉丁语]

es·py [isˈpai] *vt* ①窥见;窥探.②发现(缺点等).[<古法语;参见 spy]

Esq [isˈkwaiə] [缩] = Esquire… 先生(信件等上用的尊称):John Smith, ~ 约翰·史密斯先生.

-esque *suf* [加在名词后生成形容词]…般的;…似的:statuesque 塑像般的. picturesque 似画的,如画一样的.

es·quire [isˈkwaiə] *n* [英]①…先生(尊称,[缩] Esq.).②乡绅.[>squire]

-ess [es] *suf* [加在名词后,表示阴性]女…:author>authoress 女作家. actor>actress 女演员.

es·say I [ˈesei, ˈesi] *n* [C]①散文;小品文;随笔;短论;论文.②[与 at 连用]尝试;企图:an ~ at reform 改革的企图.

II [eˈsei] *vt* 尝试;企图:~ to do sth 试图做某事.[<拉丁语 ex-, out + agere, do; >下条]

es·say·ist [ˈeseiist] *n* 散文家;小品文家;随笔家;短论家.[<上条]

es·sence [ˈesns] *n* ①[U]本质,实质;本体;精华:the ~ of poetry 诗的真髓.②[U][C]…精:~ of beef 牛肉精;牛肉汁. ~ of peppermint 薄荷精(油).③【化】香精;香水. ‖ ***in*** ~ 本质上:The two things are the same in outward form but different in ~. 两件东西外观一样而本质不同. ***of the*** ~ 极重要:We must hurry. Time is of the ~. 我们得赶紧,时间很重要.[<拉丁语 esse, be; >下条]

es·sen·tial [iˈsenʃəl] **I** *a* ①本质的,实质的;基本的:~ differences 本质的区别. an ~ part 基本的部分.②[与 to, for 连用]必要的;必不可少的:Air, exercise and food are ~ to good health. 空气、运动和食物对于健康是必不可少的.[[同] indispensable, requisite]③精华的:~ oils(香)精油.

II *n* [C][常用复]本质;要素;要点:one of the ~s for success 成功的要素之一. E~s of English Grammar《英语语法精义》.[[反] nonessential; unessential][<上条;>下条]

[辨异] essential, necessary 和 requisite 都具有必要的意义,可以互相通用;但 essential 语气最强,即为"必不可少的";necessary 次之;requisite 语气最弱.

es·sen·tial·ly [iˈsenʃəli] *ad* 本质的;本来;基本上:The Chinese are ~ a peace-loving people. 中国人根本上是爱好和平的人民.[<上条]

EST [ˌiːesˈtiː] [缩] = Eastern Standard Time [美]东部地区标准时间.

-est [一般 -ist] *suf* ①[接在大多数单音节、某些双音节的形容词或副词后,构成最高级,与比较级的后缀 -er 相对应]最:short>shortest [ˈʃɔːtist]最短的;early>earliest [ˈəːliist]最早.②[古][诗][接动词后,构成陈述语气第二人称单数的现在时和过去时]Thou singest 汝唱.

es·tab·lish [isˈtæbliʃ] *vt* ①建立(国家等);设立(公司等);创办(学校、病院等).②[与 as, in 连用]派任;安置;使…定居:~ a person as governor 派某人为长官. ~ oneself as a physician 开业行医. ~ oneself in the country 在农村安家落户.③确立;证实:~ one's credit(authority)建立信用(威信). Newton ~ed the law of gravity. 牛顿证实了重力定律.④制定,规定:~ new rules and regulations 制定新的规章.⑤定…为国教.[<拉丁语 stabilis, firm; >re-establish, 下二

条]

es·tab·lished [is'tæbliʃt] *a* ①(被)建立的:a newly ~ institution 一个新设的机构.②确立的;确定的,既定的:an ~ fact 既成事实.an ~ rule 成规.③固定的:the E~ Church 英国国教.[<上条]

es·tab·lish·ment [is'tæbliʃmənt] *n* ①U建立;设立;确立:the ~ of a new state 新国家的建立.②C建立的机构(组织);建设物(如家庭,工厂,学校,商店,教会等).③定员,编制:war(peace)~【军】战时(平时)编制.‖ ***the E~*** [英]英国国教;[英]既成的权力机构(体制);幕后统治集团:the E~ newspapers 代表官方的报纸.The E~ is(are)trying to stop the spreading of this new habit.当局正设法阻止这种新习惯的传播.[同上]

es·tate [is'teit] *n* ①C(大块)房地产;地皮:an industrial ~(建造工厂等的)工业用地;工业区.a housing ~ [英]住宅区.②U【法】财政;产业;遗产:personal ~ 动产.real ~ 不动产.landed ~ 地产.③C等级;(有特定政治权和义务的)阶层;集团.④U[古]人生阶段;地位:come to(reach)man's ~(男子)成年.‖ ***an ~ agent*** [英]房地产中间商(掮客)(=[美]Realtor).~ ***car*** [英]客货两用轿车(=[美]station-wagon).~ ***duty*** 财产税;遗产税.***the fourth*** ~ [谑]第四等级(指新闻界,记者们).***the Three E~s(of the realm)*** 1)(欧洲封建时代的)三个等级(指僧侣,贵族,平民).2)(英国的)三个等级(指上院主教议员,上院贵族议员,下院议员).[<古法语<拉丁语]

es·teem [is'tiːm] I *vt* ①尊重;珍重:I ~ your advice highly.我非常尊重您的忠告.He was much loved and ~ed.他非常受大家爱戴.②认为,把…视为:I ~ it (as)an honour to attend this meeting.我能参加这次大会,感到十分荣幸.~ a proposal(to be)worthless 认为一项建议没有价值.

II *n* U尊重;尊敬:as a mark of ~ 以表敬意.gain (get)the ~ of 受…尊敬.hold a person in ~ 对某人尊敬.[<拉丁语 aestimare,estimate;>self-esteem;estimable]

es·ter ['estə] *n*【化】酯.

es·ti·ma·ble ['estiməbl] *a* 值得尊重的.[<esteem;>inestimable]

es·ti·mate I ['estimeit] ❶ *vt* ①[与 at 连用]估计;估量;预算:~ the expenditures at 500 yuan 估计支出五百元.He ~d that the hall would hold one thousand people.他估计这座礼堂可容纳一千人.②评价;判断:He is highly ~d among his comrades.同志们对他的评价很高.❷ *vi* 估计;估价:~ for the repair of a bridge 估计修桥的费用.

II ['estimit,'estimeit] *n* ①C估计;估价;估算:by rough ~ 据粗略估计.②C评价;判断:form an ~ of 对…作一评价.③[常用复]概算:the E~s [英]年度财政总预算.‖ ***at a rough*** ~ 粗略估计.[见 esteem;>overestimate;underestimate;下条]

es·ti·ma·tion [ˌesti'meiʃən] *n* ①C估计;估价;评价.②U判断;意见:in my ~ 按照我的意见;依我估计.③U尊重;尊敬:hold a person in(high)~ 对某人(十分)尊重.[<上条]

Es·to·ni·a [es'təunjə] *n* 爱沙尼亚.[>下条]

Es·to·ni·an [es'təunjən] I *a* 爱沙尼亚的.[首都 Tallinn]

II *n* ①C爱沙尼亚人.②U爱沙尼亚语.[<上条]

es·trange [is'treindʒ] *vt* [与 from 连用]疏远;隔离;离间:~ sb from his friends 使某人与朋友疏远.[<拉丁语 extraneus,strange;>下条]

es·trange·ment [is'treindʒmənt] *n* U C [与 from,with,between 连用]疏远;隔离;离间:cause an ~ between two old friends 使两个老朋友疏远起来.The quarrel led to complete ~(from his family).这场争吵使他完全脱离(与家庭的)关系.[<上条]

es·tu·a·ry ['estjuəri] *n* C河口湾;三角湾;港湾.[<拉丁语 aestus,tide]

eta 缩 = estimated time of arrival 估计到达时间.

et al 缩 = ①[et alibi]以及其他地方.②[et alii]以及其他等等.[拉丁语]

etc.,& c [it'setrə] 缩 = et cetera 等等.

[辨异]对于人名不宜用 etc.宜用 and the others.

et cet·er·a [it'setrə] 等等,以及其他等等.[拉丁语;>上条]

etch [etʃ] I ❶ *vt* ①[与 on 连用]蚀刻(图案等);浸蚀(金属板等);腐蚀.②把…铭刻(在心灵或记忆中);刻划;描述.❷ *vi* 施以蚀刻法;使用蚀刻术.

II *n* 腐蚀(剂);蚀刻(剂).[<荷兰语 etsen <德语 ezzen;>下二条]

etch·er ['etʃə] *n* 蚀刻者;蚀刻器.[<上条]

etch·ing ['etʃiŋ] *n* ①U蚀刻术.②C蚀刻(版)画.[同上]

etd 缩 = estimated time of departure 估计出发时间.

e·ter·nal [i(ː)'təːnl] *a* 永久的;无穷的;永存的:E~ life to the revolutionary martyrs.革命烈士永垂不朽!‖ ***the E~ God***【宗】上帝.‖ ***the E~ City*** 不朽城(罗马的别称).***the ~ triangle***(男女)三角关系.[同 everlasting,perpetual,endless,permanent.][<拉丁语 aevum,age;>下条]

e·ter·ni·ty [i(:)'təːniti] *n* ①U永恒;永生;来生:send sb to ~ 使某人死去. through all eternities 万古千秋;永远. ②C[an ~]似乎无终止的一段长时间:an ~ of regret 无限的后悔.[<上条]

-eth [-iθ] *suf* ①[-th 的异体;加在以元音结尾的基数词后,构成序数词]:forty>fortieth. ②[古][加在动词后,构成陈述语气第三人称单数现在时]:go>goeth.

eth·ane ['eθein] *n* U【化】乙烷.[eth(yl)+-ane]

eth·a·nol ['eθənɔl] *n* U【化】乙醇.[ethan(e)+-ol]

e·ther ['iːθə] *n* U①【化】醚;乙醚. ②[the ~]【理】以太. ③[诗]太空.[<希腊语 aithein, to burn;>下条, ethyl]

e·the·re·al [i(:)'θiəriəl] *a* ①轻飘的;飘渺的;稀薄的. ②天上的;太空的. ③【化】醚的;醚性的. ④【物】以太的.[<上条]

eth·ic ['eθik] *n* 伦理(体系);(各种)伦理规范:the Christian ~ 基督教伦理. a new ~ 一种新的伦理体系.[>下条][<希腊语 ēthos, character]

eth·ic(al) ['eθik(əl)] *a* 伦理的;伦理上的;道德的:~ culture 伦理教育.[>上条]

eth·ics ['eθiks] *pl n* ①[单数性]伦理学. ②[复数性]伦理观;道德观;道德标准:communist ~ 共产主义道德.[同上]

E·thi·o·pi·a [ˌiːθi'əupjə] *n* 埃塞俄比亚.[首都 Addis Ababa].[>下条]

E·thi·o·pi·an [ˌiːθi'əupjən] **I** *a* 埃塞俄比亚的;埃塞俄比亚人的.

II *n* 埃塞俄比亚人.[<上条]

eth·nic ['eθnik] **I** *a* = ethnical.

II *n* 少数民族的成员;种族集团的成员.[<希腊语 ethnos, nation]

eth·ni·cal ['eθnikəl] *a* 种族的;种族上的;人种学的:an ~ group 种族(集团). an ~ prejudice 种族偏见.[<上条]

eth·nog·ra·phy [eθ'nɔgrəfi] *n* U人种史;人种论.[<希腊语 ethnos, nation+-graphy]

eth·nol·o·gy [eθ'nɔlədʒi] *n* 民族学;人种学.[<希腊语]

e·thos ['iːθɔs] *n* 社会(民族,时代,制度等)精神气质.[<希腊语 ēthos, costom]

eth·yl ['eθil, 'eθail] *n* 【化】乙基:~ acetate 醋酸乙酯,乙酸乙酯. ~ alcohol 乙醇,酒精.[<ether;>下条]

eth·y·lene ['eθəliːn] *n* 【化】乙烯;乙撑;次乙基.[<上条;>polythylene]

e·ti·ol·o·gy [ˌiːti'ɔlədʒi] *n* (=aetiology)原因论;【医】病因(学).[<希腊语]

et·i·quette [ˌeti'ket] *n* U①礼仪,礼节:diplomatic ~ 外交礼节. make a breach of ~ 失礼. ②[总称](同行间的)规矩;成规:medical ~ 医务界的成规. be against the ~ of the game 违反比赛规则.[法语 etiquette, label]

E·ton ['iːtn] *n* 伊顿[英国城市]:~ College 伊顿公学.

et seq [ˌet'sek] 缩 = et sequens 以及下列等等.

-ette *suf* [附在名词或少数形容词后构成名词,表示]①C微小:kitchenette 小厨房. cigarette 香烟. ②C女性:usherette(剧院)女引座员. ③U假,人造:leatherette 人造革. flannelette 绒布. ④组;组合:quartette【乐】四重唱(奏).

e·tude [ei'tjuːd] *n* C习作;【乐】练习曲.[<古法语 estudie, study]

et·y·mo·log·i·c(al) [ˌetimə'lɔdʒik(əl)] *a* 词源(学)的;语源(学)的.[<etymology]

et·y·mol·o·gist [ˌeti'mɔlədʒist] *n* 词(语)源学家(研究者).[<下条]

et·y·mol·o·gy [ˌeti'mɔlədʒi] *n* ①U语源学;词源学. ②C语源;词源.[<希腊语 etumon, true sense of a word+-logia,-logy;>上二条;folk-etymology]

Eu【化】= europium 铕.

eu- *pref* 表示"良好","优美","真正":eugenics 优生学.[<希腊语]

eu·ca·lyp·tus [ˌjuːkə'liptəs] *n* ①C桉树. ②U桉树油.[<希腊语 eu-, well+kalyptos, covered]

Eu·cha·rist ['juːkərist] *n* [the ~][基督教]圣餐;圣餐用面包和酒.[<希腊语 eucharistia, gratitude]

Eu·clid·e·an, Eu·clid·i·an [juː'klidiən] *a*【数】欧几里得(Euclid)的:~ space 欧几里德空间. ~ geometry 欧氏几何.

eu·gen·ics [juː'dʒeniks] *n* U优生学.[<希腊语 eu-, well+genesis]

eu·lo·gize ['juːlədʒaiz] *vt* 颂扬,赞扬.[<下条]

eu·lo·gy ['juːlədʒi] *n* ①U颂扬,称颂. ②[与 on, of 连用]C颂词;赞美词:a ~ on a book 对某书的好评. pronounce a ~ on the dead 向已故者致颂词.[<希腊语 eulogia, praise;>上条]

eu·nuch ['juːnək] *n* 阉宦,太监。[<希腊语 eunē, bed+ekhein, keep]

eu·phe·mism ['juːfimizəm] *n* UC【修辞】委婉法;委婉语,婉辞. 例如:"Pass away" is a ~ for "die"."去世"是"死"的委婉语.[<希腊语 eu-, good+phēmē, speech;>下条]

eu·phe·mis·tic [ˌjuːfi'mistik] *a* 委婉的.[<上条]

eu·pho·ny [ˈjuːfəni] *n* ①U声音的悦耳(和谐). ②C U和声;谐音. [<希腊语 eu-, well + phōnē, voice]

eu·pho·ri·a [juːˈfɔːriə] *n* 【心理】欣快症;异常欣快. [<希腊语 eu-, well + pherein, bear]

Eu·phra·tes [juːˈfreitiːz] *n* [the ~]幼发拉底河[亚洲西南部].

eu·phu·ism [ˈjuːfju(ː)izəm] *n* U绮丽体;C浮华的词句. [<Euphues]

Eur·af·ri·ca [juəˈræfrikə] *n* 欧非共同体. [Europe + Africa]

Eu·ra·sia [juəˈreiʒə, juəˈreiʃə] *n* 欧亚(大陆). [Europe + Asia; >下条]

Eu·ra·sian [juəˈreiʒjən, juəˈreiʃjən] **I** *a* 欧亚的;欧亚混血的.
II *n* 欧亚混血儿. [<上条]

Eur·a·tom [ˈjuərətəm] 缩 = European Atomic Energy Community 欧洲原子能联营. [Europe + atom]

eu·re·ka [juəˈriːkə] *int* 我找着了! 我想出来了! [希腊语]

Eu·ro·mart [ˈjuərəmɑːt] 缩 = (the) European Common Market 欧洲共同市场.

Eu·rope [ˈjuərəp] *n* 欧洲: East(em) ~ 东欧. West(em) ~ 西欧. [<希腊语; >Eurafrica … Euratom; 上条;下二条]

Eu·ro·pean [ˌjuərəˈpi(ː)ən] **I** *a* 欧洲的;欧洲人的.
II *n* 欧洲人. ‖ *the ~ Economic Community* 欧洲经济共同体. [<上条]

eu·ro·pi·um [juəˈrəupiəm] *n* 【化】铕(符号 Eu). [近代拉丁语<Europe + -ium]

Eu·sta·chian tube [juːsˈteiʃjən ˈtjuːb] *n* 【解】耳咽管.

eu·tha·na·sia [ˌjuːθəˈneizjə] *n* U安死术,无痛苦的死. [<希腊语 eu-, well + thanatos, death]

eu·then·ics [juːˈθeniks] *n* 优境学,生物改善学. [<希腊语]

e·vac·u·ate [iˈvækjueit] ❶ *vt* ①后送(部队);撤离: The soldier ~d the fort. 士兵们从要塞撤退. ②[与 from, to 连用]疏散(居民). ③腾出(房子等);(用泵)抽出. ④排泄;排清(肠胃的东西). ❷ *vi* ①(有组织地)撤走;撤离. ②小便;大便. [<拉丁语 e-, out + vacuare, make empty; >下二条]

e·vac·u·a·tion [iˌvækjuˈeiʃən] *n* U C①后送;疏散;撤离. ②(房屋等的)撤空;抽空;排空. ③排泄;泻出;排泄物: ~ of bowels 大便. [<上条]

e·vac·u·ee [iˌvækju(ː)ˈiː] *n* 被后送的人员;(被)疏散者. [同上]

e·vade [iˈveid] *vt* 逃避,躲避;回避,规避: ~ one's enemies(an attack)躲避敌人(攻击). ~ the law 规避法规. ~ an answer 避不回答. ~(paying)taxes 偷税. ~ payment of one's debts 躲债. [<拉丁语 e-, out + vadere, go; >evasion; evasive]

e·val·u·ate [iˈvæljueit] *vt* ①估价;评价. ②【数】求…数值. [<value; >下条]

e·val·u·a·tion [iˌvæljuˈeiʃən] *n* U C①估计;评价. ②【数】值的计算. [<上条]

e·va·nesce [ˌiːvəˈnes] *vi* 消失;消散. [<拉丁语; >下二条]

e·va·nes·cence [ˌiːvəˈnesns] *n* U①消失;消散. ②消失性;消散性;瞬息. [<上条]

e·va·nes·cent [ˌiːvəˈnesnt] *a* (印象等)易消灭的;消失的;短暂的;瞬息的. [同上]

e·van·gel·ic(al) [ˌiːvænˈdʒelik(əl)] *a* [基督教]福音的;英国教会的. [<希腊语]

e·van·ge·list [iˈvændʒilist] *n* ①[E~]【宗】福音书的作者. ②福音传教士. [见上条.]

e·vap·o·rate [iˈvæpəreit] ❶ *vt* ①使蒸发: Heat ~s water. 热使水蒸发. ②使脱水. ③使消失;消除. ❷ *vi* ①蒸发;挥发. ②[口语]消失. My hopes are beginning to ~. 我的希望正开始消失. [<vapour; >下三条]

e·vap·o·ra·ted [iˈvæpəreitid] *a* 浓缩的;脱水的;蒸发干燥的: ~ milk [美]U炼乳;浓缩牛奶. ~ vegetable 脱水蔬菜. ~ apple 苹果干. [<上条]

e·vap·o·ra·tion [iˌvæpəˈreiʃən] *n* U C ①蒸发(作用). ②脱水法. [同上]

e·vap·o·ra·tor [iˈvæpəreitə] *n* C蒸发器. [同前]

e·va·sion [iˈveiʒən] *n* ①U C躲避,逃避;回避;偷漏: tax ~ 逃税. ②C遁辞;借口: His answers were only ~s. 他的答复不过是遁辞罢了. take shelter in ~s 借口躲避. [<evade]

e·va·sive [iˈveisiv] *a* ①逃避的: take an ~ action 【军】采取规避行动. ②推诿的. ③闪避的;难以捉摸的. [同上]

Eve [iːv] *n* [圣经]夏娃(亚当 Adam 之妻;上帝所创造的第一个女人). [见 Adam.]

eve [iːv] *n* ①前夜: Christmas ~ 圣诞节前夜(十二月二十四日). New Year's ~ 除夕. ②(大事件的)前夕: on the ~ of victory 在胜利的前夕. ③[诗] = evening. [even[3]的异体]

e·ven[1] [ˈiːvən] **I** *a* ①(表面)平;平坦,平滑: The table must be perfectly ~. 这张桌子必须很平. [同 flat] ②(高低)平齐;[与 with 连用]同一平面: The snow is ~ with the window. 雪堆得与窗子一般高. ③(运动)平稳;均匀: His ~ breathing showed that he had

got over his excitement. 他平稳的呼吸表明他激动的心情已经稳定下来. an ~ motion 一定不变的运动. ④(量,距离,价值等)平等的:Our scores are now ~. 我们的比分相等. ⑤(数的)偶数:The pages on the left side of a book have ~ numbers. 这本书左侧的页数都是偶数. evenly ~ 以四除得尽的. [反 odd 奇数] ⑥对等的;均等的:stand an ~ chance of winning. 胜负的可能性各半. ⑦公平的:an ~ exchange (bargain)公平交换(交易). ⑧(性情等)平静的,安宁的:an ~-tempered baby 不吵不闹的婴儿. speak in an ~ tone 心平气和地讲. ⑨恰好的,整整的:an ~ li 整整一里.

II *vt* 使平坦;使平;使相等:~ out the soil with a spade 把土铲平. ~ up scores with 与…拉平比分. ~ up accounts with 与…结清帐目. ‖ ***be(get)*** ~ ***with sb*** 与某人扯平,跟某人算帐,向某人报复. ***break*** ~ [口语]打成平手;得失相当;不盈不亏. ~***-handed*** 公正的,不偏不倚的. ~ ***odds*** 碰运气;胜负(成败)难料. [>evenly;uneven]

e·ven² ['iːvən] ***ad*** ①[置于所修饰的词前,加强语气]甚至…也;连…都:1)[副词前]E~ now he doesn't believe it. 甚至到现在他还不相信. It is cold there ~ in summer. 那里甚至在夏季也是冷的. 2)[形容词前]They are ready, ~ eager to fight. 他们随时准备出击,甚至跃跃欲试. 3)[名词前]E~ a child can understand it. 连小孩子都知道的. 4)[动词前]I can't ~ remember the name of that old friend of mine. 我甚至连那位老朋友的名字都不记得. ②[与比较级连用]甚至(比)更;还:It's ~ faster than the fastest plane. 这甚至比最快的飞机还要快. You know ~ less than I do. 你了解的甚至比我还要少. ③[加强语气]真的,的确:He looks happy, ~ gay. 他看来很高兴,的确很快活. ‖ ~ ***as*** 1)恰恰在这个时候:E~ as he spoke, it began to rain. 正当他说话的时候,天下起雨来了. 2)正如:It happened ~ as we expected. 事情正如我们所料的那样发生了. ~ ***if(though)*** ***conj*** 即使,纵然:She won't leave the TV set ~ though supper's on the table. 即使晚饭已经摆在桌上,她也不愿离开电视机. ~ ***now(then)*** 即使现在(其时):Difficulties were increasing. E~ then he did not lose heart. 即使困难增加了,他也毫不灰心. ~ ***so*** 虽然如此:It has many omissions; ~ so, it is still a useful reference book. 这本书有许多遗漏;即使如此,仍不失为一本有用的参考书. ***never*** ~ 连…也不:He never ~ opened his book. 他甚至连书都没打开.

e·ven³['iːvən] ***n*** [诗]傍晚,黄昏(=evening). [>e'en; eve;下条]

eve·ning ['iːvniŋ] ***n*** ①[C][U]黄昏,傍晚;晚上(从日落到人寝):this(tomorrow, yesterday)~ 今(明,昨)晚. in the ~ 在晚上. of an ~ 常在黄昏(指动作的习惯性). on the ~ of the 10th 在十号的晚上. on Sunday ~ 在星期天晚上. on warm spring ~ 一个暖和的春天傍晚. 见 Good evening! ②[C]晚会:a musical ~ 音乐晚会. I had a pleasant ~. 我参加了一个愉快的晚会. make an ~ of it 晚上乐一下. ③[定语]~ dress(clothes)晚礼服. an ~ gown(女子)晚礼服. an ~ paper 晚报. an ~ school 夜校. the ~ star 黄昏星,金星. [<even³]

e·ven·ly ['iːvənli] ***ad*** ①平,平坦地. ②齐;均匀地. ③平静地. ④公平地. ⑤平等地. [<even¹,a]

e·vent [i'vent] ***n*** [C]①事件;大事;事变;事情:current ~s 时事,时局. What were the chief ~s of last year? 去年主要的大事是什么? It was quite an ~. 这确实是件大事. ②(运动)项目;比赛:field ~s 田赛. a team ~ 团体赛. Which ~s have you entered for? 你报名参加哪几项比赛? ③结果;最终:You will lose in the ~. 到头来你会输的. wise after the ~ 事后聪明. ‖ ***at all ~s*** 不论怎样,无论如何:At all ~s, we will carry the struggle through to the end. 我们无论如何要把斗争进行到底. ***in any*** ~ 无论如何:I'll probably see you tomorrow, but in any ~ I'll telephone. 明天我很可能来看你,不过无论如何我要打电话的. ***in either*** ~ 两种情况不论哪一种发生:I don't know whether I'm going by car or by train, but in either ~ I'll need money. 我不知道是乘汽车还是坐火车去,然而不论哪种情况,我都需要钱. ***in that*** ~ 1)在那种情况下:It may rain. In that ~ we won't go. 也许会下雨. 要是那样我们就不去了. 2)[美]如果:In the ~(that) she has not been informed, I will tell her. 如果她还不知道此事,我会告诉她的. ***in the*** ~ ***of*** 如果…发生:In the ~ of her going to Shanghai, her children will be put under my care. 倘使她到上海去,她的孩子将由我照管. ***in the natural(normal) course of ~s*** 按照事情的自然(正常)发展. [<拉丁语;>下二条]

e·vent·ful [i'ventful] ***a*** ①多事的:The past year has been an ~ one. 去年一年是多事之秋. ②重大的:an ~ affair 重大的事件. [<上条]

e·ven·tu·al [i'ventjuəl] ***a*** ①最后的,结局的:the ~ success of his efforts 他努力的最后的成功. ②万一的;可能发生的. [同上;>下二条]

e·ven·tu·al·i·ty [iˌventju'æliti] ***n*** [C]可能发生的事;

不测情况:be prepared for all eventualities(for any ~)以防万一.[<上条]

e·ven·tu·al·ly [i'ventjuəli] ***ad*** 最后,终于:He worked so hard that ~ he made himself ill. 他工作太努力了,最后病倒了.[同上]

ev·er ['evə] ***ad*** ①[用在疑问句,否定句及表示怀疑或条件的句子中;常与动词一起使用]任何时候:Nothing ~ happens in this village. 这个村里一向平安无事. Do you ~ wish you were a scientist? 你曾想当个科学家吗? She seldom, if ~, goes to the cinema. 她极少看电影. I hardly ~ see him nowadays. 我近来很少见到他. ②[在问句中与现在完成时一起使用]曾经:Have you ~ been up in a balloon? 你乘过汽球吗?(回答时可用:Yes, I have. 或 No, I never. 但不可用 ~.)③[用于比较级(as, than),最高级后](从前)任何时候:It is raining harder than ~. 雨现在下得比任何时候都大. This is the best work you have ~ done. 这是你曾做过的一件最好的工作. as fast as ~ 像往常一样快. faster than ~(before)空前的快. the greatest achievement ~ made 空前的大成就. ④[用在疑问词后,加强语气]究竟;到底:When(where, how)~ did you lose it? 你到底在什么时候(在什么地方,怎么)丢失东西的? What ~ do you mean? 你究竟是什么意思? ⑤[口语中加强语气]Work as hard as ~ you can. 尽可能努力工作吧! I'll tell her as soon as ~ she arrives. 她一到我就告诉她. ⑥[古][或在复合词中使用]总是:He is ~ repeating the same old story. 他总是老调重弹. the ~-increasing population 不断增长的人口. ⑦[美口语][用在动词 to be 作谓语的倒装句中,加强语气]非常,极:Was he ~ delighted! 他高兴极了. ‖ ***As if*** … ~ (表示惊讶,怀疑):As if he would ~ make such a mistake! 他决不会犯这种错误的. ***Did you*** ~? (!)(表示惊讶,怀疑):Did you ~ hear such nonsense! 你听到过这种胡说吗! ~ ***after***(***wards***)自此以后:He found work in a factory and was happy ~ after. 他在工厂里找到了工作,此后一直很幸福. ~ ***since*** 从…以来:I have known him ~ since he was a boy. 他还是小孩的时候我就认识他了. ~ ***so***, ~ ***such a*** [口语][主英]非常:He is ~ so strong. 他非常强壮. Thank you ~ so much. 非常感谢. He is ~ such a nice man. 他这个人好极了. ***for*** ~(***and*** ~), ***for*** ~ ***and a day*** 永远,一直,始终. ***Yours*** ~ (信的末尾结束语)我永远是你(最真挚)的朋友.[<古英语 æfre;>e'er, 以下四条;never; however; whatever; whatsoever; whencesoever; whenever, whensoever; wheresoever; wherever; whichever; whithersoever; whoever; whosoever]

ev·er·glade ['evəgleid] ***n*** (美国南部)沼泽地.[ever + glade]

ev·er·green ['evəgri:n] **I** ***a*** 常绿的;常青的.
II ***n*** Ⓒ常绿树;常绿植物;冬青.[ever + green]

ev·er·last·ing [ˌevə'lɑ:stiŋ] ***a*** ①永久的;不朽的:For an ~ peace! 争取持久和平. ②耐久的;持久的:~ cloth【纺】永固缎纹织物. ③冗长的;烦人的:~ talk 喋喋不休的话.[ever + lasting]

ev·er·more ['evə'mɔ:] ***ad*** (特指未来)永远地. ‖ ***for*** ~ 永远.[ever + more]

ev·ery ['evri] ***a*** ①[用在复数可数名词前]所有的;全部的(= all + 复数名词):I have read ~ book(= all the books)on that shelf. 那个架子上所有的书我都读过. Not ~ man can(= E~ man cannot)be a poet. 并非人人都能成为诗人. He tried to meet her ~ with(= all her wishes). 他尽量满足她的全部愿望. ②[指没有明确数量的事物当中的一个]每,每个(侧重个体,此时不能用"all + 复数名词"替换):He enjoyed ~ minute of his holiday. 他在假日过得很痛快. Such things do not happen ~ day. 这类事情并非天天发生. ③[用在抽象名词如 hope, chance, reason 等前]所有可能的:There is ~ reason to believe that he is a good man. 有充分理由可以相信他是个好人. We showed him ~ consideration. 我们对他表示了无微不至的关怀. I wish you ~ success. 我祝你事事如意. ④[用在基数词,序数词,及 other, few 等词前]每…中的;每隔…的:one car to ~ four people 每四人坐一辆小汽车. There are buses to the station ~ ten minutes. 到这车站的公共汽车每隔十分钟一趟. ~ three days(weeks, months) = ~ third day(week, month)每隔三天(周,月). ~ other day 每隔一天. ‖ ~ ***bit*** 每一点;完全,全部. ~ ***now and then***(***again***)时常. ~ ***one of them***(***you***, ***us***)[置于句末]毫无例外:Go to bed, ~ one of you. 你们都得去睡觉,谁也不例外. ~ ***other*** 1)每隔一:Write on ~ other line. 每隔一行写. 2)其他所有的:I like ~ other boy. 其他所有的男孩子我都喜欢. ~ ***so often*** [美]时时. ~ ***time*** 1)每次,总是:Our football team wins ~ time. 我们的足球队总赢. 2)每当:E~ time I went to his house, he was out. 我每次上他家,他总不在. ***in*** ~ ***way*** 在每一个方面;从各方面来说:This plan is in ~ way better than that one. 这个计划在各方面都比那个计划更好.[<古英语;>下五条]

[辨异]①every 逐指每个,而概括全体,相当于 each and all. 例如:Every student in the class(= all the stu-

dents in the class, the whole class) passed the examination. 班里所有的学生(全班)都通过考试. each 只是指"每个",以个别为主. 例如:Each student may have three tries. 每个学生都可试三次. ②each 除作形容词外,还可作代词和副词,而 every 只能作形容词.

ev·ery·bod·y [ˈevribɔdi, ˈevribədi] *pron* 人人,每人:E~ is here. 人人都在这里. ~ else (= all the others) 所有别人. E~ bought their (his or her) own lunch. 各人自己买午餐.

[辨异] 1) everybody 与 everyone 同义,但前者更口语化. 2) anybody, everybody 对其谓语动词是单数;对其人称代词,(在口语中)是复数,(在书面语中)也可以是单数:Everybody knows it. 大家都知道这件事. Everybody started waving their (his or her) flags. 大家开始挥动旗子. 3) everybody 在反意问句中,对反意提问部分的代词也是复数:Everybody has arrived, haven't they? 人都到了,是吗?

ev·ery·day [ˈevridei] *attrib a* 每日的;日常的:~ life 日常生活. ~ English 常用英语. an ~ occurrence 司空见惯的事. [<every day]

[辨异] everyday 只能用作定语. every day 天天,每天,用作状语.

ev·ery·one [ˈevriwʌn] *pron* 人人,每人:make ~ at their ease 使人人轻松愉快. In a small village ~ knows ~ else. 在小村庄里人人彼此了解. E~ should do his best to serve the people. 每人都应尽全力为人民服务. [<every + one]

[辨异] everyone 指人,后面不可跟 of 短语;every one 既可指人,也可指物,后面可跟 of 短语. 例如:every one of the children 每个孩子. every one of the cups 每只杯子. everyone of the children 这种用法是错误的,但 everyone in the village 则可用.

ev·ery·thing [ˈevriθiŋ] *pron* ①每件事,事事,凡事:He thinks that he knows ~. 他以为他什么都知道. ②[作表语]最重要的事情:Money is not ~. 金钱并非万能.

ev·ery·where [ˈevri*h*weə] *ad* ①处处,到处. ②[作连词]无论哪里:You can find honest men ~ you go. 你无论到哪里,都可以找到老实人. 见 anywhere.

e·vict [i(:)ˈvikt] *vt* [常用被动语态;与 from 连用]驱逐;逐出(房客,租地者);(从屋里,土地上)赶出:~ the enemy from (out of) the town 把敌人逐出城镇. They were ~ed for not paying the rent. 他们因未交房租被赶出. [<拉丁语;>下条]

e·vic·tion [i(:)ˈvikʃən] *n* ①[U][C]驱逐. ②[定语] an ~ man 专赶房客的人. [<上条]

ev·i·dence [ˈevidəns] **I** *n* ①[U](与 of, for 连用]根据;证据;【法】证据;证人;证词:Is there any ~ for (of) his guilt? 有什么根据证明他犯罪? call sb for ~ 叫某人来作证. give ~ 作证;提供证据. collateral ~ 旁证. documentary ~ 书面证据. material ~ 物证. verbal ~ 证言. ②(= historical ~)史料. ③[C][常用复]形迹;痕迹;迹象:give no ~ of 没有…迹象. ④[U]显著;明显. ‖ (*be*) *in* ~ 明显的;显而易见的:Tom was nowhere in ~. 到处都找不到汤姆. ***bear*** (***give***, ***show***) ~ ***of*** 显示…的迹象. ***turn Queen's*** (King's, [美] State's) ~ 供出对同犯不利的证据.

II *vt* ①显示;使显明. ②证明. [<下条]

ev·i·dent [ˈevidənt] *a* 明显的;明白的:It is ~ that he took the wrong path. 很明显他走错了道. with ~ pride 露出明显的得意之色. [同 apparent, manifest, obvious] [<拉丁语;>self-evident;上条;下条]

ev·i·dent·ly [ˈevidəntli] *ad* 明显地;显然:He is ~ wrong. 他显然错了. [<上条]

e·vil [ˈiːvl] **I** *a* ①邪恶的:~ thought 邪念. an ~ man 坏人. live an ~ life 过着邪恶的生活. ②不幸的;不祥的:~ news 噩耗,凶讯. ~ days 失意的日子. an ~ sign 不祥的征兆. ③可厌的;不愉快的:an ~ smell 讨厌的气味.

II *n* ①[U]邪恶的:do ~ 干坏事,作恶. return good for ~ 以德报怨. ②[U]不幸;不吉. ③[C]恶事;弊病;祸害;灾难:famine, pestilence and other ~s 饥荒,时疫及其他灾难.

III *ad* 恶毒地. speak ~ of sb 诽谤某人. [<古英语 yfel;>下二条]

e·vil-do·er [ˈiːvlˈduːə] *n* 作恶的人,坏人. [<上条]

e·vil-mind·ed [ˈiːvlˈmaindid] *a* 狠心的;恶毒的. [同上]

e·vince [iˈvins] *vt* 表示,表明(感情,性质等). 见 evict.

e·vis·ce·rate [iˈvisəreit] *vt* ①取出…内脏(肠). ②抽去…精华. ③切除(病人的)器官. [<拉丁语]

e·vo·ca·tion [ˌiːvə*u*ˈkeiʃən] *n* [C][U]引起;唤起. [同下条]

e·voc·a·tive [iˈvɔkətiv] *a* [与 of 连用]召唤的;唤起的:The taste of these cakes is ~ of my childhood. 尝到这些糕点使我回忆起童年的生活. [<下条]

e·voke [iˈvəuk] *vt* 引起;唤起:~ an applause 博得喝采. ~ memory of the past 唤起对过去的回忆. [<拉丁语;>上二条]

ev·o·lu·tion [ˌiːvəˈl*j*uːʃən, ˌevəˈl*j*uːʃən] *n* ①[U]发展;展开;渐进:The ~ of a plant from a tiny seed is a miracle. 植物从微小的种子发展而来,这是一个奇迹. ②

[U]【生】进化;演化:the theory of ~ 进化论.③[C][常用复]【军】(按计划的)队形变化;位置变换;(舞蹈者的)规定动作.④【数】开方.⑤【天】(天体的)形成;演化.见 evolve.[>macroevolution;下二条]

ev·o·lu·tion·a·ry [ˌiːvəˈljuːʃənəri] *a* 进化的;进化论的.[<上条]

ev·o·lu·tion·ism [ˌiːvəˈljuːʃənizəm] *n* [U]进化论;进化主义.[同上]

e·volve [iˈvɔlv] ❶ *vt* ①使发展;使进化;使演化:~ a theory 发展一种理论.②引伸出;推论,推定(事实):~ the truth from a mass of confused evidence 由大量庞杂的证据中推断事实.❷ *vi* ①进展;发展;展开.②进化;渐进;演化;发育:Man has ~d from the ape.人是从人猿进化来的.[<拉丁语]见 evolution.

ewe [juː] *n* [C]母羊.见 ram 公羊.[<古英语 ēowu]

ew·er [ˈju(ː)əl] *n* 大口水壶;水罐.[<拉丁语]

ex [eks] *prep* ①从:~ ***officio*** [ˌeks əˈfiʃiou] 依据职权;职权上.②【商】购自:~ quay(or wharf)码头交货.[拉丁语]

ex. [缩] = examined; example; exception; exchange; excluding; exercise; export; extract.

ex- *pref* ①表示"出自";"向外";"超过";"免除":expel 逐出;export 出口;exceed 超过;exterminate 根绝.②[附在表示人的名词前,通常加连字符]表示"前","前任的":ex-president 前总统;my ex-wife 我的前妻.[<拉丁语 ex]

ex·act [igˈzækt] **I** *a* ①精确的;确切的;正确的:the ~ number 准确的数字.an ~ translation 确切的翻译.the ~ meaning of a word 某字的确切意义.an ~ ear for music 正确地辨别音乐的能力.be ~ in words 措辞正确.to be ~ [状语]说得确切些.[同 precise,accurate,correct]②精确无误的;精密的:~ instruments 精密仪器.the ~ science 精密科学.③严格的;严厉的:the ~ discipline 严格的纪律.an ~ scholar 严谨的学者.an ~ order 一道严厉的命令.

II *vt* ①强求,强要;勒索:~ payment of a debt 逼债.~ obedience from one's children 硬要子女服从.②需要;急需:The work ~s the closest attention.这件工作需要极其精心.[<拉丁语;>下五条;反 inexact,a]

ex·act·ing [igˈzæktiŋ] *a* ①苛求的;严格的;严厉的:on ~ terms 以苛刻的条件.②(工作等)吃力的;艰难的:an ~ piece of work 一件吃力的工作.[<exact,v]

ex·ac·tion [igˈzækʃən] *n* ①[U]强求,强要;勒索.②[C]苛捐杂税.[同上]

ex·act·i·tude [igˈzæktitjuːd] *n* [U]正确(性);准确(性);精密(度);严格.[<exact,a]

ex·act·ly [igˈzæktli] *ad* ①正确地;严密地:carry out an order ~ to the letter 不折不扣地执行命令.②刚刚,正好,恰好:~ right 完全正确.It is now ~ ten o'clock.此时恰好是十点钟.That's ~ what I wanted.这正是我所想要的.③(表示赞成的回答)确实如此:A:The boy is quite clever. B:~.甲:这孩子很聪明.乙:一点不错.‖ ***not*** ~ 未必:Those two colours are not ~ the same.这两种颜色并非完全一样.[同上]

ex·act·ness [igˈzæktnis] *n* = exactitude.[同前]

ex·ag·ge·rate [igˈzædʒəreit] ❶ *vt* ①夸张,夸大:~ the difficulties 夸大困难.②使增大;使过大.❷ *vi* 夸张,夸大,言过其实:If you always ~, people will no longer believe you.如果你老是夸大,人们就不再相信你了.[<拉丁语;>下条]

ex·ag·ge·ra·tion [igˌzædʒəˈreiʃən] *n* [U][C]①夸张,夸大,浮夸.②夸张的言论(或比喻).③(艺术等的)夸张的手法.[<上条]

ex·alt [igˈzɔːlt,egˈzɔːlt] ❶ *vt* ①使高;高举.②提升;提拔;提高(地位,荣誉等).③赞扬;吹捧:~ sb to the skies 把某人捧上天.④使兴奋;使得意.❷ *vi* 使人兴奋;令人得意.[<拉丁语;>下二条]

ex·al·ta·tion [ˌegzɔːlˈteiʃən] *n* ①升高;高举.②提拔;晋升;提高.③兴奋;得意:with great ~ 狂喜地.[<上条]

ex·alt·ed [igˈzɔːltid] *a* ①高贵的;崇高的:a person of ~ rank(position)地位高的人.②兴奋的;得意的:feel ~ 扬扬得意.[同上]

ex·am [igˈzæm] *n* [口语]试验;检查;考试.[examination 的简体]

ex·am·i·na·tion [igˌzæmiˈneiʃən] *n* ①[C][与 in,on 连用]试验;考试:We have an ~ in English today.我们今天考英语.sit for(take)an entrance ~ 参加入学考试.pass(go through)an ~ 考试及格.fail in an ~ 考试不及格.~ paper 试卷;试题.②[U][C]检验;检查;调查;诊察;审查:a health ~ 健康检查.a medical ~ 诊察.On ~,it was found that the signature was not genuine.经检查发现签名是伪造的.make an ~ of accounts 审查帐目.③[C][U]【法】讯问:The ~ of all the witnesses took a week.对见证人的查问花了一周的时间.‖ ***under*** ~ 在检查中;在审查中.[<下条;>上条;self-examination]

ex·am·ine [igˈzæmin] ❶ *vt* ①[与 in,on 连用]对…进行考试.The students will be ~d in English.学生们

将考试英语. ②检验;检查;审查;调查;诊察:~ a plan 审查计划. have one's blood ~d(请人)验血. E~ yourself. 你反省反省吧. ③【法】审问;查问:~ a witness in a court 在法庭上查问证人. ● *vi* 调查;检查:~ into a matter 调查一件事.[<拉丁语;>上条;下二条]

ex·am·i·nee [igˌzæmi'niː] *n* 受考人;考生.[<上条]

ex·am·in·er [ig'zæminə] *n* 主考人;检查员;审查人.[同上]

ex·am·ple [ig'zaːmpl,[美]ig'zæmpl] *n* ①C 例,实例;例题;U 例证:I'll give you some ~s. 我将给你们举些例子. ②范例;榜样:follow sb's ~(follow the ~ of sb)学习某人的榜样. ③教训;儆戒:Let this be an ~ to you. 把这件事当作你的教训吧! ‖ ***for*** ~ 例如. ***make an*** ~ ***of sb*** 惩处某人以儆他人,惩一儆百. ***set (give) a(n) (good)*** ~ ***to sb*** 为某人树立(好)榜样.[<sample;>exemplify;unexampled]

ex·as·pe·rate [ig'zaːspəreit] *vt* ①[与 at 连用]激怒,使恼火:I was ~d at his conduct. 我对他的行为很生气.[同 irritate,provoke]②使(疾病,痛苦等)加剧;使恶化.[<拉丁语;>下条]

ex·as·pe·ra·tion [igˌzaːspə'reiʃən] *n* U ①激怒. ②恶化.[<上条]

ex·ca·vate ['ekskəveit] *vt* ①开凿;挖掘(壕沟等). ②发掘(古物等). 见 cave.[<拉丁语;>下二条]

ex·ca·va·tion [ˌekskə'veiʃən] *n* ①U 开凿;挖掘;发掘. ②U 发掘物;出土文物.[<上条]

ex·ca·va·tor ['ekskəveitə] *n* C ①发掘者. ②挖土器;挖土机;电铲.([美] steam shovel)[同上]

ex·ceed [ik'siːd] ● *vt* 超过(限度等);胜过:~ the speed limit 超过速率限制. ~ one's authority 越权. The task ~s his ability. 这件工作非他的能力所能担负. The month's output ~s last month's by ten percent. 本月的产量超过上月百分之十. ● *vi* ①过度:~ in eating 饮食过度. ②(在数量或质量方面)优越;突出:~ in strength 力气过人.[<拉丁语;>下条;excess]

ex·ceed·ing [ik'siːdiŋ] *a* 过度的;非常的.[<上条;>下条]

ex·ceed·ing·ly [ik'siːdiŋli] *ad* 极端地;非常:an ~ difficult book 一本很难的书.[<上条]

[辨异]除口语外,exceedingly 等于 too much(太).

ex·cel [ik'sel] (excelled;excelling) ● *vt* [与 in,at 连用]胜过;优于:He ~s others in knowlege(courage). 他学识(勇气)胜过别人. ● *vi* [与 as,in,at 连用]擅长;杰出:He ~s as a long-distance swimmer. 他是个出色的长距离游泳运动员. ~ in(speaking)English 擅长(说)英语. ~ at sports 擅长运动.[<拉丁语;>下三条]

ex·cel·lence ['eksələns] *n* ①U[与 in,at 连用]优秀;杰出;卓越:He received a prize for ~ in English. 他因英语优良而获得奖品. his ~ at(in)all forms of sports 他对各项运动擅长. ②C 优点;美德:a moral ~ 品德高尚. with many ~s 有许多优点.[<上条]

Ex·cel·len·cy ['eksələnsi] *n* (对部长,大使等高级官员的尊称)Your ~ 阁下(直接称呼时用). His(Her) ~ 阁下(间接提及时用).[同上]

ex·cel·lent ['eksələnt] *a* 优秀的;杰出的;卓越的;(成绩,评分等)优等的.[同前]

ex·cel·si·or [ek'selsiɔː] I *n* U[美]木丝;细刨花(包装用的填塞物).

II *a* & *int* (作题词等用)更高些,更上些;(商标用语)精益求精.[<拉丁语]

ex·cept [ik'sept] I *prep* 除…外:We all succeed ~ him. 除了他我们都成功了. We go to school every day ~ Sunday. 我们除星期日,每天去上学.[同 excepting] ‖ ~ ***for*** 1)除…外:The road was empty ~ for a few cars. 路上除几辆汽车外,没有行人和车辆往来. 2)[句中用虚拟语气]若不是:E~ for you, I should be dead by now. 若不是你抢救,我现在早死了. ~ ***that*** [后跟名词从句]除…外:It will do ~ that it is too long. 这行,只是太长了一些.

II *conj* ①除…外:She can do everything ~ cook. 除烹调外,她什么都会干. ②[口语]只是,要不是. I would go, ~ it's too far. 要不是路太远的话,我就去.

III *vt* 除去;除掉:All those who took part in the plot, nobody ~ed, must be punished. 凡参加此阴谋的人,无一例外,都要受到惩罚. ‖ ~(***from***)去除;不包括:The minors are ~ed from the regulation. 未成年者不在此限.[<拉丁语;>下二条]

[辨异]1)besides 除…外还有:Five others were late besides me. 除我之外,另外还有五人迟到. except 除…外(不包括…,常用在 all,none 等之后):Nobody was late except me. 除我之外,无人迟到. 2)except(普通用语,后可跟宾语或作宾语的名词从句等):I know nothing about the accident except what I read in the newspaper. 对这件事故,我除从报上读到的外,其他一概不知. I looked everywhere for him except in the bedroom. 除寝室外,我到处都找遍了. except for 引述一个相反的因素,部分地修正了句中的主要意思,含有比较的意义:His composition is excellent except for some spelling mistakes. 他的作文很好,只有

几处拼写错误.

ex·cept·ing [ik'septiŋ] *prep* [放在句首,或用在 not, without, always 的后面]除…外:E~ his son, they are all right. 除了他的儿子外,他们都很好. Everybody must observe the law not ~ the president. 人人须守法,总统亦无例外.[<上条]

ex·cep·tion [ik'sepʃən] *n* ①[U][C]例外;除外:There is an ~ to this grammatical rule. 这条语法规则有个例外. ②[U]反对;异议. ‖ ***make an*** ~(***of sb or sth***)(把…)视为例外. ***make no*** ~***s*** 不容例外: ***take*** ~(***to sth***)1)反对,持异议:take ~ to(against)a witness 对证词表示异议. 2)有反感:I took the greatest ~ to his rude letters. 我对他不礼貌的来信极为气愤. ***without*** ~ 无例外地. ***with the*** ~ ***of*** 除…外:They passed the examination with the ~ of three. 他们除三人外,都及格了.[同上;>下条]
[辨异] in addition to 除…外(还有).

ex·cep·tion·al [ik'sepʃənəl] *a* 例外的;特殊的;异常的:This warm weather is ~ for January. 一月份天气如此暖和是少见的.[<上条;>下条]

ex·cep·tion·al·ly [ik'sepʃənəli] *ad* 例外地;格外:~ cheap 特别便宜.[<上条]

ex·cerpt ['eksə:pt] *n* [C]选录,摘录,节录;引用.
II [ek'sə:pt] *vt* 选录,摘录,节录;删节;引用.[<拉丁语]

ex·cess [ik'ses] **I** *n* ①[an ~]过分;过量,过剩:an ~ of rain 雨量过多. ②[常用复][与 of, over 连用]超过:an ~ of exports over imports 出口超过进口. ③[U]过度. ④[复](饮食等)过度,无节制. ⑤[复]过度行为;暴行:The ~es committed by the troops when they occupied the city will never be forgotten. 这支部队在占领这个城市期间所犯的罪行永远不会忘记.
II ***attrib a*** 过分的;过量的;过重的:an ~ fare 补票费. ~ luggage([美] baggage)超重行李. ‖ ***in*** ~ ***of*** 超过:Luggage in ~ of 100 kg will be charged extra. 行李重量超过一百公斤需补交钱. ***to*** ~ 过度地:Don't carry your grief to ~. 不要过分悲哀. smoke to ~ 吸烟过度. go(run) to ~ 走极端.[<exceed;>下条]

ex·ces·sive [ik'sesiv] *a* 过度的;过分的;极度的:an ~ demand 过分的要求.[同 extreme, extravagant, immoderate][<上条;>下条]

ex·ces·sive·ly [ik'sesivli] *ad* ①过分地;太. ②[口语]极,非常:be ~ fond of mutton 非常喜欢吃羊肉.[同 exceedingly][<上条]

ex·change [iks'tʃeindʒ] **I** ● *vt* ①[for sth; with sb]交换,调换:~ an apple for a pear 拿苹果换梨. ②[与 with 连用]互换;交流;交易(货物):Will you ~ your seat with me? 你可以与我换座位吗? ~ greetings 互相问候. ~ experience 交流经验. ③[与 for 连用]兑换:~ dollars for pounds 把美元兑换为英镑. ● *vi* ①(货币)交换,兑换:This currency ~s at par. 这货币平价兑换. ②【军】调任. ③交易. ‖ ~ ***blows***(***words***)(***with***)(与…)打架(吵架).
II *n* ①[U]交换;[C]交换物:an ~ of prisoners 交换俘虏. cultural ~ [U][C]文化交流. ②[U]兑换;汇兑:foreign ~ 外汇. a bill of ~ 汇票. ③[C]交易所:a stock ~ 证券交易所. ④[C]交换机构;电话局;交换机:a labour ~ [英]职业介绍所. a telephone ~ 电话局. ⑤[定语] an ~ girl 女接线员. an ~ scholar(两国间)交换学者. ‖ ~ ***rate***(***the rate of*** ~)外汇率. ***in*** ~ ***for*** 交换:give one thing in ~ for another 拿一件东西去换别的. ***make an*** ~ 进行交换.[<change;>下条]

ex·change·a·ble [iks'tʃeindʒəbl] *a* 可交换的;可兑换的.[<上条]

ex·cheq·uer [iks'tʃekə] *n* ①国库;金库. ②资金;(个人的)资财. ③[the E~][英]财政部:the Chancellor of the E~ [英]财政大臣.[<古法语]

ex·cise¹ [ek'saiz, 'eksaiz] **I** *n* [U][C]国内消费税.
II *vt* 课以消费税.

ex·cise² [ek'saiz] *vt* 删去;割去,切去.[<拉丁语;>下条]

ex·ci·sion [ek'siʒən] *n* [U][C] ①切除;删除. ②【医】切除(术).[<上条]

ex·cit·a·bil·i·ty [ikˌsaitə'biliti] *n* [U]兴奋性;激动性.[<下条]

ex·ci·ta·ble [ik'saitəbl] *a* 易兴奋的;易激动的.[同下;>上条]

ex·cit·ant ['eksitənt] **I** *a* 刺激性的;兴奋的.
II *n* [C]刺激物;兴奋剂.[同下]

ex·ci·ta·tion [ˌeksi'teiʃən] *n* ①刺激作用;兴奋;激动. ②【理】激发;【电】激励,励磁. ③【植】激感(现象).[<下条]

ex·cite [ik'sait] ● *vt* ①刺激;激动;使(人)兴奋:~ a nerve 刺激神经. The news of the victory ~d everybody. 胜利的消息使人振奋. Don't be ~d! 别激动!别慌! be (get) ~d at (over) sth 因某事而激动(兴奋). It's nothing to get ~d about. 这是没有什么可激动的. ②激发;激励;唤起;引起:~ interest (admiration, attention, envy, sympathy) 引起兴趣(羡慕,注意,妒忌,同情). ③【理】激起(电流);激发(原子等).

❷ *vi*[口语]兴奋:Don't ～! 别兴奋.[<拉丁语;>上三条;下三条]

ex·cit·ed [ik'saitid] *a* ①兴奋的;激动的.②【理】已激发的;已励磁的.[<上条;>下条]

excit·ed·ly [ik'saitidli] *ad* 兴奋地.[<上条]

ex·cite·ment [ik'saitmənt] *n* ①U 刺激;兴奋;激动;骚动:The news caused great ～.这条新闻引起了极大的激动.jump about in ～ 激动得跳起来.②C 刺激的事物:the ～s of city life 都市生活的刺激.[同前]

ex·cit·ing [ik'saitiŋ] *a* 令人兴奋的;使人激动的:～ news 令人振奋的消息.[同上]

ex·cl. 缩 = excluding;exclusive 除外;仅限.

ex·claim [iks'kleim] *vi* & *vt* 呼喊;惊叫;大声说:～ against injustice 鸣不平. ～ with delight 欢呼.[<claim;>下二条]

ex·cla·ma·tion [ˌekskləˈmeiʃən] *n* U C 呼喊;惊叫;感叹:the note of ～ =[美] ～ mark (or point)感叹号.[<上条]

ex·clam·a·to·ry [eks'klæmətəri] *a* 叫喊的;感叹的:an ～ sentence 感叹句.[同上]

ex·clude [iks'klu:d] *vt*[常与 from 连用]拒绝;排除;除去;排斥:～ sb from membership 拒绝某人入会. ～ the possibility of doubt 排除怀疑的可能.There were fifteen present excluding myself.我不算外,出席者十五人.[反 include][<拉丁语,>下二条]

ex·clu·sion [iks'klu:ʒən] *n* U[与 from 连用]拒绝,排除;排斥:His ～ from the tennis club hurt him very much.网球俱乐部拒绝他加入,使他很伤心. ‖ ***to the ～ of*** 把…除外.[<上条]

ex·clu·sive [iks'klu:siv] **I** *a* ①排他的;排外的;除外的.[反 inclusive] ②孤傲的:an ～ attitude 傲慢的态度.③专属的;专有的;独占的:～ privileges 专有特权. ～ rights 专有权.The bathroom is for the president's ～ use.这间浴室(厕所)供总统专用.④全部的;专一的:give a question one's ～ attention 把某人的注意力集中在某一问题上.⑤(商店,商品等)高级的;专销的:an ～ hotel 高级旅馆. ‖ ～ ***of*** 除…外:The ship had a crew of 57 ～ of officers.这艘船的水手共五十七人,高级船员不计在内.

II *n* ①独家新闻;特约稿;特讯.②孤傲的人.[同上;>下条]

ex·clu·sive·ly [iks'klu:sivli] *ad* 排他地;独占地:He is ～ employed on repairing cars.他是专门雇来修理汽车的.[<上条]

ex·com·mu·ni·cate [ˌekskəˈmju:nikeit] *vt* [基督教]逐出教门,开除教籍.[<communicate;>下条]

ex·com·mu·ni·ca·tion [ˈekskəˌmju:niˈkeiʃən] *n* U C 逐出教门,开除教籍;开除教籍的公告.[<上条]

ex·co·ri·ate [eks'kɔ:rieit] *vt* ①剥(皮);擦伤(皮肤).②严厉批评;痛斥.[<拉丁语;>下条]

ex·co·ri·a·tion [eksˌkɔ:riˈeiʃən] *n* U C ①擦伤皮肤.②严厉指责.③【医】表皮脱落.[<上条]

ex·cre·ment [ˈekskrimənt] *n* U 排泄物,粪便.见 excrete.

ex·cres·cence [iks'kresns] *n* C 赘生物;赘疣.[<拉丁语]

ex·cre·ta [eks'kri:tə] *n* [复]排泄物;分泌物(尿,汗,大便等).[新拉丁语]

ex·crete [eks'kri:t] *vt* 排泄;分泌:The skin ～s sweat.皮肤出汗.[<拉丁语;>下二条;见 excrement]

ex·cre·tion [eks'kri:ʃən] *n* ①U 排泄;分泌:～ of urine 排尿(作用).②C 排泄物:Sweat is an ～.汗是一种排泄物.[<上条]

ex·cre·to·ry [eks'kri:təri] *a* 排泄的;有排泄功能的:an ～ organ 排泄器官.[同前]

ex·cru·ci·at·ing [iks'kru:ʃieitiŋ] *a* 极痛苦的;难忍受的.[<拉丁语]

ex·cul·pate [ˈekskʌlpeit] *vt* [与 from 连用]开脱;使无罪;申明(某人)无罪:～ a person from a charge 证明某人无罪.[<拉丁语 ex-,away + culpa,guilt]

ex·cur·sion [iks'kə:ʃən] *n* C ①远足;短途旅行;(集体)游览:make (go on) an ～ to the seaside 到海边去旅行.②离题;偏移.[<拉丁语 excurrere,to run out]

ex·cur·sive [eks'kə:siv] *a* ①离题的.②散漫的;随意的:～ reading 乱读.an ～ conversation 漫谈.[见上条]

ex·cu·sa·ble [iks'kju:zəbl] *a* 可原谅的;可饶恕的:an ～ error 情有可原的错误.[<下条;>反 inexcusable]

ex·cuse I [iks'kju:z] *vt* ①[与 for 连用]原谅:Please ～ his fault.请原谅他的错误吧.Please ～ me for coming late (= ～ my coming late, ～ my late arrival).我来迟了,请原谅.[同 condone,forgive ,pardon]②[常用被动语态;与 from 连用]免除:He was ～d (from) attendance at the meeting.同意他不参加这个会. ～ a person the fee 给某人免费.③辩解,辩护. ～ oneself for one's conduct 替自己的行为辩护. ‖ ***E～ me.*** 对不起,请原谅. ～ ***oneself*** 1)替自己辩解.2)说声"请原谅"就走开,表示要走开:He ～d himself to us.他向我们说了声"请原谅",就离开了. ～ ***oneself from*** 借口推托;婉言谢绝:He ～d himself from the

party. 他谢绝参加聚会. ***May I be excused***?（中小学生上厕所的委婉说法）对不起,我去一下就来.

II [iks'kju:s] ***n*** C U ①[与 for 连用]原谅: an ~ for some fault 对某种错误的原谅. ②[复]道歉,歉意: Please make my ~s to your friend. 请代我向你的朋友表示歉意. ③辩解;借口;理由: Too much work is no ~ for not studying. 工作太忙,不能成为不学习的理由. ‖ ***in ~ of*** 为…辩解: In ~ of his failure, he said he had been ill. 为给他的失败开脱他说他一直生病. ***make an ~ for*** 替…辩解: He's always making ~s for being late. 他总是找理由为迟到辩解. ***without ~*** 无故: Those who are absent without (good) ~ will be dismissed. 无故缺席(旷工)者将被开除(解雇). [<拉丁语 excusare: ex-, away from + causa, accusation; >上条]

[**辨异**]Excuse me 是客套话,常用在与陌生人讲话,打扰别人时,或在要走开、插话、表示异议的场合: Excuse me, does this bus go to the railroad station? 请问,这辆公共汽车去火车站吗? I am sorry 常用在表示对已经犯下的某种过错的歉意.

ex·e·cra·ble ['eksikrəbl] ***a*** 该咒骂的;讨厌的;坏透的: ~ weather 恶劣的天气. [<下条]

ex·e·crate ['eksikreit] ❶ ***vt*** [常用被动语态]憎恨;咒骂. ❷ ***vi*** 咒骂. [<拉丁语; >上条; 下条]

ex·e·cra·tion [ˌeksi'kreiʃən] ***n*** U C ①憎恨;咒骂. ②被咒骂的人(或物). [<上条]

ex·ec·u·tant [ig'zekjutənt] ***n*** 实行者;执行者;【乐】演奏者,演奏家. [<下条]

ex·e·cute ['eksikju:t] ***vt*** ①实行(计划);执行(命令等);实施(法律);履行(职务等). ②[与 for 连用]处决: be ~d for murder (as a murderer) 因谋杀而被处决. ③制作(工艺品等);演奏;演出. [<古法语; >上条; 下四条]

ex·e·cu·tion [ˌeksi'kju:ʃən] ***n*** ①U实行;执行;实施;履行: His ~ of the plan was unsatisfactory. 他的计划完成得不理想. ②C U处决;正法. ③U制作;演奏;演奏技巧;手法: a pianist with marvellous ~ 具有精湛技艺的钢琴家. ④U破坏作用;奏效: Every shot did ~. 百发百中. ‖ ***carry out*** (***put***) ***sth into ~*** 实行. [<上条; >下条]

ex·e·cu·tion·er [ˌeks'kju:ʃənə] ***n*** 刽子手;死刑执行者. [<上条]

ex·ec·u·tive [ig'zekjutiv] **I** ***a*** 执行的;实施的;行政(上)的: an ~ committee 执行委员会. [见 judicial, legislative]

II ***n*** ①[the ~] 行政部门;执行机关. ②C执行者;行政官,高级官员: the (chief) ~ [美]最高行政官,行政长官(指总统或州长). ③经理. [<execute]

ex·ec·u·tor ***n*** ①['eksikju:tə] 执行者;实行者. ②[ig'zekjutə] 指定的遗嘱执行人. [同上]

ex·ec·u·trix [ig'zekjutriks] (*pl* executrixes *or* executrices [igˌzekju'traisi:z]) ***n*** ①指定的女遗嘱执行者. ②女执行者. [同前]

ex·e·ge·sis [ˌeksə'dʒi:sis] (*pl* exegeses [ˌeksə'dʒi:si:z]) ***n*** U C 注解;评注(尤指对基督教《圣经》中的词,句等). [<希腊语]

ex·em·plar [ig'zemplə] ***n*** C模范;典型. [<拉丁语; >下条]

ex·em·pla·ry [ig'zempləri] ***a*** ①示范性的;典型的. ②惩戒性的. [<上条]

ex·em·pli·fi·ca·tion [igˌzemplifi'keiʃən] ***n*** U C例证;示范. [<下条]

ex·em·pli·fy [ig'zemplifai] ***vt*** 例证;示范. [< example; >上条]

ex·empt [ig'zem*p*t, eg'zem*p*t] **I** ***vt*** [与 from 连用]免除: ~ a man from service in the army 免某人服兵役.

II ***a*** [与 from 连用]免除的: ~ from taxes 免税. [<拉丁语; >下条]

ex·emp·tion [ig'zem*p*ʃən] ***n*** U C[与 from 连用]免除: ~ from taxation 免除税务. an ~ of $ 600 for each child 每个孩子免六百美元的税. [<上条]

ex·er·cise ['eksəsaiz] **I** ***n*** ①U体格锻炼,运动: outdoor ~ 户外运动. take (get) ~ 运动. ②C体操;(一种)运动: physical ~s 体育. gymnastic ~s 体操,健身操. do morning ~s 做早操. ③C[常用复]【军】演习,操练: military ~s 军事操练. 100 ship left harbour today for ~s at sea. 一百艘舰艇今日离港去海上演习. ④C练习;实习: ~s for violin 小提琴练习。~s on the piano 钢琴练习。⑤C习题;(教材)练习: an ~ in grammar 语法练习. an ~ on French verbs 法语动词的练习. do one's ~s 做练习. an ~ book 练习本. ⑥U C锻炼,训练: ~ of the memory 记忆力的训练. ~ of the mental faculties 心理能力的训练. ⑦U[the ~ of]运用;实践;行使: the ~ of imagination 想象力的运用. the ~ of one's office 职务的行使. ⑧[美][常用复]仪式;典礼: graduation ~s 毕业典礼. opening ~s 开幕式.

II ❶ ***vi*** 运动: You need to ~ a bit more. 你需要稍稍多运动一些. ❷ ***vt*** ①训练;锻炼: ~ boys in swimming 训练儿童游泳. ~ oneself in swimming 练习游泳. ②运用,使用: E~ care in crossing streets. 横过街

道时要留神. ③履行(义务);行使(权力等): ~ a function 执行某种职责. ~ strict control over 严格控制. ④产生(影响等): ~ an influence (pressure) on sb 给某人施加影响(压力). ⑤[常用被动语态;与 about, by 连用]担心: be ~d about sth 为某事担忧. [<古法语<拉丁语]

ex·ert [ig'zəːt, eg'zəːt] *vt* [与 on, upon 连用]尽(力);发挥(威力等);施加(压力等);产生(影响等);行使(职权等): ~ one's strength 尽全力. ~ every effort 尽一切力量. ~ pressure on sb 对某人施加压力. ‖ ~ ***oneself*** 尽力,努力: ~ oneself to arrive early 尽量早到. ~ oneself to the utmost 尽全力. [<拉丁语 exserere, to thrust out; >下条]

ex·er·tion [ig'zəːʃən, eg'zəːʃən] *n* [U][C] ①发挥;行使: the ~ of power (authority) 权力的行使. ②尽力;努力: He failed to lift the rock in spite of all his ~s. 他尽管使尽全部力气,还是未能举起这块石头. [同 effort, endeavour][<上条]

ex·e·unt ['eksiʌnt] *vi* 【戏剧】(某几个角色)退场,下。见 exit. [拉丁语]

ex·ha·la·tion [ˌeksha'leiʃən, ˌegzə'leiʃən] *n* [U][C] ①呼出;呼气. ②发散;蒸发;发散物;蒸发气. [<下条]

ex·hale [eks'heil, eg'zeil] ● *vt* ①呼出;发散出: ~ air from the lungs 从肺里呼气. [反 inhale] ②[古]使蒸发. ● *vi* 发散;蒸发;呼气. [<拉丁语; >上条]

ex·haust [ig'zɔːst] **I** ● *vt* ①[常用被动语态]用尽;耗尽: ~ one's money 用尽金钱; ~ sb's patience 使某人忍无可忍. My patience is ~ed. 我忍无可忍了. ~ the possibilities 试尽一切可能. ②[~ oneself 或用被动语态]使筋疲力尽: ~ oneself by hard work 艰苦的工作使某人筋疲力尽. be ~ed with toil 工作做得劳累不堪. ③排出(空气等);汲干(井水等);抽空;腾空: ~ (the water of) a well 把井水汲干. ④彻底研究;评论: ~ a subject 彻底研究一个问题. ● *vi* (气体等)被排出;排出(气体等).

II *n* ①排出;排气(水等): ~ steam heating 废气供暖. ②[定语]an ~ pipe (valve) 排气管(阀). [<拉丁语; >下四条]

ex·haust·ed [ig'zɔːstid] *a* ①耗尽的;枯竭的. ②筋疲力尽的. [<上条]

ex·haust·i·ble [ig'zɔːstəbl] *a* 用得尽的,会枯竭的. [同上; >反 inexhaustible]

ex·haus·tion [ig'zɔːstʃən] *n* [U] ①耗尽;枯竭. ②(气体等的)排出. ③精疲力尽. ④彻底研究;详尽论述. [< exhaust]

ex·haus·tive [ig'zɔːstiv] *a* ①消耗性的;摧毁性的. ②(论述等)彻底的;详尽无遗的: make an ~ study 进行彻底研究. an ~ inquiry 追根究底的询问. [同上]

ex·hib·it [ig'zibit] **I** ● *vt* ①展览,陈列. ②显示,显出;表现: ~ signs of fear 显出害怕的样子. ● *vi* 展示(作品,产品等);举办展览: Mr X ~s in several galleries. X 先生在几个艺术馆举办展览.

II *n* [C]①展览品,陈列品. ②[美]展览会. ③显示;呈现. ④【法】证据;文件. [<拉丁语; >下条; exhibitor]

[**辨异**] exhibit 指一件展览品或一宗展览品,构成 exhibition (展览会)的一部分. exhibit 有时也指小型展览会. 例如 hold an ~ of… 举办…展览会.

ex·hi·bi·tion [ˌeksi'biʃən] *n* ①[C]展览;表演;显出: place one's work on ~ 陈列某人的作品. ②[C]展览会;展览品: hold an art ~ 举行美术展览会. ③[英]奖学金. ‖ ***make an ~ of oneself*** 出洋相,当众出丑. [<上条; >下二条]

ex·hi·bi·tion·ism [ˌeksi'biʃənizəm] *n* [U] ①表现癖;风头主义. ②【心理】裸露癖. [<上条]

ex·hi·bi·tion·ist [ˌeksi'biʃənist] *n* ①好表现者;好出风头者. ②有裸露癖者. [同上]

ex·hi·bi·tor [ig'zibitə] *n* ①展示者;提出者. ②[美]电影院老板或经理人. [< exhibit]

ex·hil·a·rate [ig'ziləreit] *vt* [常用被动语态]使高兴;使振奋: I was ~d at (by) her visit. 她的来访使我非常高兴. [<拉丁语; >下条]

ex·hil·a·rat·ing [ig'ziləreitiŋ] *a* 令人高兴的;令人振奋的: ~ news 令人高兴的消息. an ~ drink 提神的饮料. [<上条]

ex·hil·a·ra·tion [igˌzilə'reiʃən] *n* [U]高兴;振奋. [同上]

ex·hort [ig'zɔːt] *vt* 规劝,告诫;勉励: ~ a person to do sth 劝告某人做某事. ~ a person to diligence 劝人勤勉. [<拉丁语; >下条]

ex·hor·ta·tion [ˌegzɔː'teiʃən] *n* [U][C]规劝,告诫;勉励. [<上条]

ex·hume [eks'hjuːm] *vt* 发掘;(从坟墓中)取出(尸体等). [<拉丁语]

ex·i·gence ['eksidʒəns], **ex·i·gen·cy** ['eksidʒənsi] *n* [C] 紧急(状态);[复]急事;紧急的需要: in this ~ 在这紧急关头. meet the ~s of the times 适应时代的需要. [<下条]

ex·i·gent ['eksidʒənt] *a* ①紧急的;危急的. ②苛求的. [<拉丁语; >上条]

ex·ig·u·ous [eg'zigjuəs] *a* 贫乏的;极少的(补给等). [<拉丁语]

ex·ile ['eksail] **I** *n* ①[U]放逐;流亡;充军:be (live) in ~ 在流亡中(过流亡生活). be condemned to ~ 被判处流放. go (be sent) into ~ 去流亡(被放逐). ②[C]被放逐者;充军者;流亡者.

II *vt* 放逐;流放;充军: ~ oneself 飘泊异国;背井离乡.[<拉丁语]

ex·ist [ig'zist] *vi* ①在;存在:We don't believe that God ~s. 我们不相信有上帝存在. ②生存;生活;继续存在:We cannot ~ without air. 没有空气我们就不能生存. ~ on food 靠食物维持生命.[<拉丁语;>coexist;preexist;下二条;existing]

ex·ist·ence [ig'zistəns] *n* ①[U]存在;生存:E~ determines consciousness. 存在决定意识. ②[an ~]生活(方式):lead a happy ~ 过着幸福的生活. ‖ ***bring* (*call*)…*into* ~** 使产生. ***come into* ~** 发生;产生;成立:When did this world come into ~? 这个世界是什么时候产生的? ***in* ~** 现存的;现有的:It is the largest aeroplane in ~. 这架飞机是目前世界上最大的飞机. ***put…out of* ~** 灭绝;消灭;杀死.[<上条;>coexistence]

ex·ist·ent [ig'zistənt] *a* ①现存的. ②现行的.[<exist;>preexistent;下条]

ex·is·ten·tial [ˌegzis'tenʃəl] *a* 存在的.[<上条;>下条]

ex·is·ten·tial·ism [ˌegzis'tenʃəlizəm] *n* [U]【哲】存在主义.[上条]

ex·ist·ing [ig'zistiŋ] *a* 现存的;目前的:the ~ government 现政府.[<exist]

ex·it¹ ['eksit] **I** *n* [C] ①出口:an ~ from a railway station 火车站的出口. ②退场;退出:make one's ~ 退场;退出;退去.

II *vi* 退场;退出;离去.[<拉丁语]

【辨异】出口标志在美国用(NO) EXIT,在英国则多数用 WAY OUT.

ex·it² ['eksit] *vi* [放在主语前,只用动词原形]【戏剧】退场;下:E~ Lear. 李尔下.[反 enter] 见 exeunt.[拉丁语]

ex·o·bi·ol·o·gy [ˌeksəubai'ɔlədʒi] *n* 外层空间生物学.[exo- + biology]

ex·o·dus ['eksədəs] *n* [只用单] ①[与 of,from 连用]成群外出:Every fine weekend there is a general ~ of cars from the city to the country. 每个天气晴朗的周末,总有大批的汽车从城里开往乡间. ②退出;退去:the E~ (《圣经》)《出埃及记》。[<希腊语 ex-,out + hodos,way]

ex·og·e·nous [ek'sɔdʒinəs] *a* ①【生】外生的;外源的. ②【地】外成的. ③【医】外因的.[<法语][反 endogenous]

ex·on·e·rate [ig'zɔnəreit] *vt* [与 from 连用]开释;免罪;免除: ~ him from responsibility 免除他的责任.[<拉丁语]

ex·or·bi·tant [ig'zɔːbitənt] *a* 过度的,过分的;过高的(取费、要求等).[<拉丁语]

ex·or·cize ['eksɔːsaiz] *vt* 祓除,驱除(妖魔等).[<拉丁语<希腊语]

ex·o·sphere ['eksəsfiə] *n* 【气】外大气圈;逸出层.

ex·o·ther·mic [ˌeksə'θəːmik] *a* 【化】放热的.

ex·ot·ic [eg'zɔtik] *a* ①外(国)来的;外国产的: ~ words 外来语. ②异国情调的;奇异的.[<拉丁语<希腊语]

ex·pand [iks'pænd] ● *vt* ①张开;展开(帆,叶,花瓣等). ②使膨胀;使扩张:Heat ~s metals. 热使金属膨胀. ③扩大;扩充;发展: ~ production 扩大生产. ④阐述;详述. ⑤【数】展开(方程式等). ● *vi* ①张开;展开. ②扩张;发展. ③膨胀. ④[与 on,upon 连用]阐述;论述:I'm satisfied with your explanation,so there is no need to ~ on it. 我对你的解释很满意,因此无需再作详细说明. ⑤变得和蔼可亲.[<拉丁语;>下条;expansion;expansive]

ex·panse [iks'pæns] *n* [C](海,大地等的)宽阔(的地域);浩瀚:The Pacific Ocean is a vast ~ of water. 太平洋是一片浩瀚.[<上条;>下条]

ex·pan·si·ble [iks'pænsəbl] *a* 可扩张的;可膨胀的.[<上条]

ex·pan·sion [iks'pænʃən] *n* ①[U]张开;伸展. ②[U]扩张;膨胀:the ~ of territory 领土扩张. Heat causes the ~ of gases. 热使气体膨胀. ③[U][C]扩大;扩充;发展:a rapid ~ of trade 贸易的迅速发展. ④[C]扩张物;扩大部分. ⑤【数】展开(式);【物】膨胀. ⑥[定语] an ~ hinge 伸缩绞链.[<expand;>下二条]

ex·pan·sion·ism [iks'pænʃənizəm] *n* [U]扩张主义.[<上条]

ex·pan·sion·ist [iks'pænʃənist] **I** *n* 扩张主义者.

II *attrib a* 扩张主义的;主张扩张领土的: ~ elements 扩张主义分子.[同上]

ex·pan·sive [iks'pænsiv] *a* ①扩张的;开展性的;膨胀(性)的. ②开豁的,开朗的,豪爽的.[< expand]

ex·pa·ti·ate [eks'peiʃieit] *vi* [与 on,upon 连用]详说;细述;详述: ~ on a question 详细说明一个问题.[<拉丁语]

ex·pat·ri·ate I [eks'pætrieit] *vt* 放逐(出国);脱离国籍. ‖ ~ ***oneself*** 放弃原国籍;移民海外.

II [eks'pætriit] *n* 被放逐(出国)的人;海外移民者.[<拉丁语;>下条]

ex·pat·ri·a·tion [eksˌpætri'eiʃən] *n* [U]放逐;脱离国籍.[<上条]

ex·pect [iks'pekt] *vt* ①期待;盼望;预期:I an ~ing him every moment. 我在等他,他随时可能到. Are you ~ing a letter from home? 你在等家信吗? I ~ him to come. 我盼望他来. I ~ to be back on Sunday = I ~ that I shall be back on Sunday. 我预想星期天回来. It is not so difficult as I ~ed。这不如我想像的那么困难。as might have been ~ed = as was ~ed 不出所料. ②[与 from 连用]指望;瞩望;要求:I ~ you to do your duty. 我要你尽责任. Do not ~ too much of (from) him. 不要对他瞩望过高. People ~ great things of (from) him. 人们盼望着他完成大事业. ③[口语][主英]以为,料想:I ~ (that) he went to town yesterday. 我以为他昨天进城去了. Will he be late? —I ~ so. 他会不会迟到? —我想会的. I don't ~ so = I ~ not. 我想不会的. ‖ ***be ~ing a baby, be ~ing***[口语]怀孕;预期分娩:His wife was ~ing. 他的妻子当时正怀孕.[<拉丁语,>下三条;unexpected]

ex·pec·tan·cy [iks'pektənsi] *n* [U] 期待,盼望;预期.[<上条]

ex·pec·tant [iks'pektənt] I *a* 期待的,盼望的;预期的:an ~ policy 观望政策. an ~ mother 待产妇;孕妇.

II *n* [C]期待者.[同上]

ex·pec·ta·tion [ˌekspek'teiʃən] *n* ①[U][可用复]期待,盼望;预期:There is every ~ of a cold winter. 冬天必将寒冷. ②[C]期望;[复]前程;继承遗产的希望:Have great ~s 有继承大宗遗产(或晋升高位)的希望. We have great ~s of you. 我们对你抱有极大的希望. ~ of life (根据概率统计求得的)估计寿命. ‖ ***according to*** ~(*s*)正如预料. ***against*** (***contrary to***) (***all***) ~(*s*)出乎意料;意外地. ***answer*** (***meet, come up to***) ***one's*** ~(*s*) 不负所望;如愿以偿. ***beyond*** (***all***) ~(*s*)出乎意料. ***fall short of*** (***not come up to***) ***one's*** ~(*s*)辜负期望. ***in*** ~ 在指望中;期望着. ***in ~ of*** 期待;预料.[同前]

ex·pec·to·rant [eks'pektərənt] I *a* 【医】化痰的.

II *n* 祛痰剂.[<下条]

ex·pec·to·rate [eks'pektəreit] *vt & vi* 咳出;唾出;吐痰.[<拉丁语 expectorāre;>上条]

ex·pe·di·ence [iks'pi:djəns], **ex·pe·di·en·cy** [iks'pi:djənsi] *n* ①方便;便利. ②权宜手段.[<下条]

ex·pe·di·ent [iks'pi:djənt] I *a* ①[作表语用]合适的;有利的;得当的:It is ~ that you (should) follow his advice. 你要听他的忠告才对. ②权宜之计的:an ~ measure 权宜措施.

II *n* [C]权宜之计;应急的手段(办法):a temporary ~ 临时措施.[同 makeshift, resource]见下条.[<拉丁语;>上条;反 inexpedient]

ex·pe·dite ['ekspidait] I *vt* ①促进;加速;加紧;迅速处理(事务). ②派遣;发出(消息等).

II *a* 无阻碍的,畅通的;迅速的,敏捷的.[<拉丁语 expedire;>下三条]

ex·pe·di·tion [ˌekspi'diʃən] *n* ①[C]远征(队);探险(队);考察(队):go on an ~ 去远征(探险). make an ~ to the South Pole 去南极探险(考察). ②[U]迅速;敏捷:with ~ 迅速地.[<上条;>下条]

ex·pe·di·tion·a·ry [ˌekspi'diʃənəri] *a* 远征的;出征的:an ~ force 远征军.[<上条]

ex·pe·di·tious [ˌekspi'diʃəs] *a* 迅速的;敏捷的.[同上]

ex·pel [iks'pel] (expelled; expelling) *vt*[与 from 连用] ①驱逐;赶出;开除:~ a person from a country 把某人驱逐出境. The boy was expelled from school. 那个孩子已被学校开除. ②排出(气体等);发射(子弹等):~ air from one's lungs 排出肺里的空气.[<拉丁语;>expulsion]

ex·pend [iks'pend] *vt* [与 in, upon 连用]花费;耗费(金钱,时间,精力等):~ much time in reading 花许多时间读书. Large sums were ~ed on agriculture. 大批钱花在农业上.[<拉丁语;>下三条;spend 的同源异体词]

[辨异]expend 与 spend 是同义词;表示"花钱"时,expend 不及 spend 常用,普通用 spend money.

ex·pen·da·ble [iks'pendəbl] I *a* 可消费的;【军】消耗性的;值得消耗的;可牺牲的.

II *n*[常用复]消耗品;牺牲品;可牺牲的人员.[<上条]

ex·pen·di·ture [iks'penditʃə] *n* ①[U][与 of, on 连用]消费;支出:the ~ of time, effort and money on a piece of work 在一件工作上花费时间,精力和金钱. ②[C][U]支出额;经费;费用:revenue and ~ 岁入和岁出;收支. E~ on education is increasing. 教育经费在增加中. an ~ of £ 500 on new furniture 花五百英镑买新家具.[同 expense][同上]

ex·pense [iks'pens] *n* ①[U]花费;消费;(精力,时间等的)消耗:spare no ~ 不惜费用. at the public (one's own) ~ 公(自)费. ②[常用复]经费;成本;开支:household (domestic) ~s 家庭开支. travelling ~s 旅费. How much do you need for school ~s? 你需要多

少钱交学费? ‖ ***at one's*** ~ 1)归某人付费(负担): We were all entertained at the director's ~.主任出钱请我们全体人员.2)使某人受损害(牺牲): They laugh at his ~.他们拿他来取笑.***at the*** ~ ***of*** 1)归…付费(负担).②在损害…情况下: Those who try to profit at the ~ of others will come to no good end.企图损人利己的人不会有好下场.at the ~ of one's health在损害健康的情况下.***go to*** (***put sb to***) ***the*** ~ ***of***(使某人)花钱于…: I don't want to put you to the ~ of providing my meals.我不想让你负担我的伙食费. ~ ***account*** 报销单;支出帐.[同前;>下条]

ex·pen·sive [iks'pensiv] ***a*** 花费的,花钱多的,昂贵的: too ~ for me to buy 太贵我买不起.[同 costly][<上条;>反 inexpensive]

ex·pe·ri·ence [iks'piəriəns] **I** ***n*** U C 经验;体验: E~ teaches 经验教导人.a teacher with 5 years' ~ 有五年教学经验的老师.a man of rich ~ 有丰富经验的人.gain ~ in teaching 获得教学经验.learn by (from, through) ~ 从经验中学到(懂得).sum up ~ 总结经验.have a pleasant (trying) ~ 有愉快(痛苦)的经验.

II ***vt*** 经历;体验: ~ joy (difficulties)体验欢乐(经历困难).Our country has ~d great changes in the last 30 years.我们国家在过去三十年中经历了巨大的变化.[<拉丁语;>下条;inexperience]

ex·pe·ri·enced [iks'piəriənst] ***a*** [与 in 连用]有经验的;熟练的: an ~ doctor 一位有经验的医生.be ~ in teaching 有教学经验.[<上条]

ex·per·i·ment **I** [iks'perimənt] ***n*** ①C U 实验;试验: make (carry out, perform) an ~ in chemistry (on electricity) 做化学(电学)实验.learn sth by ~ 从实验中学到(某种知识).②[定语]an ~ farm (station) 实验农场(站).

II [iks'periment] ***vi***[与 on, upon, with 连用]实验;试验: ~ with new methods 用新方法实验. ~ on dogs 在狗身上做试验.[<拉丁语;>下三条]

ex·per·i·men·tal [eksˌperi'mentl] ***a*** ①实验的;实验性的: ~ evidence 实验证据.an ~ class 试点班.②经验的: ~ knowledge 经验知识,感性认识.[<上条]

ex·pe·ri·men·ta·tion [eksˌperimen'teiʃən] ***n*** U 实验(工作);试验;实验方法.[同上]

ex·per·i·ment·er [iks'perimentə] ***n*** 实验者.[同前]

ex·pert ['ekspəːt] **I** ***n*** C [与 in, at 连用]专家;能手: an ~ in (at) mathematics 数学专家.an ~ with the needle 针线能手.

II ***a*** ①[与 in, at 连用]熟练的;老练的: be ~ in (at) driving a motor-car 开汽车很熟练.②内行的;专门的: an ~ opinion 内行的意见.an ~ evidence【法】鉴定人证明.③(指制作品)精巧的.[<拉丁语;>反 inexpert]

ex·per·tise [ˌekspəː'tiːz] ***n*** ①U 专门技术(知识、意见等);专长.②C [主英]专家评价,鉴定.[法语]

ex·pi·ate ['ekspieit] ***vt*** 抵偿;补偿;赎: ~ sin (guilt) 赎罪.[<拉丁语;>下条]

ex·pi·a·tion [ˌekspi'eiʃən] ***n*** U 抵罪,赎罪.[<上条]

ex·pi·ra·tion [ˌekspaiə'reiʃən] ***n*** U ①满期,届期: He retired at the ~ of his term.他在任期满时退休.②呼气.[反 inspiration][同下]

ex·pi·ra·to·ry [iks'paiərərəri] ***a*** 呼气的.[<下条]

ex·pire [iks'paiə] ***vi*** ①满期: The vacation ~s on Monday.假期到星期一为止.②呼气.③断气.[<拉丁语;>上二条]

ex·plain [iks'plein] ❶ ***vt*** ①说明;解释: Please ~ this rule to me.请把这条规则给我说明一下.He ~ed that he had been delayed by the weather.他解释说天气耽搁了他.②为…辩解;说明理由(原因): That ~s his absence.那就是他缺席的原因.❷ ***vi*** 解释;说明;辩解.‖ ~ ***sth away*** 把…解释过去. ~ ***oneself*** 解释;交代清楚;为自己的行为辩解.[<拉丁语;>下二条]

ex·pla·na·tion [ˌeksplə'neiʃən] ***n*** U C 说明;解释;辩解;辩明: Not much ~ will be needed.无需多加解释.I had better say a few words by way of ~.我最好讲几句话作为说明.He said nothing in ~ of his conduct.他没有说一句话来解释他的行为.I cannot get a satisfactory ~.我得不到满意的说明.After repeated ~s, the students understood.经过反复解释,学生们总算明白了.[<上条]

ex·plan·a·to·ry [iks'plænətəri] ***a*** 说明的;解释的: ~ notes 注释.an ~ title (电影中的)说明字幕.[同上]

ex·ple·tive [eks'pliːtiv] ***n*** C ①语助词;虚词(如"There is a book."中的 there).②感叹语(如"my goodness!");诅咒语(如"damn it!")[<拉丁语]

ex·pli·ca·ble ['eksplikəbl] ***a*** 可解释的,可说明的;可辩明的.[<下条]

ex·pli·cate ['eksplikeit] ***vt*** (详细地)解释,说明;阐明.[<拉丁语;>上条]

ex·plic·it [iks'plisit] ***a*** ①明晰的,明确的: ~ directions 明确的指示.be quite ~ about an affair 对一件事态度鲜明.[反 implicit]②直爽的;不含糊的: in ~ terms 直截了当地.[<拉丁语]

ex·plode [iks'plәud] ❶ *vt* ①使爆炸;使爆发: ~ an atom bomb 爆炸一颗原子弹. ②推翻(学说);破除(迷信等): ~ a superstition 破除迷信. ③【语】发[p, b, t 等]爆破音. ❷ *vi* ①爆炸;爆发:The boiler ~d. 锅炉爆炸了. an exploding population 激增的人口. ②[与 in, with 连用](感情等)突发;迸发: ~ with laughter 哄然大笑. ~ with (in) anger 勃然大怒. [<拉丁语;>explosion;explosive]

ex·ploit[1] ['eksplɔit] *n* [C]英勇的行为;功勋,功绩. [同下]

ex·ploit[2] [iks'plɔit] *vt* ①开拓;开发: ~ a coal mine 开发煤矿. ②利用;利用…而自肥: ~ one's office 利用职权(营私舞弊). ③剥削:The capitalists ~ workers. 资本家剥削工人. the ~ing classes 剥削阶级. the ~ed classes 被剥削阶级. [<古法语<拉丁语;>下二条]

ex·ploi·ta·tion [ˌeksplɔi'teiʃәn] *n* [U] ①开拓;开发. ②剥削:The ~ of man by man must be abolished in the whole world. 人剥削人的制度必须在全世界消灭. [<上条]

ex·ploit·er [iks'plɔitә] *n* [C] 剥削者. [同上]

ex·plo·ra·tion [ˌeksplɔː'reiʃәn] *n* [U][C] ①勘探,勘查;探险. ②探索,探查;试探:space ~ 宇宙空间探索. [<下条]

ex·plore [iks'plɔː] ❶ *vt* ①探究,探索;钻研: ~ ways and means of solving the problem 探求解决问题的方式方法. ~ latent possibilities 发掘潜力. ②勘探;勘测;探险: ~ the Antarctic regions 到南极探险. ❷ *vi* (有系统地)探索;勘探;探险: ~ for oil 勘探石油. an exploring team 勘探队. [<拉丁语;>上条;下条]

ex·plor·er [iks'plɔːrә] *n* [C] ①勘探者;探险家. ②勘探器;探测器. ③【医】探察器;探针。[<上条]

ex·plo·sion [iks'plәuʒәn] *n* [C] ①爆发;爆炸:a bomb ~ 炸弹爆发. ②(感情,笑声等的)爆发;迸发:an ~ of rage 大发雷霆. ③(大规模的、迅猛的)激增:a population ~ 人口激增. ④【语】爆破. [<explode]

ex·plo·sive [iks'plәusiv] **I** *a* ①爆炸(性)的: ~ forming 【工】爆炸成型. ②(问题等的)爆发(性)的;(感情等的)暴躁的:an ~ issue 一个爆发性的问题. have an ~ temper 有一股暴躁脾气. ③【语】爆破音的.
II *n* ①[U]爆炸性物质;[C]炸药:high ~s 高爆炸药. ②[C]【语】爆破音(如[p, b, t, d]等). [同上;>plosive]

ex·po·nent [eks'pәunәnt] *n* [C] ①说明者,讲解者. ②(理论、思想等的)倡导者. ③演奏者. ④典型;样品;标本. ⑤【数】指数;幂. [<拉丁语 expōnere]

ex·port I [eks'pɔːt] ❶ *vt* ①输出. ②运走;排出. ❷ *vi* 输出物资:China ~s to many countries. 中国向许多国家出口货物.
II ['ekspɔːt] *n* ①[U]输出;出口:the ~ trade 出口贸易. ②[C][常用复]出口商品. [反 import] [< port[5], vt 搬运;>re-export;下二条]

ex·por·ta·tion [ˌekspɔː'teiʃәn] *n* [U]输出;出口. [<上条]

ex·port·er [eks'pɔːtә] *n* 出口商;输出者. [同上]

ex·pose [iks'pәuz] *vt* ①[与 to 连用]使曝露;使暴露;使面临:Don't ~ it to the sun. 别把它曝露在阳光下. be ~d to danger 招致危险. ~ oneself to ridicule 受嘲笑. a student who has been ~d to English for some six years 接触英语达六年左右的学生. ②揭露;揭发: ~ a plot 揭发阴谋. ③遗弃(婴孩等). ④使曝光;使露光. ⑤陈列(商品等): ~ goods for sale on the market 把要卖的商品在市场上展出. [<古法语<拉丁语;>exposure]

ex·po·sé [eks'pәuzei] *n* ①(事实等的)陈述. ②(丑事,罪恶等的)暴露;揭露. [法语]

ex·po·si·tion [ˌekspә'ziʃәn] *n* ①[U][C](理论,计划,书等的)解说,注释;阐述;说明:an ~ of his political beliefs 对他的政治信仰的阐述. ②[C]博览会,展览会:an industrial ~ 工业博览会. [<拉丁语]

ex·pos·i·tor [eks'pɔzitә] *n* [C] 说明者;讲解者. [见上条]

ex·pos·i·to·ry [eks'pɔzitәri] *a* 解说的. [见上条]

ex·pos·tu·late [iks'pɔstjuleit] *vi* [与 with; about, on 连用]忠告;劝诫: ~ with a person about (on) sth 为某事劝诫某人. [<拉丁语;>下条]

ex·pos·tu·la·tion [iksˌpɔstju'leiʃәn] *n* [U][C] 劝戒;忠告. [<上条]

ex·po·sure [iks'pәuʒә] *n* ①[U][C][与 to 连用]曝露;暴露: ~ to rain 受风吹雨打. much ~ to danger 面临很大的危险. a short ~ to sunlight 照了一会儿太阳. ②[U][C]揭露;揭发:I threatened him with public ~. 我以公之于众威胁他. repeated ~s in the newspapers of the Government's mistakes 在报纸上一再揭露政府的错误. ③[U][C]曝光;曝光时间;(照相)软片:An ~ meter 曝光计. An ~ of one-hundredth of a second will be enough. 曝光时间百分之一秒就够了. How many ~s have you made? 你拍了几张底片? ④(商品等的)陈列. ⑤[C](房屋)方位;方向:My bedroom has a southern ~. 我的寝室朝南. [<expose]

ex·pound [iks'paund] *vt* ①阐述: ~ a theory (one's

view) (to sb) (向某人)阐述理论(观点).②解释;解说(经典等).见 exponent.

ex·press [iks'pres] **I** *vt* ①表示;表达;表现: ~ one's ideas clearly 清楚地表达个人的思想. A smile ~ed her joy at the good news. 微笑表示出她听到喜讯的高兴心情.②快递: ~ a letter 寄快信.③[与 from, out of 连用]榨出;压出: ~ juice from oranges 榨柑桔汁.‖ ~ ***oneself*** 表示意见: ~ oneself in English 用英语表达意见.

II *a* ①明确的;明白的: an ~ command 明令.②特快的: an ~ train 快车. an ~ letter 快信.③特殊的: She came here for the ~ purpose of seeing you. 她是专程来看望你的.④酷似的: He is the ~ image of his father. 他酷似他的父亲.

III *ad* 乘快车;用快递方式: travel ~ 乘快车旅行.

IV *n* ①U快递;快运;急送: send the letter by ~ 快送信件.②C快车: travel by ~ 乘快车旅行. The next day I left for Shanghai on the ~. 第二天我搭了快车赴上海.③C专差;快件;快报.④[美]捷运公司.[<拉丁语][(**I**)>下二条; expressive. (**II**)>expressly]

ex·press·i·ble [iks'presibl] *a* 可表示的;可表达的;可以形容的: They are ~ by signs. 他们可用符号表示出来.[<上条;>反 inexpressible]

ex·pres·sion [iks'preʃən] *n* ①U表示;表达;表现: ~ of ideas 思想的表达.②C表达法;说法;词句;措辞;用语: an idiomatic ~ in English 英语的习惯表达方式. a colloquial ~ 口语.③C脸色;表情: a sad ~ 一副愁容. There was an ~ of discontent on her face. 她脸上现出不满.④C【数】式.‖ ***beyond*** (***past***) ~ 无法表达;形容不出。***find*** ~ ***in*** 表现在: Her feelings at last found ~ in tears. 她的感情最终以泪水表现出来. ***give*** ~ ***to*** 表达出;反映: give ~ to the demands of the people 反映人民的要求.[< express, v; > self-expression; 下二条]

ex·pres·sion·ism [iks'preʃənizəm] *n* U【艺】表现派;表现主义.[<上条]

ex·pres·sion·less [iks'preʃənlis] *a* 没有表情的;呆板的.[同上]

ex·pres·sive [iks'presiv] *a* [与 of 连用]表现的;富于表情的;意味深长的: an ~ smile 富于表情的微笑. A baby's cry may be ~ of hunger or pain. 婴儿啼哭也许表示饥饿也许表示疼痛.[<express, v]

ex·press·ly [iks'presli] *ad* ①明显地.②特意地;专诚地.[< express, a]

ex·pro·pri·ate [eks'prəuprieit] *vt* [与 from 连用]没收(财产等);征用(土地等): ~ a person from an estate 征用某人土地.见 proper.[<拉丁语 expropriare; >下条]

ex·pro·pri·a·tion [eksˌprəupri'eiʃən] *n* U C 征用.[<上条]

ex·pul·sion [iks'pʌlʃən] *n* U C [与 from 连用]①驱逐: an ~ order 驱逐出境的命令.②开除: the ~ of a pupil from school 开除学生.[<expel]

ex·punge [eks'pʌndʒ] *vt* [与 from 连用]除去,删去;省略;勾销: ~ a name from a list 把一个名字从名单上除去.[<拉丁语]

ex·pur·gate ['ekspəːgeit] *vt* [与 from 连用]删订(书籍);删去(不要或污秽处): an ~d edition 修订版,洁本.见 purge.[<拉丁语]

ex·qui·site ['ekskwizit] *a* ①美妙的;精巧的;高雅的: ~ music (poetry) 优美的音乐(诗歌). ~ designs 精巧的图样. a man of ~ taste 趣味高雅的人.[同 delicate, dainty]②强烈的(痛苦,喜悦等).③敏锐的(感受性等): an ~ ear for music 对音乐有敏锐的欣赏能力.[<拉丁语; >下条]

ex·qui·site·ly ['ekskwizitli] *ad* 美妙地;精巧地.[<上条]

ex-ser·vice ['eks'səːvis] *attrib a* 退役的: an ~ man 退役军人.

[辨异] veteran 退伍军人.

ext 缩 = exterior; external 外部的;外表的.

ex·tant [eks'tænt] *a* (指书籍,文件等)现尚存的.[<拉丁语]

ex·tem·po·ra·ne·ous [eksˌtempə'reinjəs] *a* 无准备的,即席的,临时的.[<下条]

ex·tem·po·re [eks'tempəri] **I** *ad* 无准备地;临时地;即席地: speak ~ 即席讲话.

II *a* 无准备的,临时的,即席的: an ~ speech 即席演说.[从拉丁语; >上条]

ex·tend [iks'tend] ● *vt* ①伸;伸长;拉开(绳子).②延长;延伸: ~ a railway 延长铁路线. ~ a leave of absence 续假. ~ one's visit for a few days longer 将访问时间延长几天.③推广;扩大;扩展;扩张: ~ one's business 扩大业务. ~ one's power 扩张势力.④给予(援助,恩惠,借款等): ~ help to a person 援助某人. ~ a person a warm welcome 热烈欢迎某人.⑤[常用被动语态]使(比赛者或马)竭尽全力: The horse was fully ~ed. 马已被全力驱策.⑥【军】使疏开.⑦【会计】转入(另一栏).● *vi* ①伸展;扩展;扩充: the garden ~s as far as the river. 花园一直伸展到河边.②延续;延长: The festival ~s over three days.

节日持续了三天. The first volume ～s to 365 pages. 第一卷长达三百六十五页. ③【军】疏开;散开. [<拉丁语;>下三条]

ex·ten·sion [iks'tenʃən] *n* ①[U]伸长;延长;广延;推广;扩展;延期: the ～ of a railway 铁路支线. a further ～ is required. 必须再延期. ②[C]延长部分;延长日期;扩建部分;附加部分: I must have an ～ of time. 我不得不延期. The new ～ to the school will make room for more students. 学校的新建筑可容纳更多的学生. ③[C] 电话分机. ④【数】外延. ⑤[U]【医】伸直;牵伸(术). ⑥【理】广延(性). ⑦【军】延伸. ⑧【逻】外延. ⑨【会计】(从另一栏)转入的金额. ⑩[定语]an ～ ladder 伸缩梯. an ～ class (course)大学公开讲习班(课程). ‖ **University E～** [主英]大学的校外教育普及计划. [<上条]

ex·ten·sive [iks'tensiv] *a* ①广阔的;广大的;广泛的;广博的: ～ preparations 多方面的准备. ～ reading 泛读. ②【逻】外延的. [反 intensive] ③【物】广延的. [同上;>下条]

ex·ten·sive·ly [iks'tensivli] *ad* 广阔的;广泛地. [<上条]

ex·ten·som·e·ter [ˌeksten'sɔmitə] *n* 【理】伸长计. [<-meter]

ex·tent [iks'tent] *n* ①[U][与 of 连用]广度;宽度;长度;范围: a farm of considerable ～ 一个相当大的农场. within the ～ of human knowledge 在人类知识的范围内. ②程度: to a certain ～ 在某种程度上. to a great (large) ～ 在很大程度上. To what ～ are they interested? 他们的兴趣达到什么程度? to the full ～ of one's power 竭尽全力地. ③一大片(地区): a vast ～ of woodland 一大片森林地带. ‖ ***to such an ～ that*** 竟然到了…地步: The temperature rose to such an ～ that the firemen had to leave the burning building. 温度上升到消防队员不得不撤离仍在燃烧中的建筑物. [<古法语;<拉丁语]

ex·ten·u·ate [eks'tenjueit] *vt* ①减轻(罪行,过错): Nothing can ～ his guilt. 他的罪无法减轻. ②低估;藐视: ～ difficulties 藐视困难. [<拉丁语;>下条]

ex·ten·u·a·tion [eksˌtenju'eiʃən] *n* [U][C]减轻;偏袒的辩解. [<上条]

ex·te·ri·or [eks'tiəriə] **I** *a* ①外部的;外面的;外表的: the ～ features of a building 一座建筑物的外形. ②外界的;对外的.

II *n* [C] ①外部;外表: the ～ of the house 房子的外部. You mustn't judge people by their ～s. 你不能凭外表看人. ②(戏剧,电影等的)户外布景;外景. [反 interior][拉丁语 exter 的比较级]

ex·ter·mi·nate [eks'tə:mineit] *vt* 根除,灭绝;消灭;扑灭. [<拉丁语;>下条]

ex·ter·mi·na·tion [eksˌtə:mi'neiʃən] *n* [U] 根除;灭绝;消灭: an ～ camp (德国纳粹)灭绝人的集中营. [<上条]

ex·ter·nal [eks'tə:nl] **I** *a* ①外的;外部的;外面的;外表的;表面的: an ～ cause 外因. the ～ signs of a disease 疾病的表面症状. ②【医】外用的: ～ remedies 外用药. for ～ use only 只供外用. ③对外的;外国的: ～ trade 对外贸易. an ～ loan (debt) 外债. [反 internal]

II *n* [常用复]外观;外形;外部情况: judge people by ～s 从外表(表面)判断人. [<拉丁语;>下条]

ex·ter·nal·ly [eks'tə:nəli] *ad* 在(从)外部;在(从)外面;表面上. [<上条]

ex·ter·ri·to·ri·al ['eksˌteri'tɔ:riəl] *a* 治外法权的. [<territorial;>下条]

ex·ter·ri·to·ri·al·i·ty ['eksˌteriˌtɔ:ri'æliti] *n* 治外法权. [<上条]

ex·tinct [iks'tiŋkt] *a* ①(火,希望等)熄灭了的: an ～ volcano 死火山. ②(生物等)灭绝的. ③(制度,职位等)废止的. [<拉丁语;>下条]

ex·tinc·tion [iks'tiŋkʃən] *n* ①熄灭;消退. ②灭绝. ③废除. [<上条]

ex·tin·guish [iks'tiŋgwiʃ] *vt* ①熄灭(火,希望,热情等);扑灭. ②消灭;灭绝. ③压制;压抑: ～ opposition 压制反对. ④使无效;取消;废除: ～ a claim 使要求(权)无效. ⑤偿还(债务等). [<拉丁语;>下条]

ex·tin·guish·er [iks'tiŋgwiʃə] *n* ①灭火器;熄灯器. ②熄灭者. [<上条]

ex·tir·pate ['ekstə:peit] *vt* ①铲除;拔除;根除(毒草,恶习等). ②【医】摘除(肿瘤等). [<拉丁语;>下条]

ex·tir·pa·tion [ˌekstə:'peiʃən] *n* [U]铲除;根除。[<上条]

ex·tol [iks'tɔl] (extolled; extolling) *vt* 赞美;颂扬: ～ a person to the skies 把某人捧上天. ～ sb as a brave man 称赞某人是个勇敢的人. [<拉丁语]

ex·tort [iks'tɔ:t] *vt* [与 from 连用] ①敲诈,勒索: ～ money from a person 向某人敲诈金钱. ②强取,逼取: ～ a confession from a person by torture 屈打成招. [<拉丁语;>下条]

ex·tor·tion [iks'tɔ:ʃən] *n* [U][C] 敲诈,勒索;强求,逼取. [<上条;>下二条]

ex·tor·tion·ate [iks'tɔ:ʃənit] *a* ①敲诈的;勒索的. ②强

求的.[<上条]

ex·tor·tion·er [iks'tɔːʃənə] *n* [C] ①敲诈者,勒索者. ②强求者.[同上]

ex·tra ['ekstrə] **I** *a* ①额外的;临时的;另外收费的:an ~ allowance 特别津贴. an ~ edition 临时增刊;特刊. an ~ hand 临时工. an ~ pay 额外报酬,外快. ~ work 临时工作,加班. without ~ charge 不另收费. ②非常的;特优的:It is nothing ~. 这没有什么特别. ~ quality 特优质量.

II *n* [C] ①额外的东西;附加物. ②号外:an ~ to the Daily Worker 工人日报号外. ③外加费用:In this hotel a hot bath is an ~. 在这家旅馆里,热水浴另收费. ④临时工;临时演员.

III *ad* ①额外;分外:work ~ 加班工作. ②格外;特别;非常:~ fine 特别好. work ~ hard 工作特别努力.[extraordinary 的简体]

extra- *pref* [一般加在形容词前,构成形容词]表示"在…外","越出";"超出":extracurricular 课外的.[从拉丁语]

ex·tract I [iks'trækt] *vt* [与 from 连用] ①(使劲)拔出;抽出:~ a cork from a bottle 拔出瓶塞. have a tooth ~ed 去拔牙. ②榨出;提取:The bees ~ honey from flowers. 蜜蜂从花中取蜜. ③选录;摘录:~ examples from a book 从书中摘录例子. ④【数】开(方);求(根):~ the root 求根;开方.

II ['ekstrækt] *n* ①[U][C] 提出物;精汁:~ of beef 牛肉汁. ②[C] 摘录;提要;摘记:make ~s 摘要记录. ③【化】提取物;萃取物.[<拉丁语;>下三条]

ex·trac·tion [iks'trækʃən] *n* [U] ①拔出;抽出. ②【化】提取(法),萃取(法). ③摘录. ④血统,出身. ⑤【数】开方(法);求根(法).[<上条]

ex·trac·tive [iks'træktiv] *a* 可抽取的;可提取的:an ~ process 提炼(抽提)过程.[同上]

ex·trac·tor [iks'træktə] *n* [C] ①提取者. ②提取器.[同前]

ex·tra·cur·ri·cu·lar ['ekstrəkə'rikjulə] *a* 课外的:~ activities 课外活动.[< curriculum]

ex·tra·dite ['ekstrədait] *vt* [常用被动语态;与 from, to 连用]引渡:The English murderer was caught by the French police and ~d to Britain. 英国的杀人犯被法国警察逮捕,然后引渡到英国.[>下条]

ex·tra·di·tion [ˌekstrə'diʃən] *n* [U][C] 引渡.[<上条]

ex·tra·mar·i·tal ['ekstrə'mæritl] *a* 私通的;通奸的.

ex·tra·mu·ral ['ekstrə'mjuərəl] *a* ①城镇外的. ②大学(校园)以外的. ③[美]校际比赛的.

ex·tra·ne·ous [eks'treinjəs] *a* ①外来的;外加的;新异的. ②无关的:~ to the subject 与本题无关. 见 extra.

ex·traor·di·na·ri·ly [iks'trɔːdnrili, 美 iksˌtrɔːdi'nerili] *ad* 非常;格外地;异常地。[<下条]

ex·tra·or·di·na·ry [iks'trɔːdnri, iks'trɔːdinəri] *a* ①非常的;非凡的;特别的:a man of ~ strength 特别有力气的人. ②离奇的;使人惊奇的:What an ~ hat! 多古怪的帽子! He says ~ things. 他说些荒诞不经的事. ③[ˌekstrə'ɔːdəneri] 特命的;特派的;临时的:an ~ ambassador = an ambassador ~ 特命大使. an ~ general meeting 临时大会.[extra + ordinary; >上条;extra]

ex·trap·o·late [iks'træpəuleit] *vt* & *vi* 推断;推知;【数】外推.[extra + -polate]

ex·tra·sen·so·ry ['ekstrə'sensəri] *a* 超感官的:~ perception【心理】超感官的知觉.[< sensory]

ex·tra·ter·res·tri·al ['ekstrəti'restriəl] *a* 地球外的;地球大气层外的.

ex·tra·ter·ri·to·ri·al·i·ty ['ekstrəˌteriˌtɔːri'æliti] *n* [U] 治外法权.

ex·trav·a·gance [iks'trævigəns] *n* [U][C] ①奢侈;浪费. ②放肆;放肆的话(行为).[<下条]

ex·trav·a·gant [iks'trævigənt] *a* ①奢侈的,浪费的:an ~ man 一个浪费的人. She is ~ in dress. 她衣着奢华. ②放肆的:He is ~ in behaviour. 他行为放肆. ③过度的;过高的:~ praise 过分的夸奖. ~ price 过高的价格.[<拉丁语;>上条;下条]

ex·trav·a·gant·ly [iks'trævigəntli] *ad* ①奢侈地,浪费地. ②过度的;过分地.[<上条]

ex·trav·a·gan·za [eksˌtrævə'genzə] *n* ①狂文;狂诗;狂曲;狂剧. ②铺张华丽的表演.[<意大利语]

ex·treme [iks'triːm] **I** *a* ①(空间上)末端的;尽头的:the ~ borders of a country 国家最远的边疆. ②(时间上)最早的;最终的:in ~ youth 在最年轻的时候. at the ~ hour of life 在临终的时候. ③极端的,极度的:~ patience 极度的忍耐. be in ~ danger 在极度的危险中. take ~ measures 采取极端手段. ④急进的;激烈的:hold ~ ideas 持有激进的观点. the ~ left (right) 极左(右)派.

II *n* [C] [常用复]极端;极度:Love and hate are two ~s of feeling. 爱和恨是感情的两个极端. ‖ ***be driven to ~s*** (***go to ~s***, ***run to an ~***)走极端;超极端. ***in the ~*** 极端;非常. ***E ~s meet***.[谚]两极相通;有无相生.[<拉丁语;>下三条]

ex·treme·ly [iks'triːmli] *ad* 极;非常:It is ~ cold. 天气冷极了.[<上条]

ex·trem·ist [iks'tri:mist] **I** *n* [C] 极端主义者;过激分子.
II *a* 极端主义的;过激论的.[同上]

ex·trem·i·ty [iks'tremiti] *n* [C] ①末端;极端.②[只用单]极度:in an ~ of sorrow (joy,pain)在极度的悲哀(欢乐,痛苦)中.③穷迫;绝境:be in ~ 陷于绝境.④[常用复]非常手段:resort to extremities 采取非常手段.⑤[常用复](身体的)一肢:lower extremities (人的)下肢.upper extremities (人的)上肢.[同前]

ex·tric·a·ble ['ekstrikəbl] *a* 摆脱得了的;救得了的;能脱险的.[<下条;>[反] inextricable]

ex·tri·cate ['ekstrikeit] *vt* [与 from 连用]使摆脱;使脱险,解救:~ oneself from difficulties (a crisis) 摆脱困难(危机).[<拉丁语;>上条]

ex·trin·sic [eks'trinsik] *a* 非固有的;外在的;外来的.[<拉丁语;[反] intrinsic]

ex·trorse [eks'trɔ:s] *a* 【植】(花药)向外的.[<拉丁语;[反] introrse]

ex·tro·vert ['ekstrəuvə:t] *n* 【心理】外倾(向)性格的人.[<拉丁语;[反] introvert]

ex·trude [eks'tru:d] ❶ *vt* [与 from 连用]挤压出;挤压成;使(熔岩等)喷出;使突出.❷ *vi* 伸出;突出;挤压成形.[<拉丁语]

ex·u·be·rance [ig'zju:bərəns] *n* [U] ①繁茂.②充溢;丰富:an ~ of feeling 情感的洋溢.[<下条]

ex·u·be·rant [ig'zju:bərənt] *a* ①繁茂的.②精神充沛的;(感情等)充溢的:an ~ capacity for work 十足的干劲.children in ~ spirits 兴高采烈的孩子们.③丰富的;多产的:an ~ imagination 丰富的想象.[<拉丁语;>上条]

ex·u·de [ig'zju:d] *vt* & *vi* (使)(汗等)渗出.[<拉丁语]

ex·ult [ig'zʌlt] *vi* [与 at,in 连用]狂喜;欢跃:~ in (at) a victory 因胜利而欢欣鼓舞.~ over (at) a success 因成功而欢跃.[<拉丁语;>下三条]

ex·ul·tant [ig'zʌltənt] *a* 欢欣鼓舞的;兴高采烈的.[<上条]

ex·ul·tant·ly [ig'zʌltəntli] *ad* 狂喜地;兴高采烈地.[同上]

ex·ul·ta·tion [ˌegzʌl'teiʃən] *n* [U][与 at 连用]欢跃;[与 over 连用]得意:~ over (winning) the first prize 因得头奖而高兴.[同前]

eye [ai] **I** *n* ①[C]眼睛;眼圈:long-(short-)sighted ~s 远(近)视眼.see with one's own ~s 亲眼看见.②[只用单]眼力;眼光:have an ~ for beauty 有审美的眼光.③[常用复]见解;观点:in the ~(s) of law 从法律的观点看.We are all children in his ~s.在他的眼里我们都是孩子.④注意;[与 at 连用]注目;[与 on 连用]监视:keep an ~ on the baby 照看一下婴孩.⑤[C]眼状物;针眼;小孔;(马铃薯等的)幼芽.⑥【物】光电池;【气】(台风的)眼.⑦[定语] ~ bank (供移植用)眼库.an ~ catcher 醒目广告.
II *vt* ①看;注视:He ~d me with suspicion.他用怀疑的眼光看我.②在…上打孔眼.‖ ***an ~ for an ~*** 以眼还眼;报复.***be all ~s (for)*** 目不转睛地;眼巴巴地看着.***before (under) sb's very ~s*** 在某人面前;公开地.***cast an ~ at (over) sth*** 看某物.***cast sheep's ~s at sb*** 对某人做媚眼.***catch sb's ~*** 引某人注目.***clap (lay) ~s on*** 看见;注视.***do sb in the ~*** [俗]欺骗(愚弄)某人.***dust the ~s of*** 欺骗;蒙蔽.***easy as my ~*** 易如反掌.***E~s front (right, left)!*** [口令]向前(右,左)看! ***give sb a black ~ (black one's ~)*** 把某人眼眶打青.***have an ~ for*** 有眼力;很能鉴赏.***have an ~ to*** 1)照看,照顾.2)对…有所图.***in sb's mind's ~*** 在某人心目中;在某人想象中.***in the ~s of*** 在…心目中;在(从)…看来.***keep an ~ on*** 1)照看.2)密切地注视着.***keep one's ~s open*** 留神;注意;保持警惕.***make ~s at sb*** 向某人送秋波.***make sb open his ~s*** 使某人瞠目吃惊.***Mind your ~!*** [口语]当心!留神! ***never take one's ~s off*** 始终注视着…,目不转睛.***open sb's ~s to*** 使某人看清… ***run one's ~(s) over (through)*** 扫视;浏览.***see ~ to ~ (with sb)*** (与某人)看法完全一致.***see with half an ~*** 一望而知.***set ~s on*** 看望,望见.***shut (close) one's ~ to*** 闭眼不(愿)看;假装看不见.***strike the ~*** 引人注目,醒目.***throw dust in sb's ~s*** 故意欺骗.***up to the (one's) ~s in*** (work)埋头于(工作).***with an ~ to (on)*** 1)着眼于.2)对…有企图;打…注意.***with one's ~s open*** 1)注意地;警惕地.2)明知(故犯)地.***with the naked ~*** 用肉眼(不借助望远镜等).[<古英语 ēage;> bird's-eye, bull's-eye, screw-eye; blear-eyed, cross-eyed;以下各条]

eye·ball ['aibɔ:l] *n* [C]眼球.

eye-bath ['aibɑ:θ] *n* [C][英]洗眼杯.[eye + bath]

eye·brow ['aibrau] *n* [常用复]眉毛.[eye + brow]

eye-cup ['aikʌp] *n* [C][美]洗眼杯.[eye + cup]

eye·ful ['aiful] *n* ①满眼:an ~ of thankful tears 满眼感激的泪花.②被完全看到的事物.③[口语]非常悦目的东西.‖ ***have (get) an ~ (of)*** (对…)看个痛快;大开眼界.[< eye]

eye·glass ['aiglɑ:s] *n* 单眼镜;(望远镜中的)(接)目镜;[复]眼镜.[eye + glass]

eye·lash ['ailæʃ] *n* [C] 睫毛.[eye + lash]

eye·let ['ailit] *n* [C]眼孔;眼端;针眼;(镶小孔用的)金属圈,金属环.[<eye]

eye·lid ['ailid] *n* 眼睑.‖ ***hang on by the ~s*** 千钧一发.[eye + lid]

eye-opener ['aiˌəupənə] *n* 令人惊奇(恍然大悟)的事件;很有启发的事物.[eye + opener]

eye·piece ['ai-piːs] *n* (望远镜等装置中的)(接)目镜.[eye + piece]

eye shadow ['ai-'ʃædəu] *n* 眼睑膏.

eye·shot ['ai-ʃɔt] *n* [U]眼界,视野:beyond (out of) ~ 在视界之外,远不可及.within (in) ~ 在视界之内.[eye + shot]

eye·sight ['ai-sait] *n* [U]视力,目力:have good (poor) ~ 视力很好(很差).[eye + sight]

eye·sore ['ai-sɔː] *n* [C]刺眼的东西,丑的东西.
 [辨异]sore eyes 眼睛痛.

eye·strain ['ai-strein] *n* [U] 眼疲劳.
 [辨异]strain one's eyes 过多使用目力.

eye·tooth ['aituːθ] (*pl* eye·teeth['aitiːθ]) *n* [C]上颚犬牙.

eye·wash ['aiwɔʃ] *n* [U] ①眼药;洗眼剂.②[口语]胡说;把戏;骗局.

eye(-)water ['aiˌwɔːtə] *n* ①眼分泌液.②眼药水.洗药水.

eye(-)wit·ness ['ai'witnis] *n* 见证人;目击者.

F f

F,f [ef](*pl* F's,f's[efs])英语的第六个字母.

F [ef][化学符号] = fluorine 氟.

F [缩] = ①Fahrenheit 华氏…:32°F 华氏 32 度.②farad.③function.

f [缩] = feminine 阴性(的);女性(的).

Fa·bi·an ['feibjən] **I** *a* 费边式的;使用谨慎和拖延策略以困败敌手的:a ~ policy 缓兵之计.the ~ Society 费边社(1884 年成立于伦敦,主张用和平缓进手段,利用资产阶级国家政权将资产转为"社会所有",实际上是一种资产阶级改良主义思潮).
 II *n* [C] ①费边社社员.②[英]改良主义者.

fa·ble ['feibl] *n* ①[C]寓言:Aesop's F ~s《伊索寓言》.②[U]传说;神话:sort out fact from ~ 自传说中选取事实.③[C]无稽之谈.[<拉丁语;>fabulous]

fa·bled ['feibld] *a* 寓言中著名的;传说中的;虚构的;捏造的.

fab·ric ['fæbrik] *n* ①[C][U] 织物;织品:woolen (silk) ~s 毛(丝)织品.②[U]结构;组织;建筑物:the ~ of society 社会的组织.funds for the upkeep of the ~ 保养建筑物(如古寺庙)的专款.[<拉丁语]

fab·ri·cate ['fæbrikeit] *vt* ①制配;组合.②捏造;伪造;杜撰;虚构: ~ a document 伪造文件.a ~d account of adventures 虚构的冒险故事.[见上条]

fab·ri·cation [ˌfæbri'keiʃən] *n* [U] ①建造;制造;装配:the ~ of a bridge 一座桥的建造.②捏造:the ~ of evidence 证据的捏造.③虚构之物;谎言;捏造的托词:The story was a base ~.这故事是卑鄙的谎言.[同上]

fab·ri·ca·tor ['fæbrikeitə] *n* 捏造者;装配工;修整工;金属加工厂.[同前]

fab·u·lous ['fæbjuləs] *a* ①寓言中的,传说上的: ~ heroes 神话中的英雄.②难以置信的,惊人的: ~ wealth 巨富.③[口语]极好的.④编写寓言的:a ~ writer 寓言作家.[< fable]

fac. [缩] = ①facsimile.②factor.③factory.④faculty.

Fa·çade [fə'sɑːd, fæ'sɑːd] ①[C]【建】正面,门面.②表面,外观.③[比喻]假象:a ~ of indifference 貌似无动于衷.[法语].

face [feis] **I** *n* ①[C]脸;面孔;面貌:He fell on his ~.他脸朝下倒下去了.The stone struck him on the ~.石头击在他的脸上.②面容;表情:a smiling ~ 笑脸.a sad ~ 愁容.She is a good judge of ~s.她善于根据人的表情来判断人的性格.③面子;威信;厚颜:have the ~ (to do sth) 居然大胆或有脸(做某事).④[C]表面;(建筑物)正面;前面[反 back]:the ~ of a clock 钟面.the ~ of a building 建筑物的正面.They

disappeared from (off) the ~ of the earth. 他们从地面上消失了. ⑤【印】(铅字字模的)面,(版)面:bold-~ type 粗体铅字。‖ ***accept the ~ of***…偏爱…;偏袒…. ***at sth's ~ value*** 从某事物的表面上:If you take his remarks only at their ~ value you will not have understood his full meaning. 如果你仅从表面理解他的话,那你就没有听懂他全部的意思. ***~ to ~*** 面对面;直接接触:bring two persons (parties) ~ to ~ 使双方面对面. meet sb ~ to ~, come ~ to ~ with sb 与某人会面. ***fly in the ~ of sth*** 悍然不顾;公然反抗. ***in one's ~***; ***in the ~*** 1)正对着:The sun was shining in our ~s. 太阳正对着我们照射. 2)公开地:She'll only laugh in your ~. 她会当面嘲笑你. ***in (the) ~ of*** 1)面临:What could he do in the ~ of all these difficulties? 面对着这一切困难,他能作些什么? 2)不顾;纵然;即使:He succeeded in ~ of great danger. 他不顾重大的危险而成功了. ***keep a straight ~*** 不露笑脸. ***look sb in the ~*** 正视某人:be unable to look sb in the ~ (因羞愧等)不敢正视某人. ***lose ~*** 丢面子,丢脸。***make (pull) a ~ (~s) (at sb)*** (表示厌恶、轻蔑、嘲笑等)(对某人)做鬼脸. ***on the ~ of it*** 从表面判断;乍看(听)起来:On the ~ of it, his story seems convincing. 乍听起来,他讲的故事似乎很有说服力. ***put a good (bold, brave) ~ on sth*** 掩饰某事;对某事持乐观(或顺从)态度,处理某事时显出勇气. ***put a new ~ on sth*** 使某事物改观,面目一新. ***put on (wear) a long ~*** 拉下脸来,板着脸. ***save (one's) ~*** 保全面子. ***set one's ~ against sb*** 坚决反对;抵制某人. ***show one's ~*** 露面;到场. ***to one's ~*** 当面;公开地;直率地:I'll tell him so to his ~. 我要当面直率地跟他这样讲.

II ***vt & vi*** ①面对;面向;朝:Which way does your house ~? 你们的房子朝什么方向? Our house ~s (to the) south. 我们的房子朝南. About (Left, Right) ~! 【军】向后(左,右)转! ②正视(事实等);对抗:~ danger 冒危险. ~ the difficulty 应付困难. [比较:be ~ed with the difficulty 面临困难]③承认…存在:~ facts 承认事实. ④呈现于…之前:the problem that ~s us 我们面前的困难. ⑤(用石灰、水泥等)抹盖;给(衣服等)加贴边:~ a wall with concrete 用混凝土抹墙. a coat ~d with silk 镶有绸边的上衣. ‖ ***~ sth (it) out*** 坚持到底. ***~ the music*** 毅然面对危险或难局. ***Let's ~ it***[口语]面对现实(不要躲闪)吧. ***~ up to*** 勇敢面对:~ up to the fact that one is no longer young 敢于正视自己不再年轻这一事实. [拉丁语;>下四条, aboutface, deface, paleface, surface, facial, facing, barefaced, double-faced, shamefaced, smooth-faced]

face-ache ['feiseik] ***n*** 面部神经痛.

face-card ['feis-'kɑːd] ***n*** (纸牌中的)人头牌(指 K,Q,J)

face-lift(ing) ['feisˌlift(iŋ)] ***n*** ①整容术;整容. ②(建筑物、汽车等的)改建;翻新;重新粉刷油漆:to give a room a ~ 重新粉刷油漆一间房子. [< face]

face-val·ue [ˌfeis'væljuː] ***n*** 表面价值;票面价值:the ~ of a word 字面上的意义. [< face]

fac·et ['fæsit] ***n*** ①[宝石等]小面;刻面. ②[比喻](事物,问题的)一方面. [< face]

fa·ce·tious [fə'siːʃəs] ***a*** ①[指言语]滑稽的;开玩笑的;挖苦的:a ~ story 滑稽故事. a ~ remark 开玩笑(性质)的话. ②[指人]爱开玩笑的:a ~ young man 爱开玩笑的青年.

fa·cia ['feiʃə] ***n*** = fascia.

fa·cial ['feiʃəl] **I** ***a*** 面部的,颜面的:a ~ massage 面部按摩. a ~ nerve 面神经. ~ tissue 擦面用的薄纸. **II** ***n*** [U][口语]美容术;面部按摩. [< face]

fa·cile ['fæsail, 'fæsil] ***a*** ①[贬义]轻易的;不花力气的:a ~ victory 垂手可得的胜利. a ~ versifier 打油诗人. ②敏捷的;轻快的;轻捷的:have a ~ tongue 能说会道. a man with a ~ pen 笔下流畅的人. ③温和的;柔顺的:a girl with a ~ nature (disposition) 天性柔和的女孩. [拉丁语;>下三条]

fa·cil·i·tate [fə'siliteit] ***vt*** ①使(事情)易办;促进;推进:Modern inventions have ~d housework. 现代发明使家务操作便利了. [注意:不可用人作主语]②【心理】助长. [<上条]

fa·cil·i·ta·tion [fəsili'teiʃən] ***n*** [U] 容易化;简化. [同上]

fa·cil·i·ty [fə'siliti] ***n*** ①[常用复](使工作便利的)设备;设施:facilities for communication 交通设备. production facilities 生产设备. afford (give) him facilities for study 给他提供研究上的便利(指图书馆、实验室等). ②[U]才能;熟巧:have great ~ in learning languages 有学习语言的才能. write with ~ 书写自如. [同前]

fac·ing ['feisiŋ] ***n*** ①[C]【建】饰面. ②[复]镶边;【机】衬片. ③【军】看齐. ‖ ***go through one's ~s*** 受考验;被考查. ***put sb through his ~s*** 考验某人的才能. [< face, v]

fac·sim·i·le [fæk'simili] ***n*** ①摹写;摹真本:reproduced in ~ 复制得一模一样的. ②【电】传真(通信):~ telegraph 传真电报. ~ transmission 传真发送. ~

paper 传真感光纸.[拉丁语]

fact [fækt] *n* ①C 事实:It is a ~.这是一个事实. F~s speak louder than eloquence.事实胜于雄辩.No one can deny the ~ that fire burns.无人能否认火能燃烧这个事实.②U 现实(性);实情;实际:His statement is not based on ~,but merely on imagination.他的发言不是根据现实,只凭想象.③C 已发生或已做的事;行为:【法】accessary before (after) the ~ 事前(后)的从犯.‖ ***a ~ of life*** 生活中不可避免的严酷现实:Old age is a ~ of life.老年是一件无法避免的事实(人生必然的过程).***the ~s of life***[口语,委婉语]性知识,生殖方面的常识.***as a matter of ~*** 事实上;实际上[表示虽然好像不是这样而实际是这样]:I finished it yesterday,as a matter of ~.事实上我昨天就做完了.***in ~*** 其实;实在是;事实上(表示进一步强调是这样):I think so; in ~,I'm quite sure.我想是这样,事实上,我十分相信是这样.***in point of ~*** 事实上(与 as a matter of ~ 同义):In point of ~ he is a famous author.事实上他是一个有名的作家.[feat 的同源异体字;>下条;factual]

fact-find·ing ['fækt,faindiŋ] *attrib a* 实地调查的;调查研究的:A ~ commission has been appointed.已经任命了调查委员会.

fac·tion ['fækʃən] *n* ①C【政】派别;宗派;小集团;小圈子.②U 派系斗争;内讧.[fashion 的同源异体字;>benefaction;下条]

fac·tious ['fækʃəs] *a* 闹派性的;好搞宗派活动的.[<上条]

fac·ti·tious [fæk'tiʃəs] *a* 做作的;不自然的;虚假的:~ enthusiasm 假热心;假积极:a ~ demand for goods 对货物的反常需要(例如由大规模广告所造成的).

fac·ti·tive ['fæktitiv] *a*【语】作为的;使役的:a ~ verb 使役动词.[通常叫做 causative verb,它的直接宾语后须加补语.如:elect him chairman 选他当主席]

fac·tor ['fæktə] *n* C①因素;要素:a positive ~ 积极因素.the key ~ 关键.②【数】因子,因数:2,3 and 5 are ~s of 30.二、三、五是三十的因数.③代理商.④【生】遗传基因.[<拉丁语]

fac·to·ry ['fæktəri] *n* C ①工厂;制造厂:an automobile (a clothing) ~汽车(服装)工厂.direct a ~ 管理工厂.②[定语] ~ workers 工人.F~ Acts[英](规定工人的安全规章,工作条件等的)工厂法案.[上条]

[**辨异**]***factory*** 指一般的"工厂".***mill*** 原意是"磨坊",现在常用以指轻工业方面的工厂.***plant*** 往往指电工或机械制造方面的工厂.***works*** 多指钢铁等重工业方面的工厂.但工厂名称往往依照习惯,用法很难截然划分.又 ***workshop*** 指工厂里的车间.

fac·to·tum [fæk'təutəm] *n* [常作诙谐语]勤杂工.[拉丁语]

fac·tu·al ['fæktjuəl] *a* 事实的;确实的;真实的:a ~ account of the war 关于战争的真实报导.[< fact]

fac·u·la ['fækjulə](*pl* faculae ['fækjuli:]) *n*【天】(太阳光球上的)光斑.

fac·ul·ty ['fækəlti] *n* C ①才能;本领:a ~ for mathematics 数学才能.have a great ~ for learning languages 极富有学习语言的才能.②官能:the ~ of hearing 听觉.the ~ of speech 说话的能力.③(大学的)系;科;学院:the ~ of Law (Medicine)法(医)学院.④(高等学校)全体教职员、教授:a member of the ~ 教师中的一员.[定语]a ~ meeting 教授会.[美](任何学校的)全体教员.[<拉丁语]

fad [fæd] *n* C ①一时的风尚.②一时的爱好:Will Tom continue to collect foreign stamps or is it only a passing ~? 汤姆将继续搜集外国邮票呢,还是说那只是他一时的爱好?③怪念头:He is full of ~s and fancies.他喜爱的东西都很特别.

fad·dish ['fædiʃ] *a* ①赶时髦的.②流行的:~ collecting of special stamps 流行一时的特别邮票搜集.

fad·dy ['fædi](faddier ['fædiə],faddiest ['fædiist]) *a* = faddish.

fade [feid] ❶ *vi* ①(花、草)枯萎;凋谢.②(颜色)褪去:Will the colour in this material ~? 这块料子会褪色吗?③(声音等)消失;(感情等)淡薄.❷ *vt* 使…褪色:The sun has ~d the curtains.阳光使窗帘褪了色.‖ ~ (***away***) 逐渐消失:The sound of the cheering ~d away in the distance.欢呼的声音在远处逐渐消失了.~ ***in*** (***out***)(电影)淡入(出);渐显(隐).[<古法语]

fa·er·ie,fa·er·y ['feiəri] **I** *n* [古]仙境;小妖精;仙女.**II** *attrib a* 幻想的;想像的.[fairy 的古体]

fag [fæg] **I** *n* ①C U [只用单][口语]苦差;苦役:It is too much (of a) ~.这工作太辛苦了.②(英国学校中)受高年级学生使唤的低年级学生.③[英俚]香烟.

II (fagged [fægd],fagging['fægiŋ]) ❶ *vi* 辛勤劳苦.❷ *vt*[口语](工作)使疲劳.‖ ~ (***away***) ***at sth*** (***at doing sth***) 辛苦地做某事.~ (***out***) 使疲劳:Doesn't that sort of work ~ you (out)? 那种工作不使你疲劳吗? He was almost ~ged out.他几乎筋疲力尽了.

fag-end ['fægend] *n* [口语]①没用的剩余物;末端;残渣;废渣.②烟蒂.③上当:The poor man ,as usual,

got the ~ of the deal. 那可怜的人和往常一样在那宗交易中又上了当.

fag·(g)ot [ˈfægət] **I** ***n*** ①束枝条;柴把. ②炸肉丸.

II ***vt*** 束;捆: ~ed sticks 捆在一起的柴. He ~ed the pamphlets together. 他把小册子捆在一起. [<希腊语]

Fahr·en·heit [ˈfærənhait] **I** ***a*** 华氏温度(表)的;华氏…: Water freezes at 32° and boils at 212° ~. 水在华氏三十二度结冰,二百一十二度沸腾. 见centig-rade.

II ***n*** 华氏温度表. [缩 F.]

fa·ience [faiˈɑːns] ***n*** [U] 上彩釉的陶器. [法语]

fail [feil] **I** ❶ ***vi*** ①失败;不成功;不及格: Their plans ~ed. 他们的计划都不成功. [反 succeed] ②[+ 不定式]不能;没有: ~ to come 没有来. ~ to keep one's word 不守诺言. Don't ~ to let me know. 一定要让我知道. on your ~ing to do so 万一你做不到的时候. ③忘记;忽略: He never ~s to write to his mother every week. 他从不忘记每周给他母亲写信. ④(作物)歉收: The crops ~ed. 收成不好. ⑤(供应等)不足,缺乏: The water supply has ~ed. 水的供应不足. ⑥(健康方面)衰弱,衰退. ⑦(银行等)破产倒闭. ❷ ***vt*** 使失望;舍弃: Words ~ me to describe my feelings. 我找不到适当言辞来表达我的感情. His memory ~s him. 他记也记不起. Time would ~ me to tell of it. 我想谈谈这件事,怕时间来不及了. ‖ ~ ***(in)*** 失败: ~ ***(in) an examination*** 考试不及格。~ ***in*** 未充分具有;缺少: ~ in courage 缺乏勇气. He is ~ing in health. 他的身体日益衰弱.

II ***n*** = failure [仅用于下一短语] ‖ ***without*** ~ 一定;无论如何: I'll be there at two o'clock without ~. 我两点钟一定在那儿. [<拉丁语; >下二条, default, unfailing]

fail·ing [ˈfeiliŋ] **I** ***n*** [C] [常用复]缺点;弱点: We all have our little ~s. 我们都有小的缺点. That machine has one big ~. 那台机器有一个大缺点.

II ***prep*** 因为没有;如果没有 (= without): F~ instructions I did what I thought best. 因为没有指导,我便按我认为最好的去做了. F~ a heavy rainfall soon (= If there is not a heavy rainfall soon), the drought will become serious. 最近如果不下一场大雨,旱情将更趋严重.

[辨异] The rainfall failing (= As the rainfall failed), the drought became serious. 由于雨量缺乏,旱情已趋严重. [failing 为现在分词][<上条]

fail-safe [ˈfeil-ˌseif] ***attrib a*** (机器发生故障时能自动控制、保护工作人员或机器本身的)安全装置的;(携核弹的飞机等)具有自动防止故障特性的.

fail·ure [ˈfeiljə] ***n*** ①[U]失败: F~ in an examination should not deter you from trying again. 一次考试不及格不应妨碍你做再次的尝试. F~ is the mother of success. 失败是成功之母. ②[C]失败的事例;失败者;不得志的人;失败经验: Success came after many ~s. 经多次失败后,成功终于到来. He was a ~ as a teacher. 他做教师失败了。a social ~ 社会上不得志的人. ③[C][U]不履行;疏忽[与不定式连用]: (a) ~ to keep a promise 违约. His ~ to help us was disappointing. 他未能帮助我们,令人失望. ④[U][C]不足;缺乏: (a) ~ of crops (= a crop ~) 歉收. ⑤[U]衰退: the ~ of memory (sight) 记忆力(视力)的衰退. ⑥[C]无力支付;破产;倒闭: numerous bank ~s 许多的银行倒闭. ‖ ***end in*** (***meet with***) ~ 终归(遭到)失败: All his efforts ended in (met with) ~. 他的全部努力终归(遭到)失败了.

fain [fein] ***ad*** [诗,古][与 would 连用]乐意;欣然;巴不得: I would ~ have stayed at home. 我乐意留在家里. I would ~ go. 我巴不得去. [<古英语]

faint [feint] **I** ***a*** ①(指觉察到的东西)微弱的;不明显的;不清楚的: a ~ colour 淡色. a ~ voice 微弱的声音. ②(指心中想的事)很小的: There is a ~ hope that she may be cured. 她痊愈的希望不大. I haven't the ~est idea (of) what you mean. 我一点也不知道你的意思. ③(指行动)软弱;无力的: a ~ resistance 无力的抵抗. ④(指体力)微弱;衰弱;昏晕的[只作表语用]: feel ~ 觉得发晕. His breathing became ~. 他的呼吸渐渐微弱.

II ***vi*** ①昏厥,晕倒: ~ from hunger 饿得发昏. ②变得微弱;变得不明显: The sounds ~ed away. 声音渐渐消失了.

III ***n*** [C]昏晕;眼花. ‖ ***in a*** (***dead***) ~ 不省人事: He fell in a dead ~. 他昏倒了. [>下三条]

faint·heart [ˈfeinthɑːt] **I** ***n*** 懦夫;不果断的人.

II ***a*** 怯懦的;不果断的.

faint-heart·ed [ˈfeint ˈhɑːtid] ***a*** 懦弱,胆小.

faint·ly [ˈfeintli] ***ad*** ①软弱地,无力的. ②微弱地. ③模糊地. [< faint]

fair [feə] **I** ***n*** [C] ①集市;定期集市;商品展销会;商品交易会: China's Spring (Autumn) Export Commodities F~ 中国春(秋)季出口商品交易会. ②博览会: a World's F~ 世界博览会. ③义卖市场. ④[古]幸运. ‖ ***a day before*** (***after***) ***the*** ~ 早(晚)了一步. ***for*** ~ [美口语]完全地;肯定地. ***see*** ~ (***play***) 公平裁判;公平对待;公平处理. ***through*** ~ ***and foul*** (***through***

foul and ～)不管顺利或困难.[<古英语]

II *a* ①公平;公正:a ～ businessman 公平的商人.a ～ decision 公平的裁决、判决.Everyone must have a ～ share.每人须得其应得之份(或负担应负之份).It was a ～ fight.那是一场公正的比赛(例如遵守规则的拳击赛).We charge ～ prices and are content with ～ (reasonable) profits.我们索取公道的价钱,并满足于公道(合理)的利润.It's only ～ to give him a hearing.只有听他解释才是公平的(例如听某人为其行为辩护).The umpire's duty is to see that there is ～ play.裁判员的职责就是监督双方进行公正的竞赛.[反 foul]②尚可;相当好;中等:have a ～ chance of success 有相当的成功机会.His knowledge of English is ～,but ought to be better.他英语尚好,但仍有待于提高.The goods arrived in ～ condition.货物运到;情况尚佳.③(天气)晴朗的;(风向)顺的;顺利的:hoping for ～ weather 希望有好天气.Thery set sail with the first ～ wind.他们在开始顺风时起航.④丰富的;令人满意的;有希望的:a ～ heritage 丰厚的遗产.be in a ～ way to succeed 成功在握.⑤(言论、诺言等)说得好听的;花言巧语的:put sb off with ～ words (promises)以委婉的言词应付某人.⑥干净;清楚:a ～ copy 清稿;清样.⑦[诗,古]美:a ～ scene 美景.‖ *by* ～ *means or foul* 不择手段;不论任何手段.*F*～ *enough*! [口语]可以,要得. ～ *to middling*[口语]普通(尚可,相当)的.*give sb* (*get*) *a* ～ *hearing* 给人以(获得)自我辩护的机会.*in a* ～ *way to* (succeed)颇有(成功)的希望.*the* ～ *sex* 女性.

III *ad* ①公平地;公正地:fight ～ 堂堂正正地作战.②清楚地:write out ～ 誊清.③[古]有礼貌地:He speaks ～.他讲话彬彬有礼.‖ ～ *and softly* (针对粗暴态度等用语)慢点,别急;郑重点;态度好点. ～ *and square*[口语]正大光明的(地).

fair-ground [ˈfeəgraund] *n* 集市场所.

fair-haired [ˈfeəheəd] *a* ①头发金黄的:a ～ girl 金发女郎.②受宠爱的:a ～ boy[美口语]宠儿;红人.

fair·ly [ˈfeəli] *ad* ①公平地.②[口语]完完全全地,十分地:His suggestion ～ took my breath away.他的建议使我大吃一惊.③相当;还算: ～ good 还算好.

[辨异]rather 有 too 的含义,fairly 则不然:This is a fairly easy book.这是一本相当容易的书(意为也许适合于阅读).This is a rather easy book.这本书太容易了(意为不适合阅读).[<上条]

fair-mind·ed *a* 公正的;没有偏见的.

fair·ness [ˈfeənis] *n* [U] ①公平;公正.②顺利.③(皮肤等)白皙.④晴朗.⑤适当,有礼.[同上]

fair·way [ˈfeəwei] *n* ①(海港,河流)航道.②【空】水上飞机升降用水面跑道.③(高尔夫球)球座与终点间修整过的草地.

fair-weath·er [ˈfeəˌweðə] *a* 只适宜于好天气的;[喻]只能同安乐不能共患难的: ～ friends 酒肉朋友.

fai·ry [ˈfeəri] *n* [C] ①小妖精;仙女.②[定语]仙女似的: ～ voices.娇美的声音.[< faerie;>下三条]

fairy lamps [ˈfeərilæmps] *n* 彩色小灯.

fai·ry·land [ˈfeərilænd] *n* ①仙境;奇境.②胜地;乐园.

fairy lights [ˈfeərilaits] *n* = fairy lamps.

fairy tale [ˈfeəri ˌteil] (= fairy story) *n* [C] ①神仙故事;童话.②谎言.

fait ac·com·pli [ˌfeit əˈk ɔ̃mpli:] *n* 既成事实.[法语]

faith [feiθ] *n* ①[U]信任;相信;信心:Have you any ～ in what he says? 你相信他的话吗? I haven't much ～ in this medicine.我对此药没有多大信心.②[C]信仰;信念:the Christian,Jewish and Muslim ～s 基督教、犹太教和伊斯兰教的信仰.③[U]保证;诺言;约定.④[U]信义;忠诚.‖ *by* (*upon*) *my* ～ 我保证,担保.*give* (*pledge*) *one's* ～ *to sb* 保证支持某人.*in* ～ 确实,的确.*in good* (*bad*) ～ 真诚(欺诈)地.*keep* (*break*) ～ 1)忠于(背弃)信仰.2)守(背)信:*keep* (*break*) ～ *with sb* 对某人守(背)信.*lose* ～ *in sb* 对某人失去信任.*on* ～ 单凭信仰(指不经考虑地):accept his statement on ～ 盲目地相信他的话.*on the* ～ *of* 由…的保证.*pin one's* ～ *on* (*to*)绝对信赖,深信不疑.*put* ～ *in* 信任;相信.[<拉丁语;>下条,faithless]

faith·ful [ˈfeiθful] **I** *a* ①守信的;忠实的;忠诚的:a ～ friend 忠实的朋友.②如实的;正确的;可靠的:a ～ copy 正确无误的抄本.a ～ translation 忠实于原文的译文.‖ ～ *to* 守信的;忠实的;忠诚的: ～ to one's words 守信. ～ to the Party 对党忠诚.*be* ～ *in*(= in respect of) *word and deed* 言行忠实.

II the ～ *n*[复]虔诚的宗教徒(尤指伊斯兰教和基督教徒).[<上条;>下三条;反 unfaithful]

faith·ful·ly [ˈfeiθfuli] *ad* ①忠诚地;如实地;切实遵守地.②正确地.‖ *Yours* ～ (*F*～ *yours*)您的忠实的(正式或商业信件等信末署名前的客套话).见 sincerely.[<上条]

faith·ful·ness [ˈfeiθfulnis] *n* [U] ①忠诚;忠实.②正确.[同上]

faith·less [ˈfeiθlis] *a* ①背信弃义的;不忠诚的.②不可靠的;不老实的;奸诈的.[<faith]

fake [feik] **I** *vt* ①伪造;赝造;捏造: ~ an oil-painting 赝造一幅油画. ②伪装:She ~d illness so that she did not have to go to school. 他假装生病,这样便可以不必去上学. ‖ ~ (*up*) 伪造;赝造:There wasn't a word of truth in what he said; the whole story had been ~d (up). 他说的话没有一句是真的,整个故事都是捏造出来的.

II *n* [C] ①假货,赝品;捏造的报导;虚构的故事:The antique is a ~. 那古董是一件赝品.

III *attrib a* 假的,赝造的,冒充的: ~ diamonds 赝造的钻石.

fa·kir ['feikiə, fə'kiə] *n* ①(伊斯兰教或印度教的)托钵僧;行者. ②['feikə]骗子.

fal·chion ['fɔːltʃən] *n* ①(中世纪的)偃月刀. ②[诗]刀;剑. [<拉丁语]

fal·con ['fɔːlkən, 'fælkən] *n* (猎鸟用的)猎鹰(专指雌鹰). [<拉丁语]

fal·con·er ['fɔːlkənə] *n* [C]养猎鹰者;放鹰者. [<上条]

fal·con·ry ['fɔːlkənri] *n* [U] ①鹰猎. ②猎鹰训练术. [同上]

Falk·land Is·lands ['fɔːklənd 'ailəndz] *n* [the ~]福克兰群岛(即马尔维纳斯(Malvinas)群岛)(大西洋).

fall [fɔːl] **I** (fell[fel], fallen['fɔːlən]) *vi* ①落下;跌落;降落;下落: ~ from a height 从高处跌下. The rain was ~ing steadily. 雨不住地下. He fell over into the water. 他跌人水中. The leaves ~ in autumn. 树叶在秋天落下. ②跌倒;倒下;阵亡:He fell to his knees and begged forgiveness. 他双膝跪下,乞求饶恕. She slipped and fell (down). 她失足跌倒了. Many trees fell in the storm. 许多树在风暴中倒下. Six tigers fell to his rifle. 六只老虎倒在他的枪下. ③下垂;挂下:Her hair fell over her shoulders. 她头发垂肩. ④(温度、价格等)下降,跌(落);(风势、声音等)减退;减弱;(情绪等)低落:The temperature fell rapidly. 气温急剧下降. The barometer is ~ing. 气压正在降低. The wind fell during the night. 夜间风势减弱. The water in the river has ~ en two feet. 河水已降低两英尺. His voice fell to a whisper. 他的声音逐渐微弱得像耳语. Her spirits fell at the bad news. 她听到那坏消息精神沮丧. ⑤[加表语]变成,成为:His horse fell lame. 他的马跛了. The old man fell asleep. 老人睡着了. He has ~en ill. 他病(倒)了. When does the rent ~ due? 何时租金到期? ⑥来临,降临:Night ~s. 天黑了. ⑦[古]堕落;陷入罪恶:He was tempted, but did not ~. 他受了诱惑,总算没有堕落. ⑧(房屋等)倒坍;(城市、阵地等)陷落;被攻克;(政府,政权等)垮台;被推翻:Rome has ~en! 罗马沦陷了! That government has ~en again. 那政府又垮台了. ⑨(地面等)倾斜;(河流)(向)下流;(潮汐)退落:The ground ~s towards the river. 那土地向河边倾斜. ⑩被说出:Not a word fell from her lips. 她一直一声也不吭. ⑪(羊羔等)出生. ‖ ~ ***about*** (***laughing or with laughter***) [口语]哄然大笑:They fell about laughing when they heard his funny voice. 当他们听到他滑稽的声音时,都不禁哄然大笑起来. ~ ***across*** 碰见,遇到. ~ ***among*** 沦于…之手: ~ among thieves 沦于窃贼之手. ~ ***away*** 1)背离;离开;疏远:His supporters began to ~ away. 他的支持者开始疏远他了. 2)消失. 3)消瘦. ~ ***back*** 后退;退却:They forced the enemy to ~ back. 他们把敌人打退了. ~ ***back*** (***up***) ***on sth*** 1)退守. 2)求助于;转而依靠:Doctors sometimes ~ back on old cures. 有时医生们也要求助于老药方. be forced to ~ back upon the other alternative 不得已退而求其次. ~ ***behind*** (***with sth***) 落在…后面;跟不上:to ~ behind with rent 交不上租金. to ~ behind with one's correspondence 积压了许多信未回. ~ down on (sth) [口语]失败;做得不满意:He was doing well on the exam until he fell down on the last question. 他先头考得都挺顺利,就是最后一道题把他考垮了. ~ ***flat*** 达不到预期的效果:His jokes fell flat and amused nobody. 他的笑话失败了,没有引人发笑. ~ ***flat on one's face*** 面朝下跌倒在地. ~ ***for sth*** (***sb***) [口语]爱上;迷恋;受…骗,上…当. ~ ***in*** 1)塌陷:The roof fell in. 屋顶塌陷了. 2)【军】集合. 3)(债务)到期;(租约)满期. ~ ***in love with*** 爱上:He fell in love with an actress. 他爱上了一个女演员. ~ ***in with sb*** (***sth***) 1)偶尔遇到. 2)同意…,赞成:He fell in with my views at once. 他马上同意了我的看法. ~ ***into sth*** 1)可分成:The content of his lecture ~s into three parts. 他的讲演内容分为三部分. 2)注入;流入:The river ~s into the sea. 该河流入大海. 3)陷入: ~ into a trap 坠入陷阱. 4)开始: ~ into conversation with a person 跟某人谈起话来. 5)养成…(习惯):Don't ~ into bad habits! 不要染上坏习惯! ~ into line(with sb or sth) 同意(别人所做或欲做的事);接受(某种行动,方法等). ~ ***off*** 1)下降;跌落. 2)减少;缩小. 3)变坏;衰退. 4)离开;背叛. ~ ***on*** (***upon***) ***sth*** (***sb***) 1)落在,落到:A shadow fell on the wall. 一个阴影投射在墙上. His eye fell upon me. 他的目光落到我身上. Strange sounds fell on our ears. 奇怪的声音传到我耳

中. All the expenses fell on me. 一切开支均由我付. The responsibility (blame) fell on me. 这责任(过失)落在我身上. Fear fell upon them. 他们都很害怕. 2) 开始(行动): ~ on fighting 开始战斗. 3)(节日)正当,适逢: National Day ~s on Sunday this year. 今年国庆节适逢星期天. 4)攻击,进攻. ~ ***on one's feet*** 有好运,化险为夷: Some people always seem to ~ on their feet. 有些人好像永远交好运. ~ ***out*** 1)离队;原地解散. 2)发生;引起. 3)结果: It (so) fell out that they were late for the train. 他们终于没有赶上火车. ~ out (with sb) (与某人)吵架. ~ ***out of*** 放弃(习惯等). ~ ***out of love*** (***with***) 不再爱… ~ ***over oneself*** 1)(因匆忙,动作不灵而)跌倒. 2)热衷;渴望. ~ ***short*** (火箭等)射程达不到. ~ ***short of*** 不够;不足: strive not to ~ short of the Party's expectations 努力不辜负党的期望. ~ ***through*** 失败;成泡影: His scheme fell through. 他的计划失败了. ~ ***to*** 1)[+动名词]开始;…起来: ~ to crying 哭起来. 2)[+ to sb's lot, to sb] 必须: It fell to my lot (to me) to open the discussion. 我必须首先发言. ~ ***to the ground*** 见 ground. ~ ***under sth*** 1)受到…(影响). 2)被列为;归入…类: The results ~ under three heads. 这些结果分在三个项目下.

II ***n*** [C] ①落下;跌落;降落: ~ in prices 物价的下跌. He suffered a ~ from his horse. 他不幸从马上跌下来. ②(雨、雪等的)降落量;落差: The ~ of the river here is six feet. 这里河水的落差为六英尺. ③[常用复]瀑布: Niagara F~s 尼亚加拉瀑布[美国]. ④[美]秋天,秋季: in the ~ of 1990 在一九九○年的秋天. ‖ ***the F~*** (***of man***) 【基督教】人类的堕落(指亚汉受诱惑吃禁果后堕入人间). [<古英语; > befall; footfall, nightfall, rainfall, snowfall, waterfall, falling star, fall(-)out]

fal·la·cious [fəˈleiʃəs] ***a*** 使人误解的;谬误的: a ~ argument 谬误的论点. [见下条]

fal·la·cy [ˈfæləsi] ***n*** ①[C] 偏见;谬论: The belief that women are always weaker than men is just a ~. 妇女总是比男人弱的看法,只是一种偏见. ②[U] 谬误: a statement based on ~ 基于谬误推理的陈述. [<拉丁语]

fall·en [ˈfɔːlən] **I** ***v*** fall 的过去分词.

II ***a*** ①落下的;伐倒的: ~ leaves 落叶. ~ trees 伐倒的树木. ②被攻克的: a ~ fortress 被攻克的堡垒. ③死去的: the ~ [总称]阵亡者;战死者. [> crestfallen]

fall guy [ˈfɔːlgai] ***n*** [口语] ①容易上当受骗的人. ②替罪羊;替死鬼.

fal·li·ble [ˈfæləbl] ***a*** 易犯错误的;难免有错误的: All men are ~. 人人会犯错误. [<拉丁语; > [反] infallible]

falling sickness [ˈfɔːliŋˈsiknis] ***n*** 【医】癫痫;(家畜的)癫痫发作.

fall (-) out [ˈfɔːlˈaut] ***n*** 【原子物理】微粒回降;放射性微粒(尘埃): radioactive ~ 放射性微粒回降. [定语] a ~ shelter 微粒掩蔽所.

fal·low[1] [ˈfæləu] **I** ***a*** 休耕的: ~ land 休耕(犁过而未种的)土地. allow land to lie ~ 使土地休耕.

II ***n*** [U] 【农】休闲地;休耕地. [<古英语]

fal·low[2] [ˈfæləu] ***a*** 淡棕色的. [>下条]

fal·low-deer [ˈfæləudiə] ***n*** [单复数相同]黇鹿(欧洲产).

false [fɔːls] **I** ***a*** ①不对的,错的: a ~ idea (verdict) 错误的论点(判决). to sing a ~ note 唱错了一个音符. to take a ~ step 一脚没踏稳;犯了个错. ~ pride 妄自尊大;虚荣心. make a ~ start 【体】抢跑. ②欺骗的;不老实的([反] true): ~ weights 不足的砝码(如以 90 克冒充 100 克). to give ~ witness 作伪证. a ~ charge 诬告. a ~ friend 无信义的朋友. be ~ to one's word 背信,不守诺言. ③伪造的;人造的,人工的: ~ hair 假发. ~ teeth 假牙. ~ coins 伪币. ④(常用于植物名称)似乎像(其实不同)的: ~ eggplant【植】假茄子. ‖ ***put sb*** (***be***) ***in a ~ position*** (使某人)处于使人误会的地位;处于不得不违背原则行事的地位;处于尴尬的地位. ***sail under ~ colours*** 1)(船)挂着假冒的旗帜航行. 2)欺世盗名;冒充. [>下二条, falsity, falsify]

II ***ad*** 欺骗地[仅用于以下短语]. ‖ ***play sb ~*** 欺骗或背叛某人: If you play them ~ in this matter, they will not trust you again. 假如你在这件事上欺骗他们,他们便不会再信任你了. [<拉丁语]

false bottom [ˌfɔːls ˈbɔtəm] ***n*** (箱子、抽屉等秘密藏物用的)夹层底.

false·hood [ˈfɔːlshud] ***n*** ①[C] 谎言: tell a ~ 说谎. [比较: tell the truth 说实话]. utter ~s 谎话连篇. ②[U] 说谎;欺骗: Truth, if exaggerated, may become ~. 真相如果加以渲染就可能失真. [<上条]

false·ness [ˈfɔːlsnis] ***n*** [U] ①虚伪(性). ②欺骗. [同上]

fal·set·to [fɔːlˈsetəu] **I** ***n*** ①【音】假声: in ~ 用假声. ②用假声唱的人.

II ***a*** 用假声(唱)的: in a ~ tone 用尖锐的假声调. [意大利语]

fal·si·fi·ca·tion ['fɔːlsifi'keiʃən] ***n*** U C ①弄虚作假；伪造；窜改；歪曲. ③证明为假，证明为无根据. [<下条]

fal·si·fy ['fɔːlsifai] ***vt*** ①伪造，假造；虚构：～ records (accounts) 伪造记录(帐目). ～ a story 虚构一故事. ②反证. ③窜改. ④曲解. [< false; >上条]

fal·si·ty ['fɔːlsiti] ***n*** ①U 虚假，不真实；不正确. ②C 欺骗行为. [< false]

fal·ter ['fɔːltə] ❶ ***vi*** 蹒跚；踉跄；摇摆：The sick man ～ed a few steps then fell. 那病人踉跄了几步倒下了. ②踌躇；犹豫：He ～ed for a while and was unable to make a decision. 他踌躇了片刻，拿不定主意. ③(声音)颤抖；支吾. ❷ ***vt*** 支吾地说；结巴地讲出：He ～ed out a few words. 他结结巴巴地说出几个字来.

fame [feim] **I *n*** U ①名声；名望：come to ～ 成名；出名. ②舆情；世评：ill ～ 污名；丑闻.
II *vt* [常用被动语态]使闻名；使有名望. Hangzhou is ～d for its scenic spots. 杭州以风景优美闻名. [>下条：famous, defame]

famed [feimd] ***a*** 有名的；出名的：be ～ for… 以…出名. [<上条]

fa·mil·iar [fə'miljə] ***a*** ①[～ to]熟悉的；常见的；听熟的；惯用的：a ～ face 熟悉的脸. a ～ voice 听惯了的声音. an experience ～ to us all 我们大家所熟知的经验. His name is ～ in the country. 他的名字是全国周知的. ②[～ with]通晓的；熟谙的：He is ～ with English. 他通晓英语. [比较：English is ～ to him. 英语是他所惯用的.]③亲近的：a ～ friend 熟不拘礼的朋友. be on ～ terms with …和…交情好. ④亲昵的；十分亲密的；随便的：Dont't be too ～ with him; he's a dishonest man. 不要过分同他亲密，他不是个诚实的人. [< family; >下二条，反 unfamiliar]

fa·mil·i·ar·i·ty [fəˌmili'æriti] ***n*** ①U熟悉；通晓：His ～ with many foreign languages surprised us all. 他对多种外语的精通出乎我们大家的意料之外. ②[常用复]放肆的言行；爱抚：She dislikes such familiarities as the use of her first name by men she has only just met. 她讨厌这种不拘礼的行动，比如刚见面的男子便只呼她的名字而不带姓. ③U 亲近；亲昵；随便；放肆. ***F～ breeds contempt.*** [谚]亲昵引起轻视；近之则不逊. [<上条]

fa·mil·iar·ise [fə'miljəraiz] ***vt*** = familiarize.

fa·mil·iar·ize [fə'miljəraiz] ***vt*** ①使熟悉；使通晓：～ oneself with a foreign language 钻研外国语. ～ oneself with conditions 摸熟情况. ②使家喻户晓：The newspapers and radio have ～d the word 'automation'. 报纸和无线电广播使'自动化'一词家喻户晓了. [同上]

fam·i·ly ['fæmili] ***n*** ①C[集合名词]家，家庭；家属，亲属：every ～ in the village 村中每户. His ～ is going to move. [单数性]他的家就要迁居了. My ～ (= The members of my ～) are early risers. [复数性]我全家都是早起的人. ②C[集合名词]儿女，子女(= children)：Has Tom any ～? 汤姆有儿女吗? He has a large ～. 他儿女很多. We won't have a ～ till we've been married a few years. 我们结婚后过几年再要孩子. ③C 氏族；家族. ④U 门第；名门：a man of (good) ～ 门第高的人；世家子弟. ⑤C(动植物等的)系；族；属；科；语系：animals of the cat ～ 猫科动物(如狮、虎). languages of the Mongolian ～ 蒙古语族的语言. ⑥[定语]the ～ estate 家产. ‖ ***in a ～ way*** 就像一家人一样地，不拘礼节地；怀孕. ***in the ～ way***(俚)怀孕. [>familiar]

family doc·tor ['fæmili 'dɔktə] ***n*** 家庭特约医生.

family farm ['fæmili 'fɑːm] ***n*** 个体农场(主要由一家人从事劳动的农场).

family hot·el ['fæmili həu'tel] ***n*** 家庭旅店(租给家庭的低租金旅店).

family man ['fæmili 'mæn] ***n*** 喜欢过家庭生活的人.

family name ['fæmili 'neim] ***n*** 姓.

family plan·ning ['fæmili 'plæniŋ] ***n*** 计划生育.

family tree ['fæmili 'triː] ***n*** 家谱；系谱；系谱图.

fam·ine ['fæmin] ***n*** ①U饥馑；饥荒. Many people in the world die during ～s every year. 世界上每年都有许多人死于饥荒. ②C严重的缺乏：a coal (house) ～煤(房)荒. ③[定语]奇缺所引起的：～ prices 缺货时的高价.

fam·ish ['fæmiʃ] ❶ ***vi*** 挨饿；饥饿：They were ～ing for food. 他们因缺乏食物而正在挨饿. I'm ～ing. [口语]我饿得很. ❷ ***vt*** [常用被动语态]使挨饿：to be ～ed to death 饿得要死.

fa·mous ['feiməs] ***a*** ①著名的；出名的：a ～ painter (scientist) 名画家(科学家). The place is ～ for its hot springs. 这地方以温泉出名. It is ～ as a hotspring resort. 这地方作为温泉胜地而著名. ②[口语]极好的；令人满意的：have a ～ appetite 胃口挺好. [< fame; >下条；反 infamous]
[辨异]famous (著名)专指好人好事，含有"大名鼎鼎"的意思；celebrated (著名)强调某人或某事的"有口皆碑"或"轰动一时"；well-known(有名)仅指普通的事物，虽然是"众所周知"的，也不过是些小名气，语气较轻；notorious 一字，则指"臭名昭彰"，含有贬

义.

fa·mous·ly ['feiməsli] *adv* [口语]挺好:get on ~ with one's work 工作搞得挺出色. getting on ~ 生活极好.[<上条]

fan[1] [fæn] **I** *n* [C] ①扇子;风扇;鼓风机:an electric ~ 电扇.②扇状物.

II (fanned [fænd], fanning ['fæniŋ]) ❶ *vt* ①扇;煽动;激起: ~ oneself 给自己扇扇子. ~ a fire 扇火. ~ the flame[比喻]煽动情绪.②(微风)吹拂:The breeze fanned our faces.微风拂过我们的脸庞.❷ *vi* (用于以下短语).‖ ~*ned out* 成扇形散开:The soldiers ~ned out across the hillside.战士们在山坡上成扇形散开.

fan[2] [fæn] *n* [C](运动、电影等)狂热爱好者:a movie ~ 影迷.[fanatic 的简体]

fa·na·t·ic [fə'nætik] **I** *n* [C]狂信者;盲信者;入迷者:fresh-air ~s 盲信新鲜空气者(不论刮风下雨均开窗等).food ~s 偏食者.

II *a* 狂热的;盲信的;盲目热中的。[>下二条]

fa·nat·i·cal [fə'nætikəl] *a* 狂热的(= fanatic a): ~ beliefs 狂热的信仰.[<上条]

fa·nat·i·cism [fə'nætisizəm] *n* [U][C] 盲目狂热(的事例);盲信(的事例).[同上]

fan·ci·er ['fænsiə] *n* ①(鸟、兽、植物等的)爱好者(迷):a dog ~ 玩赏狗的人.a rose ~ 爱好玫瑰者.②空想者:a ~ of foolish schemes 爱出馊主意者.[同下]

fan·ci·ful ['fænsiful] *a* ①(指人)富于幻想的;想象的:a ~ writer 富于幻想的作家.②不真实的;设计奇特的: ~ drawings 构思奇特的图画.[<下条]

fan·cy ['fænsi] **I** *n* ①[U]想象力,幻想力.②[C]设想;幻想;空想:the fancies of a poet 诗人的幻想.Dragons are creatures of Chinese ~.龙是中国人幻想出来的动物.have a ~ that … 总以为;总觉得.③[只用单]爱好;嗜好:a thing after one's ~ 如意的东西.I have a ~ for some wine with my dinner.我喜欢在吃饭时喝一点酒.a passing ~一时的爱好.‖ *take a ~ to* 喜欢…起来;爱上…:The children have taken quite a ~ to their cousin.孩子们十分喜欢他们的表兄. *take (catch) the ~ of* 投合…的心意;深受…的喜爱:The exhibits took the ~ of visitors.展品深受观众的喜爱. *have a ~ for* 喜欢:have a ~ for travelling 喜欢旅行.

II *attrib a* [没有比较级和最高级]①(尤指小东西)颜色鲜艳的;悦目的: ~ cakes 花式糕点. ~ goods 花哨的小商品.②奇特的;异样的: ~ dress (化装舞会等的)化装服饰.③因珍奇而特别培育的;品种珍贵的;杂色的: ~ dogs (pigeons) 品种珍奇的狗(鸽子). ~ pansies 珍品紫罗兰(有两种或多种颜色).④异常的:a ~ price 高价.⑤[美](商品,特指食品)特级的;最高档的:"F~ Crab""精选蟹"(见于标签).⑥根据想象的;空想出来的:a ~ portrait 想象的肖像画(非真实人物的肖像).

III *vt* ①想象,设想:F~ his doing a thing like that! 试想他竟干出那样的事情来! F~ that! 真想不到! Just ~! 您想想看! 奇怪不奇怪! ②(无根据地)相信;(自觉地)认为:I rather ~ (that) he won't come.我总以为他不会来.She fancies herself still young.她以为自己还年轻哩.③[口语]喜爱;爱好:What do you ~ for your dinner? 晚餐你喜欢吃什么? ‖ ~ *oneself* 自以为了不起:He fancies himself as an orator.他自认为是个了不起的演说家.[< fantasy; > 上二条]

fancy·free [ˌfænsi'fri:] *a* 未在恋爱中的.

fan·dan·go [ˌfæn'dæŋgəu] *n* (*pl* ~es [-gəuz])①一种西班牙三步舞(或舞曲).②如同儿戏的言行;胡闹.

fancy-work ['fænsi ˌwə:k] *n* (用做装饰的)针织物;刺绣.

fan·fare ['fænfeə] **I** *n* [C] ①嘹亮的喇叭声.②夸耀;鼓吹:make (raise) a big ~ 大吹大擂.

II *vt* 热热闹闹地宣布或介绍:F~d by an orchestra, he strode to the stage and began his speech.首先由管弦乐队热热闹闹地开场,接着他大步跨上讲台开始演讲.[法语]

fang [fæŋ] *n* [C] ①(犬,狼等)尖牙;(蛇)毒齿.②牙根.

fan·jet ['fændʒet] *n* ①扇叶涡轮引擎.②有扇叶涡轮引擎的飞机.

fan·light ['fænlait] *n*【建】(门上的)楣窗;扇形气窗.

fan mail ['fænˌmeil] *n* [集合名词](影迷、球迷等向明星表示崇拜的)慕名信件.

fan·ny ['fæni] *n* [俚]臀部;屁股.

fan·tan [ˌfæn'tæn, 'fænˌtæn] *n* 番推(源于中国广东的一种赌博).

fan·ta·si·a [fæn'teiziə, fæn'teiʒə] *n* ①【音】幻想曲;(各种曲调凑成的)集成曲.②(诗、剧本等)幻想作品.

fan·tas·tic(al) [fæn'tæstik(əl)] *a* ①奇异的;稀奇古怪的: ~ shapes 奇形怪状.②(观点、计划等)荒谬.③幻想的,异想天开的.[见下条]

fan·ta·sy ['fæntəsi, 'fæntəzi] *n* ①[C]幻想:live in a world of ~ 生活在幻想世界中.②[C]幻想出的东

西;【乐】幻想曲. 见上条. [>fancy]

far [fɑː](1. farther, farthest; 2. further, furthest) **I** ***a*** ①[常用于书面语]遥远的;远方的;永远的:a ~ country 遥远的国家. the ~ past 远古. ②[用于地名]the F~ East 远东. the F~ West 美国西部太平洋沿岸地区. ③(二者之中)较远的(= farther);那一边的:at the ~ end of the street 在街道的那一头. the ~ side of the hill 山的那一边.

II ***ad*** ①[表示时间和空间上的距离;多用于疑问句和否定句,除②所举情形外,还常用于肯定句]远;遥远地;久远地:How ~ did you go? 你走了多远? we didn't go ~. 我们没有走远. [比较:We went a long way. (我们走了很长一段路). We went only a short way. (我们仅走了一段短路).]②[与副词、介词连用]远;遥远;久远: ~ away (off, out, back, in)遥远;深远. ~ beyond the bridge 远在桥那边. ~ above the clouds 远在云上. ~ into night 至深夜. ~ back in history 很久以前. as ~ back as 1902 远在1902年. ③[常用于比较,强调程度,性质]大大…;…得多: ~ better 好得多. An elephant is ~ larger than a horse. 一头象比一匹马大得多. ‖ ***as*** (***so***) ~ ***as*** 1)…那么远,远到,直到:He walked as ~ as the post office. 他一直走到邮局. 2)同样的距离:We didn't go so ~ as the others (did). 我们不如其他人走得那样远. 3)(表示程度、范围)就…;尽…;至于:So ~ as I know he will be away for three months. 就我所知,他将离去三个月. He will help you as ~ as he can (as ~ as possible, as ~ as lies in his power). 他会尽力帮助你. ~ ***and away***[与形容词比较级,最高级连用](= by ~)远超过其余之上的:This one is ~ and away better. 这一个比较好得多. He's ~ and away the best actor I've seen. 他是我所遇到过的最佳男演员. ~ ***and near*** (***wide***)远近;到处;四面八方;广泛地:They searched ~ and near for the missing child. 他们到处寻找那走失的孩子. He has travelled ~ and wide. 他足迹遍天下. ~ ***be it from me to do sth*** 我决不会做某事. ~ ***from*** 1)远离. 2)远远不;远非;绝非:Your work is ~ from (being) satisfactory. 你的工作一点也不令人满意. ***go*** ~ 1)(指人)成功;成名:He's clever and intelligent, and will go ~. 他聪明伶俐,将会成功. 2)(指钱)用处;派用场:A pound does not go so ~ today as it did five years ago. 今天的一镑钱不如五年前那样顶用了. ***go*** (***carry sth***) ***too*** ~ 把某事做得过分:Don't carry the joke too ~. 不要把玩笑开得过分. ***go*** ~ ***towards*** (***to***) ***doing sth*** 大有助于;对…大有贡献:The loan will go far towards clearing my debt. 这笔贷款对于清偿我的债务将大有帮助. ***so*** ~ 到目前为止:So ~ the work has been easy. 到目前为止,这项工作是容易的. ***So*** ~, ***so good***. 到目前(或某种范围、程度等)为止,一切顺利.

III ***n*** 远方;远处:Has he come from ~? 他是从远方来的么? ‖ ***by*** ~ (往往修饰比较级、最高级,强调数量、程度等) 1)远超过其他地:He is by ~ the tallest among us. 他在我们这些人中间个子最高. better by ~ 好多了. 2)很;极高:too expensive by ~ 太贵了. ~ ***and near*** (***wide***)远近;到处;四面八方;广泛地:[<古英语;> far-away, far-fanced, far-fetched, far-flung, far-gone, far-reaching, far-seeing, far-sighted]

far·ad ['færəd] ***n*** Ⓒ【理】法拉(电容单位). [< Michael Faraday]

far-away ['fɑːrəwei] ***a*** ①(时间,距离等)遥远的;远远的. ②(表情等)心不在焉的;恍惚的;出神的:a ~ look 恍恍惚惚的神色.

farce [fɑːs] ***n*** ①ⒸⓊ喜剧;滑稽戏. ②Ⓒ滑稽的事;蠢事;荒唐事. [<拉丁语;>下条]

far·ci·cal ['fɑːsikəl] ***a*** 喜剧的;喜剧性的;滑稽的. [<上条]

fare [fɛə] **I** ***n*** ①Ⓒ车费;船费:a tram ~ 电车费. the ~ from Warsaw to Prague 从华沙到布拉格的车费. All ~s, please! (公共车辆售票员用语)请买票! ②Ⓒ乘客. ③Ⓤ伙食:good ~ 好菜. a bill of ~ 菜单.

II ***vi*** ①过日子;生活;干,设法对付:How did you ~ in London? 你在伦敦怎样生活的? I think I ~d quite well in the examination. 我想我考得很好. ②[主语 it]进展;遭遇:It has ~d well with him. 他成功了,他走运了. It has ~d ill with him. 他失败了. 他倒霉了. ③[古]行走;旅行: ~ forth 出发. ④吃;进食: ~ well (ill) 吃得好(不好) ‖ ***You may go farther and ~ worse***. [谚](劝人安于现状)走得更远可能情形更坏,知足者常乐. [<古英语;> thoroughfare, warfare, welfare, seafarer, seafaring, wayfarer, wayfaring; 下条]

fare·well [ˌfɛə'wel] **I** ***int*** 再见! 别了(常含有永别了或不容易再见面的意思):bid (say) ~ to 对…永别了.
II ***n*** ①Ⓒ告别;告别话:bid sb ~ 向某人辞行. take one's ~ of …向…辞行;向…告别. make one's ~s 话别;告别. ②[定语]a ~ meeting 欢送会. a ~ speech 告别演说. ~ dinner party 饯行宴会. [<Fare well!]

far-famed ['fɑː'feimd] ***a*** 名声远扬的;驰名的.

far-fetched ['fɑː'fetʃt] ***a*** 勉强的,牵强的;不自然的:a ~ comparison 勉强的比拟. His jokes were somewhat ~. 他的笑话有些牵强.

far-flung [ˈfɑːˈflʌŋ] *a* ①蔓延的;漫长的;辽阔的:a ~ battle line 漫长的战线. ~ trading operations 范围广泛的商业活动.

far-gone [ˈfɑːˈgɔn] *a* 病重(十分疯狂;大醉;负债累累).

farm [ˈfɑːm] **I** *n* [C]①农场;农庄:a collective ~ 集体农庄.[[同] kolkhoz].a state ~ 国营农场.work on a ~ 在农场工作.a fruit ~ 果树园.②饲养场;畜牧场;(培养水产的)塘:a chicken ~ 养鸡场.③(儿童等的)寄养场所.④[定语] ~ crops 农作物. ~ implements (tools) 农具. ~ products 农产品.

[辨异]ranch 大牧场;meadow 牧场.

II ❶ *vt* ①种(田);耕种: ~ 100 acres 耕种一百亩.②佃;租;承包(企业等)的收入: ~ out 佃出;包出.③寄养(小孩等): ~ out one's baby with sb 把婴儿托给某人.❷ *vi* 种田;务农;经营农场;从事畜牧.[<中古拉丁语;>以下 farmer…farmyard]

farm·er [ˈfɑːmə] *n* ①农民;农夫.②农庄主.③畜牧者;牧场主.④承包者;包税人.

[辨异] peasant 为"小农"或"农工",仅适用于欧洲大陆,英、美通称 farmer.[<上条;>gentleman-farmer]

farm-hand [ˈfɑːmhænd] *n* 农业工人;农场工人;雇农;长工.

farm·house [ˈfɑːmhaus] *n* [C]农场里的住房(尤指主要住房);农舍.

farm·ing [ˈfɑːmiŋ] *n* [U]①农业;耕作;畜牧:mechanized ~ 机耕.be engaged in sheep-~.从事牧羊业.②赋税的承包.③出租.

farm·stead [ˈfɑːmsted] *n* [C]农场及其建筑物;农庄(亦作 farmsteading).[farm + stead]

farm·yard [ˈfɑːm-jɑːd] *n* [C]农场空地;(农家)场(围)院.

far-off [ˈfɑːˈrɔ(ː)f] *a* 遥远的;远方的:rumblings of ~ thunder 遥远的隆隆雷声.

far·ra·go [fəˈrɑːgəu] *n* 混杂;混杂物:a ~ of nonsense (useless knowledge)一派胡言(一套无用的知识).

far-reach·ing [ˈfɑːˈriːtʃiŋ] *a* 影响广的;远大的: ~ influence 广泛的影响. ~ designs 远大的计划.

far·ri·er [ˈfæriə] *n* 蹄铁工,掌工.

far·row [ˈfærəu] **I** *vi* 产小猪:When will the sow ~? 母猪何时产小猪?

II *n* 一窝小猪;产小猪:15 at one ~ 一胎十五头小猪.

far-seeing [ˈfɑːˈsiːiŋ] *a* 眼光远大的;有先见之明的.

far-sighted [ˈfɑːˈsaitid] *a* ①【医】远视的.[[反] near-sighted]②有远见的.

fart [fɑːt] (不礼貌的用语) **I** *vi* 放屁.

II *n* 屁.

farther [ˈfɑːðə] [far 的两种比较级形式之一,另一种形式为 further;farther 常用于本义"更远",further 常用于引申意义"进一步".] **I** *ad* ①(距离、时间上)更远地;再往前地:I can go no ~.我再也走不动了.He lives ~ on.他住在前面.The village is about two miles ~ on.往那村庄大约还有二英里路程.No ~!够了!多了!②更进一步;而且;此外.[现代英语多用 further].

II *a* ①(距离、时间上)更远的;再往前的:the ~ side of the hill 山的那一边.②进一步的;另外的.[常用 further][further 的异体;>下条]

far·ther·most [ˈfɑːðəməust] *a* 最远的(= farthest).[<上条]

far·thest [ˈfɑːðist] [far 的最高级之一] **I** *a* (距离,时间上)最远的.

II *ad* (距离,时间上)最远地.‖ ***at*** (***the***) ~ 1)至多;最远;最迟(也不过…):It's five miles away at the ~.最多不过五英里远.2)最迟(也不过…).[further 的异体]

far·thing [ˈfɑːðiŋ] *n* [C]①[英]四分之一旧便士(的硬币).②极少量;一点儿:It doesn't matter a ~.这事毫无关系.I don't care a ~.我一点儿也不在乎.

fas·cia (or facia) [ˈfeiʃə] *n* (汽车等的)仪表板.

fas·ci·nate [ˈfæsineit] *vt* ①使…迷惑;吸引;使…神魂颠倒:The children were ~d by all the toys in the shop windows.那些孩子被商店橱窗内所有的玩具迷住了.②凝视而使之不能动(如蛇睨视青蛙);蛊惑.[<拉丁语]

fas·ci·nat·ing [ˈfæsineitiŋ] *a* ①迷人的;消魂夺魄的.[<上条]

fas·ci·na·tion [ˌfæsiˈneiʃən] *n* ①[C]迷恋;迷惑;强烈爱好;感染性.②[C](一种)魅力;感染力.[同上]

Fas·cism, fas·cism [ˈfæʃizəm] *n* [U]法西斯主义.[附注]Fascism 和 Fascist:凡指过去意大利在墨索里尼统治时代的,首字母大写;指其他国家时,首字母可不大写;仅就法西斯政治趋向泛指时,首字母一律不大写.[意大利语;>下条]

Fas·cist, fas·cist [ˈfæʃist] **I** *n* 法西斯主义者;法西斯分子.

II *a* 法西斯主义的.[<上条;>antifascist]

fash·ion [ˈfæʃən] **I** *n* ①[C]姿态;方式:He walks in a peculiar ~.他走路的姿态很奇怪.②[C][U](服饰等)流行式样;(言语、行为等的)风尚;风气;时髦:the latest ~ in shoes 最时新的鞋子.F~ changes. =

F～s change. 风气常变. follow the ～ 学时髦. ③[the ～]风行一时的事物;红人:He is the ～. 他是红人. ④[U]上层社会:people of ～ 上流社会的人们. ‖ ***after* (*in*) *a* ～** 勉强;略略地;不太令人满意地:He speaks English very much after a ～. 他说英语不太高明. ***after the* ～ *of*** 照…样;模仿… ***be all the* ～** (服装、行为等)极时髦;风行一时. ***be in* (*the*) ～** (人、物)合于时尚. ***be out of* (*the*) ～** (人、物)不合于时尚. ***set the* ～** 创立新式样;开创新风尚.

[辨异] fashion 与 style 均表示生活、言谈、衣着等的时尚. fashion 指一时或某一团体中流行的时尚:She likes to read about the latest fashions. 她喜欢阅读有关最新的衣服式样的资料. style 常用以代替 fashion. 但现在会用以特别加重"高雅":The dress is such a good style it will be fashionable for years. 这衣服的样式如此的好,定会流行好几年.

II ***vt*** ①形成;制作;把…塑造成: ～ a vase from clay = ～ clay into a vase. 用泥土来造花瓶. [faction 的同流异体字; >下条, old-fashioned]

fash·ion·a·ble ['fæʃnəbl] ***a*** ①赶时髦的. ②流行的;时髦的:a ～ style 流行型;流行式样. a ～ hair-do 时髦的发型. It's fashionable to go to China for your holidays. 现在到中国去度假很时髦. ③上流社会的;为上流社会所爱好的. [<上条]

fash·ion·a·bly ['fæʃnəbli] ***ad*** 流行地;时髦地:be ～ dressed 衣着时髦. [同上]

fast[1] [fɑːst, fæst] **I** ***vi*** 绝食;斋戒.

II ***n*** [C]绝食;戒斋;绝食期;禁食期;斋戒期. [> breakfast]

fast[2] [fɑːst, (美) fæst] **I** ***a*** ①紧;牢(固);坚牢(固):the door is ～. 门紧闭. make a door ～ 把门关紧. take (a) ～ hold of…紧紧握住. ②忠实;可靠:a ～ friend 可靠朋友. ③(颜色)耐久的,不褪色的:a ～ colour 不褪色的颜色. ④快;迅速的;短暂的:a ～ train (boat) 快车(船). My watch is ten minutes ～. 我的表快十分钟. [反 slow]. ⑤放荡的:lead a ～ life 过放荡生活. a ～ woman 一个放荡的女人. ⑥【摄】感光快的,曝光时间短的. ‖ ***F～ bind, ～ find.*** [谚]藏得好;丢不了. ***hard and ～ rules*** 严厉的规则. ***play ～ and loose with*** 玩弄;行为不负责任. ***stand ～*** 不后退;坚定不移;不让步. ***stick ～*** 无法前进.

II ***ad*** ①紧紧地;牢固地:bind ～ 缚紧. hold ～ to sth 握紧东西;抓紧东西. ②酣畅地:be ～ asleep 睡得甜. [比较:a ～ sleep 酣睡]. ③快;迅速地:run (speak) ～ 跑(说)得快. ④放荡地:live ～ 生活放荡. ⑤[古]贴近;靠近: ～ by the hill 就在山边. [<古英语; >下条, fastness, holdfast, steadfast]

fas·ten ['fɑːsn] ● ***vt*** ①扎牢;扣住;闩住;钉牢: ～ a horse to a tree 把马拴在树上. ～ a picture on the wall 把一幅画钉在墙上. ● ***vi*** ①关牢;扣紧;闩住:the door doesn't (will not) ～. 这门关不牢. [比较:fasten the door 闩门. He fastened up the box. 他将箱子关起并锁牢.] ‖ **～ *on* (*upon*)** 1)把(目光、注意力、思想等)集中于:He ～ed his eyes on me. 他直瞪着我. 2)把(绰号、罪名等)强加于: ～ a crime on sb 加罪于某人. 3)抓住;钉住不放地进行攻击:He ～ed on the idea. 他坚持意见. [<古英语; >下二条, [反] unfasten]

fas·ten·er ['fɑːsnə] ***n*** [C]①扣件;钩扣;扣闩;揿扣;铆钉. ②持着器. [<上条, >zip-fastener]

fas·ten·ing ['fɑːsniŋ] ***n*** ①[U]扣紧;紧固. ②[C]扣件;扣拴物(如扣子、钩、闩、锁等). [<fasten]

fas·tid·i·ous [fæs'tidiəs] ***a*** 爱挑剔的;难讨好的;过于讲究的:She is ～ about her food (clothes, etc). 她对于食物(衣服等)很挑剔.

fast·ness ['fɑːstnis] ***n*** ①[U]紧固;不褪色:We guarantee the ～ of these dyes. 我们担保这些颜料不褪色. ②[U]迅速. ③[C]要塞;堡垒:a mountain ～ 山寨(例如盗贼占据者).

fat [fæt] **I** ***a*** ①肥胖的;多脂肪的:a ～ man 胖子. ～ meat 肥肉. get ～ 长胖,发福. [[反] lean, thin] ②厚的;装得满满的:a ～ wallet 装得满满的钱包. ③肥沃的;富的;(职务等)很有收益的. ‖ ***a ～ lot*** [作反语用,字面上说"多的"而实际上指很少.]:A ～ lot you care. 你一点也不在意. (= You don't care at all.)

II ***n*** [C][U]肥肉;脂肪;油脂;(食用动、植物)油:Give me red meat, please; I don't like ～. 请给我瘦肉,我不喜欢肥肉. Fride potatoes are cooked in deep ～. 炸土豆是油里炸成的. Vegetable cooking ～s are sold in tins. 蔬菜烹饪油是罐卖的. ***live on one's own ～*** (经济或知识方面)吃老本. ***live on the ～ off the land*** 生活奢侈,养尊处优. ***The ～ is in the fire.*** 事情搞糟了 (闯祸了). ‖ ***to chew the ～*** [俚]聚谈;闲聊.

III ***vt*** 使肥胖. ‖ ***kill the ～ted calf*** 竭诚地欢迎. [古英语; >fatness, fatten, fatty]

[辨异] fat 指"胖得难看",含贬义;plump 也指"肥胖"而有"丰满"的意思. 例如:She has grown fat. 她长得太胖了. She has grown plump. 她长得丰满了.

fa·tal ['feitl] ***a*** ①致命的:a ～ wound 致命伤. a ～ disease 不治之症. prove ～ to sb 成为某人的致命伤. The cyclist was knocked down by a lorry and received

~ injuries. 那个骑自行车的人被一辆载货卡车撞倒,受到了致命的伤. ②宿命的;命运的;命中注定的;决定命运的: one's ~ thread 寿命. [< fate; >下四条]

fa·tal·ism [ˈfeitəlizəm] *n* 宿命论;听天由命. [<上条]

fa·tal·ist [ˈfeitəlist] *n* 宿命论者. [<同上]

fa·tal·i·ty [fəˈtæliti, feiˈtæliti] *n* ①[C]灾难. ②[C]死亡(事故);惨死: Fatalities number more than ten. 死亡者达十人以上. There have been numerous bathing fatalities this summer. 今年夏季游泳淹死了许多人. ③[U]命运;天数;厄运;宿命论. ④致命性: the ~ of certain diseases 某些疾病的致命性. [同前]

fa·tal·ly [ˈfeitəli] *ad* 致命地. [同前]

fate [feit] **I** *n* ①[U] 命运;天数;宿命: I do not believe in ~. 我不相信命运. ②[单数]毁灭;灾难;死亡: go to one's ~ 送死. decide sb's ~ 决定某人的命运. ③结局. ④the (three) F~s (希腊神话)命运三女神.

II *vt*[常用被动语态] be ~d to, be ~d that 命运注定;命该: It was ~d that they should fail. 他们注定要失败. [拉丁语; >下二条, fatal]

fat·ed [ˈfeitid] *a* 命中注定的. [<上条; > ill-fated]

fate·ful· [ˈfeitful] *a* ①命运攸关的;决定命运的. ②预言性的. [<fate]

fat·head [ˈfæthed] *n* 愚钝者;傻瓜: Don't hold the bottle upside-down, (you) ~! 别把瓶子倒着拿,傻瓜!

fa·ther [ˈfɑːðə] **I** *n* ①父亲: Like ~, like son. 有其父必有其子. ②[常用复]祖先;前辈: sleep with one's ~s 葬在祖墓. ③创史人;奠基人;发明者: Gorky is the ~ of proletarian literature. 高尔基是无产阶级文学的奠基人. the F~ of English poetry 英国诗歌之父(指 Chaucer 乔叟). ④[F-]上帝;(三位一体中的)圣父. ⑤[常作 F.](阐明教义的)早期基督教著作家;修道院长;神父;教士: the Holy F~ 教皇 (= the Pope). ⑥[F-](称呼)老爹;大爷;…老人: F~ Time 时间老人. F~ Christmas 圣诞老人. ‖ ***The child is ~ of [to] the man.*** [谚]由小看大. ***The wish is ~ to the thought.*** [谚]愿望为思想之父.

II *vt* ①创立;制定(计划等);创作;发明;培养. ②承认自己为(孩子的)父亲;(书的)作者. ③确定(孩子的)生父;确定(作品)作者;确定(罪行等的)责任(on, upon): Please don't ~ this magazine article on me. 请不要让人认为这篇杂志文章是我写的. ~ a crime upon sb 认为是某人作的案. [古英语; > forefather, fosterfather, godfather, grandfather, stepfather; 以下六条]

father fig·ure [ˈfɑːðə ˌfigə] *n* 父亲般的人物;长者;领袖.

fa·ther·hood [ˈfɑːðəhud] *n* [U]父亲身份;父权. [<上条]

father-in-law [ˈfɑːðərinlɔː] *n* 公公;岳父,丈人.

fa·ther·land [ˈfɑːðəlænd] *n* [C]祖国.

[**辨异**] fatherland (祖国)一词,译自德语"Vaterland";motherland (祖国)一词与 fatherland 同义,我们一般用 motherland; 又 mother country 一词,英国人常用,一指"诞生地国家"或"故国",二是殖民地、自治领或其人民方面所指的"母国".

fa·ther·less [ˈfɑːðəlis] *a* ①丧父的. ②生父不明的. [< father]

fa·ther·ly [ˈfɑːðəli] *a* ①父亲的. ②父亲般的;爱护的;慈祥的: ~ love (smiles) 父爱(慈爱如父亲般的笑容). [同上]

fath·om [ˈfæðəm] (*pl* fathom(s)) **I** *n* ①噚(长度单位, = 6 英尺 = 1.829 米,主要用于测量水深): The harbour is four ~(s) deep. 港深四噚. ②[英]剖面为一平方噚的木材量(长度不论).

II *vt* ①测…的深度. ②推测;彻底明白: I cannot ~ his meaning. 我不能彻底明白他的意思. [>下二条, unfathomable]

fa·thom·e·ter [fæˈðɔmitə] *n* [C]水深计;回音测深仪. [fathom + -meter]

fath·om·less [ˈfæðəmlis] *a* ①深不可测的. ②无法了解的. [< fathom]

fa·tigue [fəˈtiːg] **I** *n* ①[U]疲劳;劳累. ②[U]【物】(金属材料等)软化;疲劳. ③[U]杂役;辛苦工作.

II ❶ *vt* 使…疲劳: feel ~ed 感到疲劳. be ~ed with work 做工作做得疲劳. ❷ *vi* 疲劳: The patient ~s easily. 病人容易疲劳. [从法语]

fa·tigue-party [fəˈtiːg ˌpɑːti] *n* 【军】杂役队;劳动队.

fat·ness [ˈfætnis] *n* [U]①肥胖. ②肥沃. [< fat]

fat·ten [ˈfætn] ❶ *vt* ①催肥;使…肥沃: ~ cattle 将牛催肥. ②使增大(多): ~ the records by making false entries 以假记载使记录增多. ❷ *vi* 长肥;变肥沃: Herds are ~ing on the early clover. 家畜吃早春的苜蓿而长肥. [同上>下条]

fat·ten·er [ˈfætnə] *n* ①育肥者(养肥禽畜的人). ②养肥后供宰杀的禽畜. [<上条]

fat·ty [ˈfæti] **I** *a* ①脂肪的;油腻的: ~ acid 脂肪酸. ②肥胖的.

II *n* (称呼)胖子. [<fat]

fat·u·ous [ˈfætjuəs] *a* 愚蠢的;昏庸的;愚昧而不自觉的: What a ~ remark! 多么愚蠢的话! [<拉丁语]

fau·cet [ˈfɔːsit] *n* [C][美](自来水管等的)龙头;旋塞.

(＝[英]tap)

faugh [fɔː] *int* 呸(轻蔑、厌恶等的表示).

fault [fɔːlt] **I** *n* ①[C]缺点;毛病:merits and ～s 优点和缺点. a grave ～ in a theory 理论上的严重缺点. find ～ in a composition 找出作文中的毛病. ②[U]过失;(承担错误的)责任:The ～ lies with me. 过失在我身上,责任应由我负. ③[C]错误:a ～ of grammar 语法上的错误. commit a ～ 犯错误. ④[C]【地】断层. ⑤故障;误差:a ～ in the electrical circuit 电路故障. image ～【物】象差. numerical ～s 数值误差;(网球等的)发球失误. ‖ ***be at ～*** 迷惑;茫然不知所措:My memory was at ～. 我的记性不行了.(我想不起了.) ***be in ～*** 该负责任:Who is in ～? 是谁的不是? ***find ～ (with)*** 对…吹毛求疵. ***to a ～*** 过分;过度.
II *vt* 找(人)缺点;挑剔:It was impossible to ～ her performance. 她的表演无懈可击. [＞下四条]

fault·find·er [ˈfɔːltˌfaində] *n* 吹毛求疵者,喜欢挑剔的人. [＜find fault (with)]

fault·find·ing [ˈfɔːltˌfaindiŋ] *n a* 吹毛求疵(的);挑剔(的). [同上]

faun [fɔːn] *n* (古罗马传说中的)农牧神(生有羊角和羊腿).

fau·na [ˈfɔːnə] (*pl* faunae [ˈfɔːniː] 或 faunas) *n* [C]①[一般加 the]动物群(尤指某一地区或某一时期的动物群):the ～ of North China 华北的动物. ②动物区系. ③动物志. [[反] flora][近代拉丁语]

fa·vo(u)r [ˈfeivə] **I** *n* ①[U]好感;喜爱;欢心;宠爱:win sb's ～ 得某人欢心. ②[U]赞成,赞同;帮助;支持:look on a plan with ～ 赞成一计划. ③[U]偏袒;偏爱:A mother shouldn't show too much ～ to one of her children. 母亲不应偏爱她的一个子女. ④[C]善意的行为;恩惠:May I ask a ～ of you? 请您帮个忙行吗? ⑤[C]纪念品;礼物(尤指小礼物). ‖ ***be (stand) high in sb's ～*** 颇受某人的尊重. ***be in (out of) ～ (with sb)*** 得(失)宠于(某人):She is out of ～ with her employer. 她被她的雇主嫌弃了. ***do sb a ～, do a ～ for sb*** 帮助某人. ***find (lose) ～ with sb (in sb's eyes)*** 得(失)宠于某人;受(失去)某人青睐. ***in ～ of*** 1)赞成支持. 2)为…利益;有利于;支付给:Cheques should be drawn in ～ of the treasurer. 支票应开给会计员. ***in sb's ～*** 对某人有利:The exchange rate is in our ～. 兑换率有利于我们. ***without fear or ～*** 大公无私.
II *vt* ①宠爱;赞成;支持:Fortune ～s the brave. 命运眷顾勇者. ②偏爱;偏袒:A teacher should not ～ any of his pupils. 老师不应偏袒任何一个学生. ③(～ sb with sth)[古,正式]赐助;帮助:Will you ～ me with an interview? 我可以请你赐予接见吗? Miss Sharp will now ～ us with a song. 夏普小姐现在愿意给我们唱一支歌. ④(环境、条件等)有利于:The weather ～ed our voyage. 天气有利于我们的远航. ⑤[古]貌似,肖:The child ～s its father. 这孩子像他的父亲. ‖ ***most ～ed nation clause*** (商业条约中)最惠国条款. [＜拉丁语;＞下四条. disfavour, illfavoured]

fa·vo(u)r·a·ble [ˈfeivərəbl] *a* ①(主观方面)好意的,赞成的:The doctor gave a very ～ report on my health. 医生关于我的健康报告很好. Is he ～ to the proposal? 他赞成这建议吗? ②(客观方面)顺利的;有利的:a ～ wind 顺风. This weather is ～ to us (for a start). 这种天气对于我们(对于出发)是有利的. [＜上条,＞下条;[反] unfavo(u)rable]

fa·vo(u)r·a·bly [ˈfeivərəbli] *ad* ①好意地:I was ～ impressed by your work. 我对你的工作印象很好. ②赞成地;赞许地:He speaks ～ of you. 他对你很赞许. [＜上条]

fa·vo(u)r·ing [ˈfeivəriŋ] *a* 顺利的;有利的. [＜favo(u)r, v.]

fa·vo(u)r·ite [ˈfeivərit] **I** *n* [C]①(最)中意的人;(最)喜爱的东西:He's a general ～. 他是受大家欢迎的人. This book is a ～ with students. 这本书是学生们所喜爱的. ② the ～ (竞赛中)被认为最有希望获胜者:back the ～ 在人们看好的马上下赌注. The ～ came in second. 大家都认为有希望获胜的选手得了第二名. ③[贬义]受宠的人;亲信.
II *a* 喜闻乐见的;最中意的;最喜爱的:one's ～ author 最喜爱的作家. one's ～ book(s) 爱读的书. [同上;＞下条]

fawn[1] [fɔːn] *n* ①(未满一岁的)幼鹿. ②鹿毛色;浅黄褐色. [＜拉丁语]

fawn[2] [fɔːn] *vi* ①(狗等)摇尾乞怜. ②奉承;讨好;巴结:～ (up) on a rich or powerful person 奉承有钱或有势的人. [＜古英语]

FBI [缩] ＝ ①(the) Federal Bureau of Investigation (美国)联邦调查局. ②Federation of British Industries 英国工业联合会.

Fe [化学符号] ＝ iron 铁. [＜拉丁语]

fe·al·ty [ˈfiːəlti] *n* (对封建主的)效忠;孝顺. do (make, swear) ～ (to one's lord, for one's land)(向领主,为领地)而(宣誓)效忠. take an oath of ～ 宣誓效忠. [＜拉丁语]

fear [fiə] **I** *n* ①[U][C]恐惧;害怕:They stood there in ～ and trembling. 他们站在那里吓得发抖. He was

overcome with (by) ~. 他吓坏了. A sudden ~ came over him. 他突然感到恐惧. He obeyed from ~. 他由于畏惧而服从. He was unable to speak for ~. 他吓得说不出话来. ②可能;机遇: There is not much ~ of that. 那样事发生的可能不大. No ~! [口语]一定不会! ③U 敬畏: the ~ of God 对上帝的敬畏. ‖ ~ *of* 担忧;忧虑: He is in ~ of his life. 他为他的生命担忧. *for* ~ (*that*, *lest*) 生怕;以免: I daren't tell you what he did, for ~ (that, lest) he should be angry with me. 我不敢告诉你他干了什么事,以免他生我的气. *for* ~ *of* 因恐;以防: Shut the window for ~ of rain. 关上窗子以防下雨.

II ❶ *vt* ①惧怕,害怕: Our baby brother ~s loud noises. 我们的小弟弟怕大声音. These men are not to be ~ed. 这些人并不可怕. She ~ed to speak in his presence. 她怕在他面前讲话. ②担心;恐怕: She ~s that the children will be sick. 她怕孩子们会生病. We ~ the worst. 我们担心最坏的事情可能发生. I ~ he has failed. 我担心他已经失败了. ❷ *vi* ①惧怕: Never ~! 不要怕! 放心吧! ②担心: I ~ for his life (safety). 我为他的生命(安全)而担心.

[辨异] 口语中常用 be afraid (of) 来代替 fear. [<古英语;>下三条]

fear·ful ['fiəful] *a* ①吓人的;可怕的: a ~ railway accident 可怕的火车惨祸. ②[口语]讨厌的;非常的: What a ~ mess! 简直是一塌糊涂! ③恐怕: be ~ of waking sb 怕吵醒某人. be ~ that (lest) the baby should wake up 恐怕将婴儿吵醒. [<上条]

fear·less ['fiəlis] *a* 不怕的;大胆的;无畏的: be ~ of danger 不怕危险. be ~ of the consequences 不计后果. [同上]

fear·some ['fiəsəm] [通常作戏谑语] *a* ①可怕的;面目可憎的. ②胆怯的;胆小的. [同前]

fea·si·bil·i·ty [ˌfiːzə'biliti] *n* U 可实行性;可行. [<下条]

fea·si·ble ['fiːzəbl] *a* ①可行的,行得通的,可实行的: The reconstruction of the destroyed palace is ~. 这座毁坏了的宫殿的重建是行得通的. ②[口语]似真的;可能的;有理的: His story sounds ~. 他的故事可能是真的. [<拉丁语;>上条]

feast [fiːst] I C *n* ①盛宴;筵席. [同 banquet]. ②[宗教]节日;节期: the F~ of Lanterns (中国)元宵节. ③[比喻]赏心悦目的事: a ~ of reason 高谈阔论. a ~ for the eyes 极为好看的东西.

II *vt* & *vi* 款宴;参加宴会;欢宴;以宴乐消磨时间: ~ one's friends 款宴朋友. ~ all evening 整晚宴乐. He sat there ~ing (himself). 他坐那里大吃大喝. ‖ ~ *away* 在欢宴中度过…. ~ *on* 使(感官)得到享受: ~ one's eyes on beautiful scenes 使眼睛饱赏美景. [<拉丁语]

feat [fiːt] *n* C 功绩;伟绩;武艺;技艺: brilliant ~s of engineering 工程上的伟绩. perform ~s of valour 表演惊险的技艺. [fact 同源异体字]

feath·er ['feðə] I *n* ①C U 羽毛. ②C【机】滑键. ‖ *a* ~ *in one's cap* 一种荣誉;一件足以自豪的事(按照印第安人的旧风俗,杀死一个敌人后,就在帽上插上一翻). *as light as a* ~ 轻如鸿毛. *birds of a* ~ (*flock together*) [谚]物以类聚,人以群分. *in full* (*high*) ~ 精神焕发,情绪高涨. *show the white* ~ 示弱.

II *vt* ①为…镶上羽毛;用羽毛装饰. ~ an arrow 上箭翎. ‖ ~ *one's nest* 营私;肥私囊;监守自盗,中饱;贪污. ②(划船)放平: ~ one's oar 放平桨面 (以便在水面上掠过). [<古英语;>下四条]

feather-bed ['feðə-bed] I *n* 羽毛褥垫.

II *vi* & *vt* ①强迫雇用(超过实际需要的工人). ②以政府津贴资助;使…生活舒适: ~ the farmers 帮助农户生活(例如给补助金). [<同上]

feather-brained ['feðəbreind] *a* 愚笨的;轻浮的. [同前]

feather·weight ['feðəweit] *n* ①体重较轻的人. ②不重要的人(或物). ③(拳击、摔跤等的)次轻量级运动员. [同前]

feath·er·y ['feðəri] *a* ①长着羽毛的;似有羽毛的. ②羽毛般的;轻薄的;轻微的: ~ snow 鹅毛般的雪片. [<feather]

fea·ture ['fiːtʃə] I *n* C ①面貌的一部分(眼、口、鼻等): Her eyes are her best ~. 她的容貌最好的部分是眼睛. ②[复]容貌;相貌: a man of handsome ~s 相貌漂亮的男子. ③特征;特色: the geographical ~s of a district 某区域的地理特征. ④特写;特辑;特制品: a ~ film 故事影片;艺术片.

II *vt* ①使…有特色;描写…的特征. ②特载;(电影广告)由…主演: a film that ~s Charlie Chaplin 由卓别麟主演的电影. featuring Charlie Chaplin 卓别麟主演.

Feb 缩 = February 二月.

feb·rile ['fiːbrail] *a* 发烧的;热病的.

Feb·ru·a·ry ['februəri] *n* C 二月: The picture presents the bleak, bare, greyish scene of a ~ morning. 这幅画呈现出二月清晨那种寒冷、荒凉、灰沉沉的景色. [>上条]

feck·less ['feklis] *a* 无气力的；不中用的；不负责任的.

fec·und ['fi:kənd] *a* ①多产的. ②肥沃的：a ~ animal 多产的动物. a ~ soil 肥沃的土壤.

fed [fed] *v* feed 的过去式.

fed·er·al ['fedərəl] *a* ①联邦的；联盟的；联合的. ②F~[美]联邦的：the F~ Government (of the U.S.) (美国)联邦政府. [比较：a State government 州政府.] F~ prose 美国公文体. ③[F~][美](南北战争时期)北部联邦同盟的；亲联邦政府(或军队)的. 见 confederate. [>下条]

fed·er·al·ist ['fedərəlist] *n* 联邦主义者. [<上条]

fed·er·ate ['fedəreit] *vt* & *vi* 联合；使…联合；结成联盟. [>下条]

fed·er·a·tion [ˌfedə'reiʃən] *n* ①C 联邦制. ②C 联盟；同盟；联合会. ③联合；结成联邦. [<上条]

fee [fi:] **I** *n* ①C 酬金；公费；手续费；学费；公费：a doctor's ~医生诊费. school ~ 学费. ②【法】世袭土地；祖传土地.

II *vt* 酬劳；酬谢；交费给…：~ a barrister 交费给律师. [>fee-TV]

fee·ble ['fi:bl] *a* ①衰弱的；虚弱的. ②微弱的；薄弱的：a ~ old man 一位衰弱的老人. His pulse was very ~. 他的脉搏十分微弱. a ~ mind 薄弱的意志. [<拉丁语；>下二条，enfeeble]

fee·ble-mind·ed ['fi:bl-maindid] *a* 意志薄弱的；低能的.

fee·bly ['fi:bli] *adv* ①软弱地. ②微弱地. [<feeble]

feed [fi:d] **I** (fed, fed) ❶ *vt* ①喂养；饲养：Have the pigs been fed yet? 猪喂过没有? ~ a baby at the breast 喂奶；哺乳. ~ a child on (with) cow's milk 用牛奶喂孩子. ~ up 养肥. ②供养；养：He has a large family to ~. 他要供养许多子女. ③供应(饲料)；进给(原料)；输送：~ bran to a cow = ~ a cow with bran 用麸喂奶牛. ~ the machine with raw material (~ raw material into the machine) 给机器进原料. The lake is fed by two rivers. 这湖的水是由两条河注入的. ❷ *vi* ①(牛、马等)吃东西；(人)用餐：The horses were ~ing quietly in the field. 马群正在田野里静静地吃草. Have you fed yet? 你吃过饭了吗? ②流入，注入：The river ~s into a lake. 这条河注入一个湖泊. ‖ ***be fed up*** (***with***) 1)吃得过饱. 2)(对…)极为厌倦：I'm fed up with your grumbling. 我听够了你的怨言. ***F~ a cold and starve a fever.*** [谚] 伤风时宜吃，发烧时宜饿. ~ ***on*** (***upon***) 以…为食；以…为能源：Cattle ~ chiefly on grass. 牛主要以草为饲料. ~ ***oneself*** 自己吃东西(不经他人喂)：The baby can't ~ itself yet. 这婴孩还不会自己吃东西. ~ ***up*** 供给…营养(额外)食物：There are hundreds of poor children there who need ~ing up. 那里有几百个贫苦的孩子需要给予额外的营养.

II *n* ①C(动物或婴儿的)一餐；一顿；喂食；进食. ②U 饲料. ③C【机】进给；进料；给水；进刀；进料机. U(所输送的)原料；【电】馈电；供电. [<古英语；>下三条；underfeed]

feed·back ['fi:dˌbæk] *n* U①反馈；回授. ②[口语](用户向生产厂家反馈的有关产品的)信息：interesting ~ via the market research department 通过市场研究部得来的关于产品很有意义的反馈信息.

feed·er ['fi:də] *n* C①饲养员；给食的人；加料工人. ②(婴儿的)奶瓶. ③吃(得多或快)的人(或动物等)：This plant is a gross ~. 这植物需要大量肥料. ④进料器；给水器；加油器；加煤器；(机床的)进刀装置. ⑤(河流的)支流；(铁路，航空等)支线. ⑥配角. ⑦煽动者；鼓励者. [<feed；>selffeeder]

feed·ing ['fi:diŋ] **I** *n* ①给食；喂；施放：give the fields a ~ of fertilizer 对田地进行施肥. ②进料；加料.

II *a* ①饲用的：~ crops 饲料作物. ②【机】进给的；进料的. [<feed, v]

feel [fi:l] **I** (felt, felt) ❶ *vt* ①触；摸；摸索；试探：~ the pulse 按脉. ~ how hot it is 摸一摸多热. Blind persons can often recognize objects by ~ing them. 盲人常能靠触摸辨别物体. ②感觉；觉得；意识到；感到：~ pain (delight) 觉得痛苦(高兴). ~ one's heart beating 感到心跳. Did you ~ the earthquake? 你感觉到地震了吗? ③以为；认为：I ~ that he has told the truth. 在我看来他说的是真话. I ~ it my duty to do so. 我认为这样做是我的责任. ~ … in one's bones 深切感到. ❷ *vi* ①有感觉. ②[作系动词，用形容词作表语](人)觉得(=be)：~ cold (comfortable) 觉得冷(舒服). ~ oneself 觉得身体好. ③(东西)摸上去有某种感觉；给人某种感觉：It ~s like velvet. 这摸起来像天鹅绒. It ~s like rain. 好像要下雨. ‖ ~ ***about*** (***for***) 摸索着寻找：He was ~ing about in the dark for the electric-light switch. 他在黑暗中摸索着找电灯开关. ~ ***equal to*** [口语] = ~ ***up to*** 觉得能够担当：I don't ~ equal to the task. 我担当不了这项任务. ~ ***for*** (***with***) 同情：I ~ with you in your sorrow. 我同情你的悲痛. ~ ***like*** 想要：I don't ~ like eating. 我现在不想吃东西. ~ ***one's way*** 1)摸索前进. 2)谨慎行事. ~ ***sb out*** 试探某人的观点.

II *n* [只用单]①触觉；感觉. ②触；摸：Let me have a

~. 让我摸一下.[<古英语;>下二条,unfeeling]

feel·er ['fi:lə] *n* [C] ①触角;触须. ②试探手段;试探者;试探器. ‖ put out ~s (a ~)作试探性建议.[<上条]

feel·ing ['fi:liŋ] **I** *n* ①[U][C]触觉;感觉;知觉:lose all ~ in the left leg 左腿失去知觉. a ~ of cold (comfort, hunger)冷(舒服,饥饿)的感觉. ②[C]情感;心情: ~s of joy (gratitude) 愉快(感激)的心情. a ~ of danger 感到危险(可怕的事即将发生). I have a ~ that he is still alive. 我总觉得他还活着. I have a ~ (in my bones) that he will come soon. 我(确实)感到他很快要来。③[复](与理智相对而言)感情;情感: You'll hurt his ~s if you forger his birthday. 你如果忘记他的生日就会伤他的感情. ④[U]同情;体谅: show much ~ for…对…深表同情. a person of ~ 善于体谅人的人. ⑤[U][C]恶感,反感;气愤:His speech aroused strong ~(s) on all sides. 他的话引起各方面强烈的反感. ⑥[C](对艺术等的)感受;敏感;鉴赏力:have a ~ for the beautiful 对于美的感受力.

II *a* 富于感情的;富于同情的:a ~ heart 多情善感的心.[同上,见 unfeeling]

feet [fi:t] *n* foot 的复数.

fee-TV ['fi:ti:'vi:] *n* 计时收费电视;投币电视 (= subscription television).

feing [fein] ❶ *vt* ①假装;佯作: ~ illness 装病. ~ death 装死. ~ that one is mad (~ oneself mad) 装疯. ~ed modesty 假客气. ②捏造;杜撰: ~ an excuse 捏造借口. ❷ *vi* 假装;做假动作.[<拉丁语;>unfeigned]

feint [feint] **I** *n* [C]①假像;伪装:make a ~ of doing sth. 装作做某事. ②佯攻;虚击:make a ~ to the east but attack in the west 声东击西.

II *vi* 佯攻;虚击(at, upon, against):He ~ed (at me) with his left hand. 他用左手(对我)虚击.[见上条]

feld·spar ['fel*d*spɑ:] *n* 【矿】长石.

fe·lic·i·tate [fi'lisiteit] *vt* [正式用语]庆贺;祝贺 (= congratulate). ‖ ~ ***sb on*** (***upon***) ***sth*** 向某人祝贺某事:Allow me to ~ you upon the birth of your daughter. 祝贺你生了个女儿.[<拉丁语]

fe·lic·i·tous [fi'lisitəs] *a* [正式用语](措辞等)恰当的;巧妙的.[<下条]

fe·lic·i·ty [fi'lisiti] *n* ①[U]幸福;福气. ②[U](措辞等)巧妙;中肯:He expressed himself with great ~. 他用极适当的辞句表达了自己的意思. ③[C]佳句.[<拉丁语,<上条]

fe·line ['fi:lain] *a* ①猫的. ②似猫的: walk with ~ grace 轻巧地行走.

fell[1] [fel] *v* fall 的过去式.

fell[2] [fel] *vt* 砍倒;打倒: ~ trees 砍树;伐木.[<古英语]

fell[3] [fel] *a* [诗]凶猛的;残暴的;可怕的:a ~ disease 可怕的疾病.[<中古拉丁语]

fell[4] [fel] *n* 兽皮;生毛皮.[<古英语]

fel·lah ['felə] (*pl* fellahin, fellaheen ['feləhi:n]) *n*(阿拉伯国家的)农民;农业劳动者.

fel·loe ['felən] *n* [C]轮缘;轮辋: ~ band 钢带;载重带.

fel·low ['feləu] *n* [C]①[口语]人;家伙;朋友;小伙子: a very pleasant ~ 怪有趣的人. Poor ~! 可怜的家伙. my dear ~(=old ~) 老兄;老朋友. ②[常用复]伙伴;同辈;同事:We were ~s at school. 我们以前是同学. ~s in trade 同行. ~s in crime 同犯. ③[定语]同一等级的;同类的: ~ creatures 同类动物;人类. a ~ soldier 战友. ④(学术团体的)会员:F~ of the Royal Society (英国) 皇家学会会员. ⑤(大学中的)研究员. ⑥大学评议员. ⑦配对物;一对中之一: the ~ of a shoe 一只鞋. Here's one of my gloves, but where's its ~? 这里有我一只手套,另一只在哪里? ‖ ***be hail-~-well-met with sb*** (表面或虚伪地)与某人友善.[<古英语;>bedfellow, playfellow, school fellow, yokefellow,下二条]

fel·low-coun·try·man [feləu'kʌntrimən] *n* 同国人;同胞.

fellow-feel·ing ['feləu'fi:liŋ] *n* 同情心.

fel·low·ship ['feləuʃip] *n* ①[U]交情;友爱;友谊:offer sb the (right) hand of ~ 向某人伸出友谊之手. ~ in misfortune 患难之交. ②[C]联谊会;会;团体. ③[C](学会)会员资格;评议员资格:admitted to ~ 被准许入会.[<fellow]

fellow-trav·ell·er [ˌfeləu'trævlə] *n* 旅伴;(政治上的)同路人.

fel·ly ['feli] *n* = felloe.

fel·on ['felən] *n* [C] 重罪人;重犯.[>下二条]

fe·lo·ni·ous [fi'ləunjəs] *a* 犯重罪的;凶恶的.[<上条]

fel·on·y ['feləni] *n* [U][C]【法】重罪. 见 misdemeanour.[同上]

fel·spar ['felspɑ:] *n* = feldspar.

felt[1] [felt] *v* feel 的过去式和过去分词.[>heartfelt]

felt[2] [felt] *n* [U]毡: a ~ hat 毡帽.

fe·lucca [fe'lʌkə] *n* (地中海沿岸用的)小船(用桨或帆,或两者皆用).

fem. [缩] = feminine 阴性(的);女性(的).

fe·male [ˈfiːmeil] **I** *a* ①女性的;妇女的:a ~ companion 女伴. ~ education 女子教育. ~ suffrage 妇女选举权(参政权). the ~ sex 女性. ②雌;牝. ③【机】凹的;内的:~ screw 阴(内)螺丝.
II *n* [C]牝兽;雌鸟.[[反] male][<拉丁语]

fem·i·nine [ˈfeminin] *a* ①女性的;女人气的:~ beauty (charm) 女性美. 见 effeminate. ②【语】阴性的:a ~ noun 阴性名词. 见 gender. [[反] masculine, f.,fem.][<拉丁语]

fem·in·ism [ˈfeminizəm] *n* [U]女权运动;男女平等主义.

fe·mur [ˈfiːmə](*pl* femora [ˈfemərə]) *n*【解】股骨.[拉丁语]

fen [fen] *n* [C]沼泽.[<古英语]

fence[1] [fens] **I** *n* ① [C]围栏;篱笆;栅栏. ②[U]剑术. ‖ ***come down on one side or the other of the*** ~ 支持双方中的一方. ***come down on the right side of the*** ~ 附于胜者方面. ***mend one's ~s*** 修补篱笆(指从政治利益出发,与有关方面调整关系,取得支持). ***sit*** (***be***) ***on the*** ~ 抱骑墙态度;抱观望态度.
II ❶ *vi* ①击剑. ②搪塞;挡开:~ with a question 避免直接答复问题. ❷ *vt* 围以栅栏;防护:His land is ~d with barbed wire. 他的土地用铁丝网围着. The land is ~d in (round). 这土地是用栅栏围着的. [<中古英语;>下三条]

fence[2] [fens] *n* [俚]窝赃者;窝赃处.

fenc·er [ˈfensə] *n* 剑客;击剑家;舞剑人.[< fence[1]]

fenc·ing [ˈfensiŋ] *n* [U] ①击剑(术). ②围垣.[同上]

fend [fend] *vt* & *vi* 抵挡;抵御;供养;谋生:He raised his arm to ~ branches from his eyes. 他举起手臂将树枝从他眼前挡开. ‖ ~ ***for oneself*** 自己谋生:He's had to fend for himself since he was 14. 他从十四岁起就不得不自己谋生. ~ ***off*** 挡开:~ off a blow 挡开一击.[< defend;>下条]

fend·er [ˈfendə] *n* [C]①火炉栏. ②(车辆等)缓冲装置. ③(船只的)碰垫;护舷材. ④[美]挡泥板 = mudguard.[<上条]

fen·es·tra·tion [ˌfenisˈtreiʃən] *n*【建】开窗法;【医】开窗术.

fen·nel [ˈfenl] *n* [U]【植】茴香.

feoff [fef] = fief.

fe·ral [ˈfiərəl] *a* 野的;未驯服的;凶残的.[<拉丁语]

fer·ma·ta [fəˈmaːtə] *n*【乐】延音;延长(的符)号.[意大利语]

fer·ment I [fə(ː)ˈment] *vt* & *vi* ①(使)发酵:Fruit juices ~ if they are kept a long time. 果汁放置日久会发酵. When wine is ~ed, it gives off bubbles of gas. 酒发酵时发出气泡. ②激动;骚扰.
II [ˈfəːment] *n* ①[C]酵素;发酵酶. ②[U]激动;骚动;动荡. ‖ ***in a*** ~ (社会,政治等)在动荡中.[<拉丁语;>下条]

fer·men·ta·tion [ˌfəːmenˈteiʃən] *n* [U]①发酵:the ~ of milk (做奶酪时)牛奶发酵. ②激动;骚动;动荡.[<上条]

fern [fəːn] *n* [C]蕨(类植物);羊齿(植物);凤尾草:to plant some ~s in a pot 在花盆里种羊齿(植物).

fe·ro·cious [fəˈrəuʃəs] *a* ①凶猛;残酷. ②[口语]猛烈:~ heat 酷暑. The heat is ~ today. 今天天气极热.[<拉丁语;>下条]

fe·ro·ci·ty [fəˈrɔsiti] *n* ① [U]凶猛;残酷. ②[C]暴行.[<上条]

fer·ret [ˈferit] **I** *n* [C]①【动】白鼬;雪貂. ②密探;侦探.
II *vt* & *vi* ①用雪貂狩猎. ②搜索;搜出;查出. ‖ ~ ***about*** (***around***) (***for sth***) 到处搜寻某物:I've been ~ing around among my papers for the missing letter. 我正在文件中搜寻那封丢失的信. ~ ***out*** 搜出;查出.[<拉丁语]

fer·ric [ˈferik] *a* ①铁的;含铁的. ②【化】(正)铁的;三价铁的.[<拉丁语 ferrum 铁]

fer·ric ox·ide [ˈferik ˈɔksaid] *n*【化】氧化铁;三氧化二铁.

fer·rite [ˈferait] *n* ①【化】(正)铁酸盐. ②【冶】铁素体. ③【物】铁氧体;铁淦氧.

ferro- [ˈferəu] [构词成分]【化】表示含铁之意.[<拉丁语]

fer·ro·con·crete [ferəuˈkɔŋkriːt] *n* [U]钢筋混凝土.
II *n*【物】铁磁体.

fer·ro·mag·net·ic [ˈferəumægˈnetik] *a* 铁磁的.

fer·ro·type [ˈferəutaip] **I** *n* 铁板照相(术).
II *vt* 用铁板给(照片)上光.

fer·rous [ˈferəs] *a*【化】铁的;含铁的:~ metals 铁(类)金属;黑色金属. ~ and non-~ metals 黑色及有色金属.[<拉丁语]

fer·rule [ˈferuːl, ˈferəl] *n* [C]①(棍棒顶端等的)金属箍;金属包头. ②【机】套圈;箍.[<拉丁语]

fer·ry [ˈferi] **I** *n* [C]①渡船. ②渡口.
II *vt* & *vi* 摆渡;过渡;渡运;渡:~ goods across a river 把货物摆渡过河. ~ across to the opposite bank 渡到对岸.[<古英语]

fer·ry-boat [ˈferi bəut] *n* [C] 渡船.[< ferry]

fer·ry·man ['ferimən] (*pl* ferrymen ['ferimən]) *n* 渡船夫;摆渡工人.[同上]

fer·tile ['fəːtail] *a* ①肥沃的;富饶的: ~ fields (land, soil) 肥沃的田地;土地;土壤.②多产的;有才智的.【生】能繁殖的;能(生)育的: ~ seeds (eggs) 能生长的种子(受精卵).③(智慧)丰富:be ~ in imagination 想象力丰富.be ~ of invention 富于创造性.[反 sterile][<拉丁语;>下条;fertilize]

fer·til·i·ty [fə'tiliti] *n* [U]肥力;肥沃;多产;丰富:the ~ of the soil 土壤的肥沃.the ~ of your imagination 你想象的丰富.[<上条]

fer·ti·li·za·tion [ˌfəːtilai'zeiʃən] *n* [U] ①施肥.②受精:Keep the eggs in a warm place after ~.卵受精后要放到暖和的地方.[<下条]

fer·ti·lize(-ise) ['fəːtilaiz] *vt* ①使…肥沃;使…多产: ~ the soil by using manure 施肥使土壤肥沃.②授精(粉);使…受精(粉): ~ flowers 使花受粉.[< fertile;>上条,下条]

fer·ti·liz·er ['fəːtilaizə] *n* [U][C] (化学)肥料:Bone meal and nitrates are common ~s.骨粉和硝酸盐是常用的肥料.

fer·ule ['feruːl, 'ferəl] *n* (惩罚小学生用的)戒尺.[>拉丁语]

fer·vent ['fəːvənt] *a* 热烈;强烈. ~ love 热恋. ~ hatred 痛恨.[>下二条]

fer·vid ['fəːvid] *a* 热烈的;热情奔放的: ~ loyalty 赤胆忠心.[<上条]

fer·vo(u)r ['fəːvə] *n* [U]热情;热烈:religious ~ 宗教热情.[同上]

fes·tal ['festl] *a* 节日的;欢乐的:a ~ occasion 欢乐的场合(例如结婚、过生日).[<feast]

fes·ter ['festə] *vi* & *vt* ①(使)溃烂;(使)化脓:If the cut gets dirty, it will probably ~.如果伤口弄脏了,可能会化脓.②(使)痛苦:The insult ~ed in his mind.这侮辱使他心中痛苦.[<拉丁语]

fes·ti·val ['festivəl] *n* ①节日;喜庆日:the Spring ~s (中国)春节.②(定期举行的)音乐节;戏剧节.③[定语]节日的;喜庆的.[<下条]

fes·tive ['festiv] *a* ①节日的;节日似的.②欢乐的;宴乐的;喜庆的:a ~ season 欢乐的季节 (如圣诞节).the ~ board 宴席.[< feast;>上条,下条]

fes·tiv·i·ty [fes'tiviti] *n* ①[U]喜庆;欢乐.②[复]庆祝;庆祝活动.[<上条]

fes·toon [fes'tuːn] **I** *n* [C] 花彩:垂花饰.

II *vt* 结彩子;饰以花彩:to ~ the room with flowers 用花装饰房间.[见 feast]

fest·schrift ['festˌʃrift] (*pl* festschriften ['festˌʃriftn], ~s) *n* [常作 F~]纪念文集 (尤指为纪念某学者而编辑的论文汇集).[<德语]

fe·tal ['fiːtl] *a* 胎儿的.

fetch [fetʃ] *v* ①拿来;取来;请来;带来:F~ a doctor at once.立刻请位医生来.F~ me the dictionary. = F ~ the dictionary to me.把那本字典给我拿来.I'll come over and ~ you.我将过去迎接你.②卖得;售得: ~ a high price 卖得好价钱.③使…发出;使(泪、水等)流出: ~ a sigh 叹一口气. ~ tears from the eyes 催人泪下.③[口语]给以(一拳,一击等):She ~ed him a slap across the face.她打了他一记耳光.‖ ~ ***and carry*** (***for***) 做杂事;打杂;当听差:He expects his daughter to ~ and carry for him all day.他指望女儿整天听他使唤.[>下条,farfetched.]

fetch·ing ['fetʃiŋ] *a* [口语]动人的;有魅力的.[<上条]

fête,fete [feit] **I** *n* [C]庆祝会;游园会:Our village is holding a ~ to raise money for the building of the new hall.我们村举行游园会为建筑那座新大厅募捐.

II *vt* 欢宴;款待;(通过举行宴会等)纪念、欢迎.

fet·id ['fetid] *a* 恶臭的;发恶臭的.[<拉丁语]

fe·tish ['fiːtiʃ, 'fetiʃ] *n* [C] ①原始人认为赋有神力而加以崇拜的物品;物神.②偶像;迷恋(物);迷信(物):Some women make a ~ of clothes.有些妇女过于讲究衣服.[>下条]

fe·tish·is·m ['fiːtiʃizəm] *n* [U] ①拜物教.②【心理】物恋.[<上条]

fet·lock ['fetlɔk] *n* [C](马的)距毛(马蹄以上的丛毛).

fet·ter ['fetə] **I** *n* ①[C]脚镣.②[常用复]束缚;羁绊.

II *vt* 拘束;束缚:be ~ed by tradition 受传统的束缚.[>unfettered]

fet·tle ['fetl] *n* (生理、心理)状态:in fine (good) ~ 身强力壮;精神奕奕.

fe·tus ['fiːtəs] *n* = foetus.

feud[1] [fjuːd] *n* [C]长期不和;世仇(家族、部落等之间).‖ *a* ~ (***with***) (与…)有仇、不和.[<古法语;>下条]

feud[2] [fjuːd] *n* [C](封建制度下)封地;采邑.[<上条]

feu·dal ['fjuːdl] *a* ①封建的:the ~ age 封建时代.the ~ system 封建制度.②封地的;采邑的.[<中古拉丁语;>semi-feudal,下条]

feu·dal·ism ['fjuːdəliʒəm] *n* [U]封建主义;封建制度:F~ was not abolished in England until 1660.英格兰一直到1660年才废止了封建制度.[<上条]

feu·da·to·ry ['fju:dətəri] *a* ①(人)臣属的(to). ②(土地)封授的. ③(国家)隶属于外国的. [<feud]

feu·ille·ton ['fə:itɔŋ] *n* (报纸的)文艺栏. [法语]

fe·ver ['fi:və] *n* ①U C 发热;发烧;热度:Has he any ~? 他发烧没有? He has a high ~. 他发高烧. He hasn't much ~. 他不怎么发烧. be in a ~ 在发烧. ②U热病:scarlet ~ 猩红热. typhoid ~ 伤寒. yellow ~黄热病. ③[常用单]狂热;高度兴奋:be in a ~ of impatience 极度急躁. ‖ *at* (*to*) ~ *pitch* 高度兴奋;狂热:The crowd was at ~ pitch. 群众极为兴奋. [>hay-fever,下二条]

fever heat ['fi:vəˌhi:t] *n* ①(体温)高烧. ②高度兴奋;狂热.

fe·vered ['fi:vəd] *a* ①发烧的. ②极度兴奋的;狂热的:a ~ imagination 狂热的想象. [<上条]

fe·ver·ish ['fi:vəriʃ] *a* ①发烧的;热病的:in a ~ condition 在发烧状态中. ②狂热的. [同上]

few [fju:] **I** *a* ①[否定用法]不多的;几乎没有的(= not many):F~ men can do this. 没有几个人能做这件事. I had ~ or no opportunities. 当时我几乎没有什么机会. There are ~, if any, such men. 这样的人即使有也不多. F~er people study Latin today than formerly. 现在学拉丁语的人比以前少了. a man of ~ words 沉默寡言的人. ②[a ~,肯定用法]几个的;两三个的:I have a ~ friends. 我有几个朋友. [比较:I have ~ friends. 我没有几个朋友.]A ~ men know this. 有几个人知道. ‖ every ~ minutes (days, hours, etc)每隔两三分钟(天、小时等). *no ~-er than* 不下于,多至:There were no ~er than fifty present. 出席者不下五十人. 见 less. *some few*, *a good few*, *quite a ~*; *not a few* 相当多,不少;颇有几个.

II *n* ①[否定用法]不多;少数:Are there many? —There are ~. 多不多? —没有几个. F~ of my friends were there. 我的朋友在那里的没有几个. [反 many]②[a ~,肯定用法]几个,两三个:I met a ~ of my friends there. 我在那里遇见了几个朋友. only a ~只有几个;没有几个. a very ~ 极少数. [反 none] ③the ~ 少数;少数人. [反 the many][<古英语;>下条]

few·ness ['fju:nis] *n* U少数. [<上条]

fey [fei] *a* ①[苏格兰]注定要死的;有死亡(或灾难)预兆的. ②超人的. ③非今世的;超脱尘世的.

fez [fez] *n* C 土耳其帽.

ff. = 缩 ① = and the following… 以及以下…:See pages 17 ff. 见 17 及以下各页. ② = folios. ③ = fortissimo.

F.H. 缩 = fire hydrant 消火栓;消防龙头.

fi·an·cé [fi'ɑ:nsei] *n* 未婚夫. [法语;>下条]

fi·an·cée [fi'ɑ:nsei] *n* 未婚妻. [法语;<上条]

fi·as·co [fi'æskəu] (*pl* fiasco(e)s) *n* C 垮台;惨败:The party was a total ~. 这次晚会完全失败了. [意大利语]

fi·at ['faiæt, 'fi:ət] = *n* C 命令;法令.

fib [fib] **I** *n* C[口语]谎话;小谎:to tell ~s 撒小谎.
II (fibbed[fibd], fibbing['fibiŋ]) *vi* 撒小谎.

fi·ber ['faibə] *n* [美]= fibre. [>下条]

fi·ber·board ['faibəbɔ:d] *n* 纤维板. [<上条]

fi·ber·fill ['faibəfil] *n* (被褥等的)纤维填塞物. [同上]

fi·ber·glass ['faibəglɑ:s] *n* U 纤维玻璃. [原为商标名,同前]

fi·bre ['faibə] *n* ①C纤维. ②U纤维质. ③U纤维制品;硬纸板. ④结构;质地;性格;品性:a man of coarse ~ 性格粗暴的人. a person of strong moral ~ 品格坚强的人. [法语,>上四条,下二条]

fi·bre op·tics ['faibə'ɔptiks] *n* 纤维光学.

fi·bril ['faibril] *n* 小纤维.

fi·brin ['faibrin] *n* U【生化】纤维蛋白;纤维朊. [<上条]

fi·bri·no·gen [fai'brinədʒən] *n*【生化】纤维蛋白原.

fi·broid ['faibrɔid] **I** *a* 纤维性的;纤维样的;由纤维组成的.
II *n*【医】纤维瘤. [<fibre]

fi·bro·sis [fai'brəusis] *n*【医】纤维变性;纤维化. [同上]

fi·brous ['faibrəus] *a* 纤维的;纤维质的;纤维状的. [同上]

fib·u·la ['fibjulə] (*pl* fibulae ['fibjuli:] or fibulas) *n*【解】腓骨.

-fic *suf* [形容词后缀]…的:specific 特殊的;terrific 可怕的.

-fication *suf* [由动词后缀 -fy 变来的名词后缀]使成;…化:purification 清涤;净化.

fiche [fi:ʃ] *n* = microfiche.

fick·le ['fikl] *a* (感情,天气等方面)易变的;无常的;不专一的;轻浮的:a ~ lover 情意不专的情人.

fic·tion ['fikʃən] *n* ①U小说:works of ~ 小说作品. Truth is often stranger than ~. 事实往往比小说还奇怪. ②U虚构;C虚构的事物,编造的故事;杜撰. [法语]

[辨异]fiction 是"小说"的总称. 包括 novel (长篇小说), short story (短篇小说), romance (传奇)等.

fic·ti·tious [fik'tiʃəs] ***a*** ① 虚构的,杜撰的,编造的:Hamlet was a ~ character. 哈姆雷特是一个虚构的人物. under a ~ name 用假名. ②【商】空头的:~ transaction 买空卖空. [见上条]

fid·dle ['fidl] **I** ***n*** [C] ①[口语]提琴(= violin). ②(伪造帐目等)欺骗行为. ‖ ***fit as a*** ~ 精神焕发;神采奕奕. ***have a face as long as a*** ~ 阴郁的面孔. ***second*** ~ (***to***)充当…(的)副手.

II ***vt*** ①[口语]拉提琴. ②虚度光阴:Stop fiddling! 不要虚度光阴! ③欺骗;伪造(帐目等). ‖ ~ ***about*** (***with***)做无目的的动作;用手指无聊地拨弄:He was fiddling about (with) a piece of string. 他在无聊地玩弄着一条绳子. [>下二条,twiddle]

fid·dler ['fidlə] ***n*** ①拉提琴的人;提琴家. ②胡乱拨弄者;瞎摆弄者;游荡者;(帐目等的)弄虚作假者. ‖ ***pay the*** ~ 承担后果. [<上条]

fid·dle·stick ['fidlstik] ***n*** [C] ①琴弓. ②无价值的东西:F~s! 废话! 胡说! [同上]

fi·del·i·ty [fi'deliti] ***n*** [U] ①忠诚:~ to the Party 对党的忠诚. ②正确;精确:translate sth with the greatest ~ 极为精确地翻译一篇东西. ③【无线电】逼真度;保真度:a high ~ recorder 高保真度录音机. [>hifi][见 infidel]

fid·get ['fidʒit] **I** ***n*** ①[常用 *pl*] 不安;烦躁:have the ~s 心神不安;坐立不安. ②烦躁不安的人:What a ~ you are! 你真是个坐立不安的人! The boy was ~ing with his knife and fork. 那孩子心不在焉地摆动着他的刀叉.

II ***v***(使…)坐立不安;(使…)烦躁:What's ~ing you? 什么事使你烦躁不安? [>下条]

fid·get·y ['fidʒiti] ***a*** 心神不安的;烦躁的:a ~ child 烦躁的小孩. [<上条]

fi·du·ci·ar·y [fi'dju:ʃjəri] ***a*** ①【法】信托的;信用的:a ~ institution 信用机关. ②(纸币)信用发行的.

fie [fai] ***int*** 呸! 啪! (表示嫌恶、轻蔑等). F~ upon you! 呸! 真不要脸!

fief, feoff [fi:f] ***n*** [C] 封地;采邑(= feud).

field [fi:ld] **I** ***n*** ①原野;旷野:flowers of the ~ 野花. play in the ~ 郊游. ②大田;田地;田野:a wheat ~ 麦田;work in the ~s 下地干活. ③[构成复合词](矿产)产地;…田:an oil-~ 油田. a coal-~ 煤田. a gold-~ 金矿产地. ④运动场;(场)地;(棒球)外场:a baseball ~ 棒球场. a flying ~ 飞行场. ⑤战场;战地:on (in) the ~ of battle 在战场上. be in the ~ 在参战. ⑥活动范围;领域;方面;界:the ~ of science 科学领域. That is outside my ~. 那不在我所学的范围内. the ~ of vision 视野;眼界. an object that fills the ~ of a telescope 由望远镜看到的一个物体. ⑦【物】场;【数】域:a magnetic ~ 磁场. gravitational ~ 重力场. real number ~ 实数域. root ~ 根域. ⑧(户外比赛的)全体出场的运动员. ⑨[定语] ~ care 田间管理.

II ***vt*** & ***vi*** ①(板球,棒球等)接球;截球;守球. ②使(球队或球员)上场. [<古英语;>airfield, battlefield, cornfield, icefield, infield, outfield, paddy-field, stubblefield, afield;下十一条]

field day ['fi:lddei] ***n*** [C] 野外演习日;重大日期. ‖ ***have a*** ~ 举行庆祝或获得重大胜利.

field·er ['fi:ldə] ***n*** (垒球,板球)外场员;外野手. [<field]

field e·vents ['fi:ld i'vents] ***n*** 【体】田赛项目. [同上]

field glass·es ['fi:ldglɑ:siz] ***n*** [C](双筒)望远镜. [同前]

field gun ['fi:ldgʌn] ***n*** = field artillery ***n*** 野战炮. [同前]

field hos·pi·tal ['fi:ld 'hɔspitl] ***n*** 野战医院. [同前]

Field Mar·shal [ˌfi:ld 'mɑ:ʃəl] ***n*** (英)陆军元帅;最高级的陆军将官. [同前]

field of·fi·cer ['fi:ld ˌɔfisə] ***n*** 【军】校官. [同前]

field sports ['fi:ld spɔ:ts] ***n*** 野外运动(如打猎、钓鱼、射击等). [同前]

field·work ['fi:ldwə:k] ***n*** (临时筑成的)野战防御工事. [同前]

field work ['fi:ld ˌwə:k] ***n*** 现场工作;实地调查;野外考察. [同前]

fiend [fi:nd] ***n*** [C] ①恶魔. ②极恶的人. ③[口语]…迷;…狂:a film ~ 电影迷. [<古英语;>下条]

fiend·ish ['fi:ndiʃ] ***a*** ①恶魔似的. ②极恶的;残忍的. [<上条]

fierce [fiəs] ***a*** ①凶猛;凶恶:a ~ tiger 猛虎. look ~ 面目狰狞. have a ~ look on one's face 脸上有凶狠的表情. ②猛烈;强烈:a ~ wind 烈风. ~ hatred 仇恨. [<拉丁语]

[辨异] fierce, ferocious, savage 都是凶恶勇猛的意思. fierce 有时含有杀伤的意思:That lion is very fierce. 那狮子很凶猛. ferocious 尤指在相貌、性情或行动上的凶恶:That man looks ferocious. 那人看起来面目狰狞. savage 含有野蛮的意思:He has a savage temper. 他性情野蛮.

fi·er·y ['faiəri] ***a*** ①火的;火焰的;燃烧的;火一般的. ②火热的;红肿的;火红的:a ~ sky 火红的天空. ③激烈的. ④易怒的;暴躁的:a ~ temper 暴躁的脾气. a ~ speech 激昂的演说. [<fire]

fi·es·ta [fi'estə] *n* (西)宗教节目;圣徒节(特指在西班牙和拉丁美洲以游行和舞蹈等来庆祝的宗教节日).

fife [faif] *n* [C](军乐中与鼓同奏发尖音的)横笛.

FIFO, fifo ['faifəu] *n* [缩] = First in, first out. 先进先出.

fif·teen ['fif'ti:n, 'fifti:n, fif'ti:n] *num* 十五. [<five; >下条]

fif·teenth ['fif'ti:nθ] *num* ①[the ~]第十五;(…月)15日. ②十五分之一(的). [<上条]

fifth [fifθ] *num* ①[the ~]第五;(…月)5日: ~ column 第五纵队(现泛指敌人派入的间谍和内奸). ②五分之一(的): three ~s 五分之三. [< five]

fifti·eth ['fiftiiθ] *num* ①[the ~]第五十. ②五十分之一(的). [<下条]

fif·ty ['fifti] *num* 五十: ~…one (two…) 五十一(二…). in the fifties 在五十年代. ‖ ***go ~-~*** (***with***), ***be on a ~-~ basis*** (***with***) 各半;对半;与…平分. ***a ~-~ chance*** 平等的机会.

fig [fig] *n* ①[C]【植】无花果. ②[a ~]少许;一些儿;琐屑之事. ‖ ***not care*** (***give***) ***a ~*** (***for***…) (对…)毫不在乎;毫不重视: I don't care a ~ (for) what you think! 你怎么想我一点也不在乎! ***A ~ for this!*** 这算什么! [<拉丁语]

fig-leaf [fig-li:f] *n* 无花果树叶 (出自亚当与夏娃的故事);(男性裸体画像、雕塑中)阴部覆盖物.

fight [fait] **I** (fought [fɔ:t], fighting ['faitiŋ]) ❶ *vi* ①打仗;作战;战斗;斗争: ~ against difficulties (the enemy) 同困难(敌人)作斗争. ②打架: He and his wife are always ~ing. 他和他妻子老打架. ❷ *vt* ①跟…作战;打: ~ a battle 打一仗. ~ an enemy 打敌人. ~ the fire 救火. Doctors ~ disease. 医生与疾病作斗争. ②斗;指挥 (士兵等): ~ cocks 斗鸡. ~ a gun (ship) 指挥大炮(军舰)作战. ③争取;奋斗而得. ‖ ~ ***sth dwon*** 打败;压服. ~ ***it out*** 彻底解决;打出结果;一决雌雄: The crowd refused to interfere and let the two men ~ it out. 群众不予干涉,让这两个人打个输赢. ~ ***sth*** (***sb***) ***off*** 击退;排斥. ~ ***one's way forward*** (***out of***) 杀出一条血路;打开一条生路. ~ ***shy of*** 远离;避免. ~ ***to a finish*** 战斗到底;决胜负.

[辨异]They are fighting with (against) their enemy. 或 They are fighting their enemy. 均表示"他们同敌人作斗争."用 against 着重斗争的激烈. ~ for one's country (independence) 为祖国(独立)而斗争. England fought with France against Germany. 英国曾同法国(一起)对德国作战.

II *n* ①[C] 战斗;斗争: the ~ against disease 抵抗疾病的斗争. ②[C]打架. ③[U]战斗精神;战意;斗志. ‖ ***put up a good*** (***poor***) ~ 奋勇地(畏惧地)战斗. ***show*** ~ 显示斗志;不示弱. [<古英语; >bullfight, prize-fight, >下二条]

fight·er ['faitə] *n* [C]①战士. ② = fighter plane 战斗机: a ~ pilot (squadron)战斗机驾驶员 (或中队). [<上条]

fight·ing ['faitiŋ] **I** *n* [U]战斗;斗争.

II *a* 战斗的;好战的: a ~-plane 战斗机. [同上]

fig·ment ['figmənt] *n* [C] 虚构;想象物: ~s of the imagination 想象中的事物. [见 figure]

fig·u·ra·tive ['figjurətiv] *a* ①比喻的;借喻的;富于辞藻的: "A sweet temper" is a ~ expression, but "sweet coffee" is not. "甜蜜的性格"是比喻的说法,"甜咖啡"则不是. ([反] literal) ②象征的. [< figure]

fig·ure ['figə] **I** *n* [C] ①形状;形态: be round in ~ 呈圆形. ②图形;图像;图案;插图;图: geometrical ~s 几何图形. ~s of flowers and birds 花鸟图案. ③形象;姿态;身影;人影: have a good (handsome) ~ 风姿很佳. ④人物;身份;地位: the great ~s of this age 当代的杰出人物. ⑤人像;肖像: a ~ in marble 大理石雕像. ⑥数字;数码;数值;价格: the ~ 7 数字"7". buy it at a low (high) ~ 低(高) 价购买. two (three, four) ~s 十位(百位,千位)数. ⑦[常用复]计算: be good at ~s 算术好,会算账. ⑧画像;塑像. ⑨【语】修辞法;修辞格(= ~ of speech). ⑩[定语] ~ skating 花样滑冰. ‖ ***cut a fine*** ~ 仪表甚佳;露头角,出风头。***double ~s*** 两位数.

II ❶ *vt* ①图示;塑造 (形象). ②想象: ~ sth to oneself 想象某事物. ③计算(= compute). ❷ *vi*①出现;扮演;露头角: men who ~ in history 名留青史的人物. ~ in a play 在一剧中扮演一角色. ②计算;做算术. ‖ ~ ***in*** (美)算入. ~ ***on***… 1)指望: They ~d on your arriving early. 他们预料你会早到. 2)考虑. ~ ***out*** 1)算出. 2)了解;弄清楚. ~ ***up*** 合计. [<拉丁语; >上二条, 下二条, disfigure , prefigure, transfigure]

fig·ured ['figəd] *a* ①有花纹的;带图案的: a ~d glass window 有花纹的玻璃窗. ~ satin 花缎. ②富于辞藻的;形象的. ③图示的;图解的. [<上条]

fig·ure·head ['figəhed] *n* [C] ①(从前的) 船头雕饰(一般为人像). ②挂名首脑;傀儡. [同上]

fil·a·ment ['filəmənt] *n* [C]①【植】花丝;纤丝. ②丝状体;【电极】丝极;灯丝. [见 file]

fil·a·ture ['filətʃə] *n* ①[U]缫丝. ②[U]缫(制)丝厂;缫丝机. ③[定语] ~ silk 厂丝. [法语,见上条]

filch [filtʃ] *vt* 偷(不贵重的东西),小偷小摸.

file[1] [fail] **I** *n* [C]文件夹;纸夹;卡片夹;卷宗;档案;(报刊)合订本:a ~ of "The People's Daily" 人民日报合订本. We have placed the correspondence on our ~s. 我们已将该信件归档了. ‖ ***on*** ~ 归档;存卷;汇存.

II *vt* ①合订;归档;汇存:Please ~ (away) these letters. 请将这些信件归档. ②提出(申请等): ~ an application with the authorities 向当局提出申请. [<拉丁语]

file[2] [fail] **I** *n* [C]列;纵列:march in ~ 排成二列纵队行进. [[反] rank] ‖ (***in***) ***single*** ~, (***in***) ***Indian*** ~ 成一路纵队. the rank and ~普通士兵.

II *vi* 排成纵队行进:The men ~d in (out). 士兵们排成单行进入(出去). [同上]

file[3] [fail] **I** *n* [C]锉(刀).

II *vt* 锉;锉平;锉光: ~ one's finger-nails 用锉刀修指甲. ~ sth smooth 锉光某物. [<古英语]

fi·li·al ['filjəl] *a* 子女的;子女应作的;孝顺的: ~ piety 孝心. ~ duty (obedience, etc) 对父母的(责任,服从等). The children treated their parents with ~ respect. 这些孩子们孝敬他们的父母. [<拉丁语]

fil·i·bus·ter ['filibʌstə] **I** *n* ①(会议中、国会中用冗长的演说等)阻挠议事的与会者. ②(阻挠议事的)冗长演说.

II *vi* & *vt* ①擅自对外国进行战争. ②阻挠议事. ③阻碍(议案)通过.

fil·i·gree ['filigri:] *n* ①[U]金银丝细工;花丝. ②[定语]a ~ brooch 金(银)丝胸针. ~ ear-rings 金(银)丝耳环. ~ glass 银丝玻璃. [<拉丁语]

fil·ings ['failiŋz] *n pl* 锉屑. [< file[3], v]

Fil·i·pi·no [ˌfili'pi:nəu] **I** *n* 菲律宾人.

II *a* 菲律宾人的;菲律宾的.

fill [fil] **I** ❶ *vt* ①放满;填满;盛满;注满;充满: ~ a hole with sand 用沙填满窟窿. Go and ~ me this bucket with water (= ~ this bucket with water for me). 去替我装满一桶水来. The wind ~ed the sails. 风张满了帆. Tears ~ed her eyes. 她眼泪盈眶. I am ~ed with joy. 我内心充满着喜悦. The smoke ~ed the room. 烟弥漫了那一房间. ②占(地位);担任(职位);补(缺):The vacancy has already been ~ed. 空缺已经补上. He ~s the office satisfactorily. 他很尽职. ③供应(定货);配(药方);补牙: ~ a doctor's prescription 配(药)方. ❷ *vi* 满;充满:The hall soon ~ed. 大厅里顿时挤满了人. ‖ ~ ***the bill***[口语]满足需要:These new machines really ~ the bill. 这些新机器确实能满足需要. ~ ***in*** 1)填充;填写,填上(姓名等): ~ in an application form 填申请书。2)填满: ~ in a hole 填平窟窿. ~ in an outline 在大纲中填写细节. ~ ***out*** 1)使…膨胀;使…丰满. 2)长胖:Her cheeks began to ~ out. 她的脸开始胖了. 3)[美] = ~ in. ~ ***up*** 1)装满;填写. 2)充满;(河道等)淤塞:The channel of the river ~ed up with mud. 河道为泥所淤塞. The classes are ~ing up. 各班的名额都满了.

II *n* ①[U]饱;满足;充分:eat one's ~ 吃个饱. ②[C]足以填满某物之量. a ~ of tobacco 一袋烟. [<古英语;>refill, 下条, filling]

fi·ller ['filə] *n* [C]①装填者;填充物;填料. ②(报刊)补白;(电影)补白片. [<上条]

fil·let ['filit] **I** *n* [C]①头带;束发带. ②(无骨的)肉片(里肌);鱼片.

II *vt* ①用带缚;用饰带(饰线等)装饰. ②把(鱼、肉)切成片. [<拉丁语]

fill·ing ['filiŋ] *n* [C]填料;填充物:a ~ in a tooth 补牙的料. the ~ of a pie 馅饼的馅. [< fill]

fill·ing sta·tion ['filiŋ 'steiʃən] *n* [美](汽油)加油站.

[辨异] service station 修理站.

fil·lip ['filip] **I** *n* [C]①弹指;轻击:give sb a ~ on the shoulder 轻轻地在某人肩上击一下. ②刺激;刺激品:Advertisement gives a fresh ~ to sales. 广告刺激销路.

II *vt* & *vi* ①用指弹;弹(指): ~ away the dust on one's clothes 弹去衣上的尘土. ②刺激;激起: ~ sb's spirits 使某人振作精神.

fil·ly ['fili] *n* [C]①小雌马;母驹. ②[口语]活泼的小姑娘.

film [film] **I** *n* ①[C](液体等)膜;薄皮;(薄)膜:a ~ of oil on water 水面上薄薄一层油. ②[C]薄层:a ~ of mist 一层轻雾. ③[U]胶片;软片:a roll of ~ for a camera 一卷照像软片. ④[C]影片;电影:a colo(u)r ~ 彩色影片. a silent ~无声电影. a three-dimension ~ 立体电影. 见 documentary, newsreel. ⑤[定语]a ~ actor 电影演员. a ~ library 影片资料馆. a ~ star 电影明星. a ~ studio 电影制片厂. a ~ test (为录取电影演员拍的)试镜头.

II ❶ *vt* ①拍摄;摄成电影: ~ a play 将一剧本拍成电影. ②在…上覆以薄膜. ❷ *vi* ①生薄膜. ②适(不适)于拍照:She ~s well (badly). 她很(不)上镜头.

‖ ~ (*over*) 变为朦胧:The scene ~ed over. 这景色变为朦胧. [<古英语;>bibliofilm, cinefilm, microfilm, soundfilm, telefilm, 下二条]

film·strip ['filmstrip] ***n*** [C]教学幻灯片. [<上条]

film·y ['filmi] ***a*** 薄膜似的;极薄的: ~ mists 薄雾. ~ ice 薄冰. a ~ veil 薄面纱. ~ clouds 阴云.

fil·ter ['filtə] **I *n*** [C]滤器;滤波器;滤纸;(照相机的)滤光镜.

II ❶ *vt* 过滤;滤清:F~ out all the dirt before using the water. 用这水之前先将其中所有污物过滤掉. **❷ *vi*** ①(人群,交通,新闻,思想等)透出;渗入:New ideas are ~ing into people's minds. 新思想渗入人心. ②漏过;滤过:Water ~s through the sandy soil and into the well. 水漏过沙土流到井里. ③透过:Daylight ~ed through clouds. 日光透过云层. [<中古拉丁语;>filtrate]

fil·ter tip ['filtətip] ***n*** [C](香烟的)过滤嘴.

filth [filθ] ***n*** [U]①污秽;污物. ②猥亵语. ③[定语]a ~ disease 由于环境不洁(缺乏卫生习惯)引起的疾病. [<古英语;>filthy.]

filth·i·ness ['filθinis] ***n*** [U]污秽;肮脏. [<下条]

filth·y ['filθi] ***a*** ①污秽;肮脏:a ~ street 一条污秽的街道. ②猥亵:a ~ story 猥亵的故事. ‖ ~ ***rich***[口语]巨富. [<filth]

fil·trate I ['filtreit] ***vt & vi*** 过滤;滤清.

II ['filtrit] ***n*** 滤(出)液;滤清的水. [<filter;>下条, infiltrate]

fil·tra·tion [fil'treiʃən] ***n*** [U][C]过滤(作用):Water can be purified by ~ through sand. 水经沙土过滤可以变清. [<上条]

Fin. =[缩] ① Finland. ②Finnish.

fin [fin] ***n*** [C]①鳍. ②鳍状物:shark's ~ 鲨鱼翅. ③【机】(飞机的)直尾翅;rear ~ 尾翼;(潜艇的)鳍板. ④(潜水时缚在脚上的)鸭脚板. ⑤[俚]手;臂:Tip us your ~. 让我们握手. [<古英语]

fi·nal ['fainl] **I *a*** ①最后的,最终的,最末的:the ~ decision 最后决定. ②决定性的;确定的:a ~ game 决赛. a ~ judgment 最后判决. I won't go, and that's ~. 我不去,这是我最后的决定.

II *n* [常用复]①大学最后的总考. She was busily preparing for the ~s. 她忙于准备总考. ②【体】决赛:the tennis ~s 网球决赛. ③[口语]报纸(在一天中的)最晚版:Late Night ~! 最晚报! (报童叫卖声). [<拉丁语;>semi-finals, finalist…finally]

fi·na·le [fi'nɑːli] ***n*** [C]①【乐】终曲;(戏剧)结尾;尾声:the ~ of a ballet 芭蕾舞的最后一幕. ②结局;收尾:The novel has its ~ at a bar. 那小说收尾场面在一个酒巴. [意大利语]

fi·nal·ist ['fainəlist] ***n*** ①决赛选手. ②[英]大学毕业考试受试者. [<final;<semifinalist]

fi·nal·i·ty [fai'næliti] ***n*** ①[U]结尾;定局;决定性:"No!" he said with ~. "不!"他斩钉截铁地说. ②[C]最后行动;最后的话. [<final]

fi·nal·ize,-ise ['fainəlaiz] ***vt & vi*** 定案;结束;完成:~ plans 把计划最后定下来. Let us ~ tonight. 我们今晚做完吧. [同上]

fi·nal·ly ['fainəli] ***adv***①最后;最终:They talked about it for hours。F~ they decided not to go. 他们讨论了好久,最后决定不去了. ②不可更改地;决定性地:It's not ~ settled yet. 这件事情还没有最后解决. [同前]

fi·nance [fai'næns, fi'næns] **I *n*** ①[U]财政学;财政;金融:the Minister of F~ 财政部长. ~ house (company) (供分期贷款者购货的)信贷公司. ②[只用复]财源;资金.

II *vt* 供给经费,负担经费:Will the company ~ your trip to Germany? 公司会供给你去德国的经费吗? [古法语;>下三条]

fi·nan·cial [fai'nænʃəl] ***a*** 财政(上)的;金融的:~ affairs 财务. the ~ year [英]财政年度;会计年度. 见 fiscal. [<上条;>下条]

fi·nan·cial·ly [fai'nænʃəli] ***ad*** 财政上;金融上. [<上条]

fi·nan·cier [fai'nænsiə, fi'nænsjə] ***n*** [C]财政家;金融家. [<finance]

finch [fintʃ] ***n*** [C]【动】雀科的鸣鸟(如燕雀、金翅雀等). [>bullfinch, goldfinch]

find [faind] **I** (found [faund], finding ['faindiŋ]) **❶ *vt*** ①找到:Did you ever ~ that pen you lost? 你找到你丢的那枝笔了吗? ②寻找:Will you ~ Mary her tennis racquet? = Will you ~ Mary's tennis racquet for her? 你愿意替玛丽找一找她的网球拍吗? ③发现:They dug five metres and then found water. 他们挖了五米便发现了水. I can ~ nothing new to say on this subject. 关于这个题目我找不到什么新东西可说. ④发觉;觉得:We found him (to be) dishonest. 我们觉得他不老实. Do you ~ that honesty pays (that it pays to be honest)? 你知道诚实不吃亏吗? You will never ~ him (to) neglect his work. 你决不会看到他马马虎虎做工作的. I ~ it difficult to understand him. (= I ~ him difficult to understand.)我觉得难以理解他. ⑤(自然地)形成;达到:Rivers ~

their way to the sea. 江河流入大海. Water always ~s its own level. 水总是自然成为水平面. ⑥找出;查明. ⑦知道…是有的;见到…存在:One doesn't (You don't) ~ much vegetation in this area. 这一地区没有多少草木. Pine-trees are found in most European countries. 欧洲大部分国家都有松树. ⑧供给;供应;筹集(资金):Who will ~ money for the expedition? 谁将负担这次探险的费用? ⑨【律】裁决;作出(裁决);认定:The jury found the prisoner guilty. 陪审团认定该犯有罪. ❷ *vi* 裁决;判决. ‖ ***all (everything) found*** (工资以外)膳宿等全部供给:Wanted, a good cook: £ 600 a month and all found. 兹招聘优良厨师一名:月薪 600 镑,供膳宿及衣服. ~ ***for*** [省略用法]做有利于…的判决: ~ for the plaintiff (defendant) 做有利于原告(被告)的判决. ~ ***it in one's heart (oneself) to do sth*** [主要在否定句和疑问句中与 can 或 could 连用]忍心:How can you ~ it in your heart to drown these little kittens? 你怎忍心将这些小猫淹死? ~ ***one's feet*** 能站立和走路:How old was the baby when it began to ~ its feet. 这婴儿开始站立和走路时有多大? ~ ***oneself*** 1)(常指健康)感觉:How do you ~ yourself? 你觉得怎么样? 2)发觉自己的处境:When he woke up, he found himself in hospital. 他醒过来,发觉自己躺在医院里. 3)发现自己的特长并加以发挥;发现自己所能胜任的工作. ~ ***sb (oneself) in*** 供给;供应:He pays his nurse 80 yuan a month and she ~s herself in chothes. 他付给他的保姆的工资为每月八十元. 服装费由她自己出。~ ***out*** 查明;发现;找出. ~ ***sb out*** 发现某人的错误.

II *n* [U]发现物;发现:I made a great ~ in a second-hand bookshop the other day. 前两天我在一家旧书店发现一本珍贵的旧书. [<古英语;>下二条]

find·er ['faində] *n* [C]①发现者. ②探测器;检像器;定向器;测距器. [<上条]

find·ing ['faindiŋ] *n* ①发现. ②[常用复]发现物;拣拾物品;调查结果:the ~s of the commission 该调查团的调查结果. ③【律】判决;裁决. [见 verdict]. [同上]

fine[1] [fain] **I** *n* [C]罚金;罚款.

II *vt* 处…以罚金;罚(款): ~ sb ten dollars 罚某人十元. ‖ ***in*** ~ [旧用法]最后;总而言之. [<拉丁语]

fine[2] [fain] **I** *a* ①(天气)晴朗的:It's turned out ~ again. 天气转晴了. ②美丽的;优良的;优秀的;杰出的:What a ~ view! 多么美丽的景色! She has grown up to be a ~ young lady. 她已长成为美丽的少女. have a ~ time 过得快活. That's a ~ excuse. [反语]那真是个好理由. ③细;纤细;精致的;精巧的;微小的;锋利的:a ~ thread 细线. ~ silk 细绸. ~ rain 毛毛雨. ~ workmanship 精巧的手工艺品. ~ dust 微尘. Sand is ~r than gravel. 沙子比卵石细. a pencil with a ~ point 笔头尖的铅笔. ④(金属)纯净的;精炼的:~ gold 纯金;gold 18 carats ~ 十八开金. ⑤细微难察的;(感觉等)敏锐的;灵敏的:a ~ distinction 精微的区别. a ~ sense of humour 很好的幽默感. a ~ taste in art. 对艺术精确的鉴赏力. ⑥(讲话,写作等)假作恭维的;过度夸饰的. ⑦发育得好(长得好)的:a ~ child for his age 发育优良的儿童. ~ tomatoes 大西红柿.

II *ad* [口语]好;妙;精巧:That will suit me ~. 那对我太合适了. cut (or run) it (rather) fine 精打细算;时间扣得紧. talk ~ 说得好听. ‖ ***call sth (sb) by ~ names*** 用浮华的词句形容某物;奉承某人. ***not to put too ~ a point on it*** 简明地表达. ***one ~ day*** [常用作讲故事时的开场白]有一天;有一次. ***one of these ~ day*** 总有一天. ***the ~ arts***, ~ ***art*** 美术(尤指绘画、雕塑、建筑等). [<拉丁语;>下三条, refine, superfine]

fine·ly ['fainli] *ad* ①美好地;华丽地: ~ dressed 衣着华丽. ②细微地:carrots ~ chopped up 切得很细的胡萝卜丝. [<上条]

fine·ness ['fainis] *n* [U]①美好;优良. ②细度;纯度. [同上]

fine·ry ['fainəri] *n* [U]①华丽的服饰:young ladies in their Sunday ~ 衣着华丽的少女们. ②绚丽:the garden in its summer ~绚丽的夏季花园. [同前]

fi·nesse [fi'nes] *n* [U]技巧;(如玩牌中的)手腕;手段;[C]策略. [法语, = fineness]

fin·ger ['fiŋgə] **I** *n* [C]手指 (尤指大拇指以外的手指):There are five ~s (or four ~s and one thumb) on each hand. 每只手有五个手指(四个手指和一个大拇指). the fore = the index ~ 食指. the middle ~ 中指. the ring ~ 无名指. the little ~ 小指. ‖ ***burn one's ~s*** 多管闲事而自寻苦恼. ***sb's ~s are all thumbs*** 某人笨手笨脚. ***lay a ~ on*** 触动;动…毫毛:I forbid you to lay a ~ on the boy. 我禁止你打那孩子. ***lay (put) one's ~ on*** 正确地指出(错误、症结等). ***not lift a ~ (to help sb)*** 不尽一举手之劳,一点忙都不帮. ***put the ~ on sb***[俚]指认(凶手、嫌疑犯等). ***turn (twist) sb round one's (little) ~***左右某人;任意摆布某人.

II *vt* 用指头摸. [<古英语;>下十条]

fin·ger-al·pha·bet ['fiŋgərˌælfəbit] *n* 指语法;手势语.

[<上条]

fin·ger·board ['fiŋgəbɔːd] ***n*** (提琴等的)指板;(钢琴等的)键盘.[同上]

fin·ger-bowl ['fiŋgəbəul] ***n*** 餐桌上供人餐后洗手指用的小盆.[同前]

fin·ger-mark ['fiŋgəmɑːk] ***n*** 指迹.[同前]

fin·ger-nail ['fiŋgəneil] ***n*** 指甲.[同前]

fin·ger-plate ['fiŋgə-pleit] ***n*** (门把手附近防指污的)防护板(层).[同前]

fin·ger-post ['fiŋgəpəust] ***n*** 指路牌;路标.[同前]

fin·ger-print ['fiŋgəprint] ***n*** [C]指纹.[同前]

fin·ger-stall ['fiŋgə-stɔːl] ***n*** (皮或橡皮制的)护指套.[同前]

fin·ger·tip ['fiŋgətip] ***n*** 指尖;指头. ‖ ***have sth at one's ~s*** 熟悉某事;精通某事.[同前]

fin·i·cal ['finikəl] ***a*** 过分讲究(吃,穿等)的;挑肥拣瘦的;苛求的:Eat up your potatoes and don't be so ~. 把你的土豆吃完吧,别那么挑挑拣拣的.

fi·nis ['fainis] ***n*** [只用单](书、电影等)结尾;完;终(= end).[拉丁语]

fin·ish ['finiʃ] **I ❶** ***vt*** ①结束;完毕;完成: ~ one's work 做完工作. ~ reading a book 读完一本书. I ~ed a dress. 我做好了一件衣服. The war is ~ed. 战争结束了. I am ~ed. 我准备好了;我累坏了. ②[口语]杀掉;结果掉. ③使完美;润饰:The woodwork is beautifully ~ed. 那件木器漆得很精美. **❷** ***vi*** 结束;终止:Have you ~ed with that dictionary? 那部字典你用完了没有? The party ~ed with a song. 晚会最后唱了一支歌结束了. He didn't ~ in time. 他没有及时完成. He gave the pictures a few ~ing touches. 他将那幅画润饰了一番. ‖ ***~ sb off*** [俚]干掉;杀死;毁掉. ***~ sth off*** (***up***) 完全吃光:We ~ed up everything on the table. 我们把桌上东西全吃光了. ~ (***up***) ***with sth*** 以…结束;最后有…:We had an excellent dinner, with a glass of old brandy to ~ up with. 我们吃了一顿盛餐,最后喝了一杯陈白兰地. ~ ***with sb*** (***sth***) 与…断绝关系.

II ***n*** [只用单] ①终结;结局;结束. ②完成:a rough ~草草的完成. ③【健】终饰. ‖ ***be in at the ~*** 最后猎获猎物时亲自在场;[比喻]目睹(比赛、战斗等的)最后一幕. ***fight to a ~*** 战斗到底.[<拉丁语;>下条]

fi·nite ['fainait] ***a*** ①有限的. ②【语】限定的:a ~ verb 限定动词. "Am","is","are","was" and "were" are the ~ forms of "be","Am","is","are","was"和"were"是"be"的限定形式.[>[反] infinite, non-finite]

fin·ished ['finiʃt] ***a*** ①完成的;完结的:a ~ product 成品. ②完善的;完美的:a ~ poem 完美的诗篇.[<上条;>[反] unfinished]

Fin·land ['finlənd] ***n*** 芬兰[欧洲].[<下条]

Finn [fin] ***n*** [C]芬兰人:the ~s (全体)芬兰人.[>上条,下二条]

fin·nan ['finən] = ~ 'haddock, ~ haddie ***n*** 熏鳕鱼.

Finn·ic ['finik] ***a*** ①芬兰族的. ②芬兰语的.[<上条]

Finn·ish ['finiʃ] **I** ***a*** 芬兰的;芬兰人的;芬兰语的.
II ***n*** [U]芬兰语.[同上]

fin·ny ['fini] ***a*** ①有鳍的. ②鱼的;多鱼的:the ~ tribe 鱼族.[<fin]

fi·ord, fjord [fjɔːd] ***n*** [C]峡湾.[挪威语]

fir [fəː] ***n*** [C] 冷杉;[U]冷杉木.

fire ['faiə] **I** ***n*** ①[U]火:F~ burns 火燃烧. be on ~ 着火了. ②[U]燃烧;[C]火灾:A ~ broke out. 发生了火灾. Have you insured your house against ~? 你的房子保过火险没有? fight the ~救火. a ~ fighter[美]消防队员(= fireman). ③[C]炉火:There is a ~ in the next room. 隔壁房间生了火. ④[U]射击;炮火:open (cease) ~ 开(停)火. ⑤热情;激情:His speech lacks ~. 他的发言缺乏热情. ‖ ***between two ~s*** 两面受敌. ***be under ~*** 遭到炮火射击,遭到攻击. ***~ and sword*** (战争中)大肆烧杀[作状语用]. ***lay a ~*** 堆起燃料;准备生火 ***make a ~*** 生火. ***make up a ~*** 添火. [***not*** (***ever***)] (***or never***) ***set the Thames on ~*** 没做任何了不起的事:Tom's not the sort of boy who will ever set the Thames on ~,汤姆不是那种会做出惊人举动的孩子. ***play with ~*** 玩火;做愚蠢的冒险. ***set sth on ~***, ***set ~ to sth*** 使燃烧;点燃. ***strike ~ from*** 用…打火:strike ~ from flint 用打火石打火. ***take*** (***catch***) ~ 着火;开始燃烧. ***There is no smoke without ~***.[谚]无火不起烟;无风不起浪.

II ❶ ***vt*** ①烧;燃烧: ~ a building 纵火烧一建筑物. ②烧制;焙;烘干:Bricks are ~d to make them hard. 烧砖使它变硬. ③加添燃料: ~ a furnace 加燃料于炉中. ④激起:Stories of adventure ~ the imagination. 冒险故事激发起想像. ⑤抛;投;掷: ~ a stone through a window 从窗户抛进一块石头. ⑥放(枪);开(火):He ~d his gun. 他放了枪. ~ a shot 发射一粒子弹. ⑦[口语]解雇;辞退(= expel, dismiss):the right to hire and ~ 雇用权与解雇权. I ~d him. 我把他解雇了. **❷** ***vi*** ①燃烧;起火:Damp gunpowder will not ~. 潮湿的火药不会起火. ②放枪;开枪:The officer ordered his men to ~. 军官命令士兵开枪. ③激动;发火:He ~d inwardly at these sarcasms. 他对那

些讥讽深感愤慨. ④射击: ~ at (up, upon) the enemy 射击敌人;炮击敌人. ‖ ~ **away** 1)连续开枪. 2)[比喻]继续讲下去(如讲故事等或提出问题). [< 古英语; > backfire, bonfire, brushfire, campfire, misfire, spitfire, wildfire, afire, fiery; 以下 fire-alarm…firing]

fire-a·larm ['faiərəˌlɑːm] *n* [C] 火警;报火机;警钟.

fire·arm ['faiərɑːm] *n* [常用复]火器;枪炮(在美国一般仅指手枪、步枪等).

fire·ball ['faiəbɔːl] *n* ①火球(指原子弹或热核武器爆炸后在空中出现的圆球体). ②流星. ③【军】旧式燃烧弹.

fire·bird ['faiəbəːd] *n* [C]北美洲产的色彩鲜艳的小鸟(如金莺).

fire-bomb ['faiəbɔm] *n* [C]【军】燃烧弹. 见 napalm.

fire·box ['faiəbɔks] *n* [C]【机】机车锅炉炉膛.

fire·brand ['faiəbrænd] *n* [C] 火把. [比喻]煽动者.

fire·break ['faiəbreik] *n* 防火线(指森林, 仓库等防火的隔离带或障碍物).

fire·brick ['faiəbrik] *n* [C] 耐火砖.

fire-bri·gade ['faiəbriˌgeid] *n* [C]消防队.

fire·bug ['faiəbʌg] *n* [C][俚]纵火者;放火狂者.

fire·clay ['faiəklei] *n* (制耐火砖的)火泥;火(粘)土.

fire-con·trol ['faiə-kənˌtrəul] *n* [U] ①【军】射击指挥; (用电子仪器等进行的)射击控制. ②消防.

fire-crack·er ['faiəˌkrækə] *n* 爆竹, 鞭炮.

fire·damp ['faiədæmp] *n* [U]沼气, 甲烷.

fire·dog ['faiədɔg] *n* [C](壁炉的)薪架.

fire·drill ['faiə-dril] *n* 消防演习.

fire-eat·er ['faiəˌiːtə] *n* [C] ①吞火魔术师. ②易发火打架的人, 脾气暴躁的人.

fire-en·gine ['faiərˌendʒin] *n* [C]救火车.

fire-es·cape ['faiərisˌkeip] *n* [C]安全出口;太平梯.

fire·ex·tin·gu·ish·er ['faiəriksˌtiŋgwiʃə] *n* [C]灭火器.

fire-fight·er ['faiəˌfaitə] *n* [C] 消防人员.

fire·fly ['faiəflai] *n* [C] 萤火虫. [fire + fly]

fire-guard ['faiəgɑːd] *n* [C] ①火炉栏. ②火灾警戒员.

fire-hose ['faiəhəuz] *n* 救火皮带(管);消防水管.

fire hy·drant ['faiəˌhaidrənt] *n* 消防栓;消防龙头;灭火龙头.

fire-i·rons ['faiərˌaiənz] *n* 火炉用具(如火钳, 通条, 火铲).

fire·light ['faiəlait] *n* [U](炉)火光: sit talking in the ~ 在炉火旁坐着闲谈.

fire·man ['faiəmən] (*pl* firemen ['faiəmən]) *n* [C] ①司炉工;烧火工人. ②消防队员.

fire·place ['faiə-pleis] *n* [C] 壁炉.

fire·plug ['faiəplʌg] *n* [C] 灭火塞(指设在路边或屋内的消防龙头).

fire-pow·er ['faiəˌpauə] *n* [U]【军】火力: the ~ of a cruiser 一艘巡洋舰的火力.

fire-proof ['faiəpruːf] **I** *attrib a* 耐火的: a ~ building 耐火房屋. [表语用法] A building made entirely of steel and concrete is ~. 完全用钢骨水泥所建之房屋是可以防火的.

II *vt* 装防火设备: ~ a roof 给屋顶加防火设备.

fire-proof·ing ['faiəˌpruːfiŋ] *n* ①防火处理. ②耐火材料.

fire-rais·ing ['faiəˌreiziŋ] *n* [U] [英]放火;纵火罪.

Fire Service ['faiəsəːvis] *n* 消防队的正式称呼.

fire·side ['faiə'said, (定语)'faiəsaid] *n* ①[the ~]炉边: sitting at the ~ 坐在炉边. ②[定语]a ~ chat 炉边谈话. ~ comfort 家庭之乐. a homely ~ scene 家庭的炉边情景.

fire station ['faiəsteiʃən] *n* [C] 消防站 (= fire house).

fire·stone ['faiəstəun] *n* 耐火岩石;耐火粘土;燧石;黄铁矿.

fire-walking ['faiə'wɔːkiŋ] *n* [U]【宗教】渡火(一种宗教仪式, 裸足走在灼热的石头上).

fire-walk·er, fire-watch·er ['faiəˌwɔːkə, 'faiəwɔtʃə] *n* (二次世界大战时)空袭火灾警戒员.

fire-watch·ing ['faiəwɔtʃiŋ] *n* [U] 火灾警戒.

fire-water ['faiəˌwɔːtə] *n* [U] [口语]烈酒.

fire·wood ['faiəwud] *n* [U]木柴;柴火.

fire·work ['faiəwəːk] *n* [C] ①烟火具(爆竹、花炮等). ②[复]烟火;激情(如暴躁、紧张、热情等)表现.

fir·ing ['faiəriŋ] *n* [U] ①发火;点火. ②射击: Cease ~! 停止射击. ③燃料. [< fire, v.]

fir·ing-line ['faiəriŋ lain] *n* [C]【军】①火线;射击线. ②射击线上的部队. ③[比喻]第一线(尤用于 on the ~ "在第一线"一语中).

fir·ing-party, fir·ing-squad ['faiəriŋ pɑːti, 'faiəriŋ skwɔd] ①(对军事法庭判处死刑的犯人执行枪决的)行刑队. ②(举行军人葬礼时的)鸣枪队.

fir·kin ['fəːkin] *n* ①小桶. ②英国容量单位(合九加仑 = 40.9 升)

firm¹ [fəːm] *n* [C] 商号;(合伙)商店. [<拉丁语]

firm² [fəːm] **I** *a* ①坚硬;结实: ~ ground 陆地. ②牢固的;稳固的: a ~ foundation 稳固的基础. ③坚定的;坚决的;坚强的;严格的: a ~ faith 坚定的信仰. be ~ in one's purpose 意志坚定. take ~ measures 采取

坚决措施. be ~ with children 严格对待孩子. a ~ voice 坚决的声音. ‖ as ~ as a rock 稳如磐石. be on ~ ground 脚跟稳固;立足点稳固(即对自己所根据的事确实有把握).

II ***ad*** 稳固地;坚定地:stand ~ 站稳;站稳立场.

III ❶ ***vt*** 使牢固;使坚定;使坚实. ❷ ***vi*** 变坚实.[<拉丁语;>下三条,affirm,confirm;反 infirm,a]

fir·ma·ment ['fəːməmənt] ***n*** [the ~]苍天;太空.(文学及旧用法= the sty;heavens)[<上条]

firm·ly ['fəːmli] ***ad*** 坚固地;稳固地;坚定地.[同上]

firm·ness ['fəːmnis] ***n*** U 坚固;稳固;坚定.[同前]

first [fəːst] **I** ***num*** [通常加 the] ①第一:the ~ month of the year 一年的第一个月. Edward the F~ 爱德华一世. He was the ~ (man) to come. 他是第一个到的人. for the ~ time 第一次;初次;②[…月]1 日:the ~ of August 8 月 1 日. Oct. 1 (lst) 读 October (the) first = lst Oct.(读作 the first of October) 十月一日.

II ***a*** 第一流的;最重要的:the ~ men in the country 国家的领袖人物. of the ~ importance 头等重要. ‖ ***at ~ sight*** 一见之下;乍一看:fall in love at ~ sight 一见钟情. At ~ sight the problem seemed easy. 问题乍一看起来简单. ***(the) ~ thing*** [状语]第一件事;首先:I'll do it ~ thing tomorrow. 明天我首先要做这件事. ***~ things ~*** 最重要的事情. ***not to know the ~ thing about sth*** 对某事一无所知. ***in the ~ place*** 首先.

III ***n*** [只用单]①最初;首位.②(比赛)冠军;(考试)第一名. ‖ ***at ~*** 起先;开始的时候. ***from ~ to last*** 自始至终. ***from the ~*** 从头;自始.

IV ***ad*** ①首先;最初;第一次;首次:When did you ~ meet him? 你在什么时候初次见到他? ②第一(举例条目等时用):F~, secondly, thirdly, … lastly 第一点,第二点,第三点…最后. ③宁愿(相当于 rather, sooner):Surrender to the enemy? We will die ~. 向敌人投降? 我们宁死不屈. ‖ ***F~ come, ~ served.*** 先到,先招待. ***~ of all (~ and foremost)*** 首先;第一. ***Last in, ~ out*** 最后录用,然后一旦需要最先解雇的人. ***~ and last*** 总的说来.[>以下 first aid…first-rate;F I F O][<古英语]

first aid ['fəːst'eid] ***n*** 急救.

first base ['fəːst beis] ***n*** (棒球)第一垒;一垒手. ‖ ***get to ~*** 作出良好的开端;获得初步成功;完成了第一步.

first(-)born ['fəːst bɔːn] **I** ***a*** 初生的;头胎的.

II ***n*** 长子;长女.

first class [ˌfəːst'klɑːs] ***n*** U (火车的)头等车;(船、飞机等的)头等舱.

first-class ['fəːst klɑːs] ***a*** 头等的;上等的;一级的;第一流的:~ hotels (cabins, passengers) 头等旅馆(舱,乘客). a ~ (university) degree 一流(大学)学位. ~ food 上等食品.

first cost ['fəːst'kɔst] ***n*** 【商】(不包括利润的)最初成本.

first degree 见 degree.

first floor ['fəːst flɔː] ***n*** [英]二楼;[美]一楼.

first form ['fəːst fɔːm] ***n*** [英]中学最低的班级.

first-fruits ['fəːst fruːts] ***n pl*** 第一批果实;最初的成果.

first gear [ˌfəːst'giə] ***n*** (车等)第一挡.

first-hand ['fəːst'hænd] **I** ***a*** 直接(得来)的;第一手的:~ information 第一手资料.

II ***ad*** 直接:learn sth ~ 直接听来.

first lady [ˌfəːst'leidi] ***n*** [美]总统夫人.

first·ling ['fəːstliŋ] ***n*** C ①初生物.②初产家畜.③初次收获;最初结果.[< first]

first·ly ['fəːstli] ***ad*** 第一(点)(= in the first place).[同上]

first·name ['fəːst neim] ***n*** 西方人名的第一个字;教名.

first·night [ˌfəːst'nait] ***n*** (戏剧等)初次上演的夜场.

first·nighter [ˌfəːst'naitə] ***n*** C (戏剧、歌剧)首演夜场的观众.

first mate 见 mate.

first offender [ˌfəːstə'fendə] ***n*** C 初犯者.

first person [ˌfəːst'pəːsn] ***n*** 【语】(人称代词及其相应动词的)第一人称.

first-rate ['fəːst-'reit] **I** ***a*** 头等的;第一流的:a ~ Power 一等强国. ~ acting 最佳的演出.

II ***ad*** [俚]很好:getting on ~ 情形很好.

firth [fəːθ] ***n*** C ①海湾.②河口.[<古斯堪的纳维亚语]

fis·cal ['fiskəl] ***a*** ①国库的.②[美]财政的:(= financial):the ~ year 财政年度;会计年度.[<拉丁语]

fish [fiʃ] **I** ***n*** (*pl* fish *or* fishes ['fiʃiz]) ①C 鱼:A ~ has fins. 鱼有鳍. ~es of the Atlantic 大西洋的鱼类. catch many ~es 捕获好几种鱼. catch lots of ~ 捕获许多鱼. lots of ~ of many kinds 许许多多种类不同的鱼. F~es swim. 鱼会游. feel like a ~ out of water 如鱼离水;感到生疏不适. feed the ~es 葬身鱼腹;晕船. ②U 鱼肉:Do you like ~? 你爱吃鱼吗? make ~ of one and flesh (fowl) of another 差别对待;厚此薄彼. be neither ~, flesh, nor fowl 非驴非马;一无所

取;不中用. ③[C][口语]家伙:a queer ~ 怪人. ‖ ***a pretty kettle of*** ~ 混乱;乱七八糟. ***have other ~ to fry*** 有别的事要做:I was asked to the party but I had other ~ to fry. 我被邀请参加晚会,但我有别的事要做. ***There's as good ~ in the sea as ever came out of it.*** [谚]海里的好鱼是取之不尽的(指纵然失去一个机会不会没有其他机会等).

II ***vi*** ①渔,捕鱼;钓(鱼);打鱼:go ~ing 出外钓鱼. ~ in the sea 在海上捕鱼. ②捞取;掏出;探出: ~ for information (compliments) 打听消息(希望从中引出对自己的赞词). ~ up (从水中)捞起. ‖ ~ ***in troubled waters*** 混水摸鱼. [<古英语;>catfish, codfish, cuttlefish, devil-fish, dogfish, flatfish, goldfish, jelly-fish, kingfish, shellfish, starfish, stockfish, swordfish; 以下 fisher…fishy]

fish·er [ˈfiʃə] ***n*** ①[古]渔夫. ②[复] ~(s) 食鱼貂. [<上条;>下条;kingfisher]

fish·er·man [ˈfiʃəmən] (*pl* fishermen[ˈfiʃəmən]) ***n*** [C] 渔夫;钓鱼(消遣的)人,捕鱼船. [<上条]

fish·er·y [ˈfiʃəri] ***n*** ①[U] 渔业;水产业. ②[C] 渔场: inshore fisheries 近岸渔场. deep-sea fisheries 远洋渔场. [<fish]

fisheye [ˈfiʃˌai] ***n*** 鱼眼;白(斑)点;缩孔: ~ lens 鱼眼镜头. ~ camera 水中(鱼眼式)照相机.

fish ball [ˈfiʃbɔːl] ***n*** [C] 炸鱼丸;鱼饼.

fish·bone [ˈfiʃbəun] ***n*** 鱼骨.

fish·cake [ˈfiʃkeik] ***n*** [C] 鱼饼.

fish-farm·ing [ˈfiʃfɑːmiŋ] ***n*** [U] 养鱼.

fish-hook [ˈfiʃhuk] ***n*** [C]鱼钩.

fish·ing [ˈfiʃiŋ] ***n*** [U] 钓鱼;捕鱼. [< fish, v]

fish·ing-line [ˈfiʃiŋlain] ***n*** [C]钓丝.

fish·ing-rod [ˈfiʃiŋrɔd] ***n*** [C]钓竿.

fish-knife [ˈfiʃnaif] ***n*** (*pl* fih-knives [ˈfiʃnaivz]) [C] 食鱼刀.

fish·mon·ger [ˈfiʃˌmʌŋgə] ***n*** [C] 鱼贩,鱼商. [fish + monger]

fish·paste [ˈfiʃpeist] ***n*** 鱼酱.

fish·slice [ˈfiʃslais] ***n*** [C] 切鱼刀;分鱼刀.

fish·wife [ˈfiʃwaif] (*pl* fishwives [ˈfiʃwaivz]) ***n*** ①[C] 卖鱼妇. ②骂街泼妇.

fish·y [ˈfiʃi] ***a*** ①鱼腥的;鱼似的. ②[口语]可疑的;靠不住的:a ~ translation 不忠实的翻译. [< fish]

fis·sile [ˈfisail, ˈfisil] ***a*** 裂变的;易分裂的. [>下条]

fis·sion [ˈfiʃən] ***n*** ①[U] 裂变;分裂:atomic ~原子分裂. ②[定语]a ~ bomb 原子弹 (= atomic bomb). ~ products 裂变产物. [<上条;>下条]

fis·sion·a·ble [ˈfiʃənəbl] ***a*** 可分裂的;可裂变的. ~ materials 可分裂物质. [<上条]

fis·sipar·ous [fiˈsipərəs] ***a*** 有分裂倾向的;【生】分裂生殖的.

fis·sure [ˈfiʃə] ***n*** [C] 裂缝;龟裂.

fist [fist] ***n*** [C] 拳头.

fis·ti·cuff [ˈfistikʌf] ***n*** [C] ①拳的一击. ②(*pl*)互殴;乱打:come to ~s 打起架来. [<上条]

fis·tula [ˈfistjulə] (*pl* fistulas 或 fistulae [ˈfistjuliː]) ***n*** ①【医】瘘;瘘管. ②【动】(鳞翅目昆虫的)喙管;细管.

fit[1] [fit] **I** (fitted[ˈfitid], fitting[ˈfitiŋ]) ❶ ***vt*** ①(使)配合;(使)适合;(使)符合:This coat does not ~ me. 这件大衣我穿着不合身. ②使适应. ~ one's living with one's circumstances 使生活跟环境相适应. ③使合格;使胜任:Some training will ~ them for the job. 经过一些训练,他们就会胜任工作的. ④装备;配备;供应: ~ a ship with a steamengine 给轮船安装蒸汽机. ❷ ***vi*** 适合;吻合:The door ~s badly. 这门很难关. ‖ ~ ***in with*** 适合;符合;适应: ~ in with its surroundings 跟环境相适应. ~ ***on*** 1)放好;装上: Can you ~ the lid on? 你能把盖子盖好吗? 2)试穿. ~ ***out*** 装备;配备;办妥:The ship has been newly ~ted out. 这船新近刚装备好. ~ ***up*** 准备;设备: be ~ted up with electric lights 安装着电灯:a hotel ~ted up with modern comforts and conveniences 一座具有现代化设施的旅馆.

II ***a*** ①适当;适宜;合适:a ~ time 适当的时间. be ~ for the purpose 合乎目的. The food is not ~ to eat. 这食物不好吃了. ②恰当;妥当;正当:It is not ~ that he should say so. 他这样说是不恰当的. think (or see) ~ to do so 认为这样做很恰当. ③壮健;茁壮:feel ~ 精神极好. keep ~ 保持健康. ④[口语][常用作状语]就要;几乎要:She cried ~ to break her heart. 她哭得死去活来.

III ***n*** [常用单,前加不定冠词和形容词]适合;合身(的衣服):F~'s even more important than colour. 合身比颜色更重要. The coat is a good (bad) ~. 这件大衣很合身(不合身). [<中古英语;>fitly…fitting, befit, misfit, refit, unfit]

fit[2] [fit] ***n*** [C] ①发作:a ~ of malaria 疟疾的发作. a ~ of rage 勃然大怒. burst into a ~ of laughter 一阵大笑. ②痉挛:fall in a ~ 昏倒. ‖ ***by (in) ~s and starts*** 一阵一阵地;间歇地. ***give sb a ~*** [口语]使某人大吃一惊;使某人大发脾气. ***have a ~*** [口语]大发脾气;大为烦恼. [<古英语]

fit·ful [ˈfitful] ***a*** 发作的;间歇的;一时高兴的. [<上

条]

fit·ly ['fitli] *ad* 适当地;合适地;适时地.[< fit[1],a]

fit·ment ['fitmənt] *n* [C] ①家具;设备.②(*pl*) 附件;配件.

fit·ter· ['fitə] *n* [C] ①装配工;钳工.②剪裁和试样的服装工人.[fit[1],*v*]

fit·ting ['fitiŋ] **I** *a* 适当地;合适的.

II *n* ①试衣;试穿:go to a tailor's for a ~去服装店试衣服.②[常用复](固定)装置;设备;器材;家具:electric light ~s 电灯装置.③【机】配件;零件.[< fit[1],v;>gas-fittings]

five [faiv] *num* 五:a ~-year plan 五年计划.[<古英语;>下条,fifth,fifteen,fifty]

five·fold ['faiv fəuld] *a* & *ad* 有五部分(的);五重(的);五倍(的).[<上条]

fives [faivz] *n* [英][用作单]一种类似手球的球戏.

fix [fiks] **I** ❶ *vt* ①固定;安置;装配: ~ a post in the ground (a shelf to a wall) 将一柱栽在地上(将一架钉在墙上). ~ a picture on the wall 把一幅画贴在墙上. ~ bayonets 上刺刀.②牢记: ~ facts (dates, etc.)in one's mind 牢记事实(日期等).③确定;决定: ~ a day for the meeting 决定开会日期. ~ prices 定价格.④用(眼睛)盯住;凝视;倾注(感情等);吸引(注意): ~ one's eyes (up) on sth 注视某物.⑤归(咎);归(罪): ~ the blame on a person 把责任推给某人.⑥[口语]整理;安排;修理: ~ one's hair 梳拢头发. ~ a watch 修理手表.⑦使(颜色)固着;【摄】定影.⑧[口语]采用不正当手段;操纵(选举、陪审团等).❷ *vi* [用于短语]后跟 (up) on. ‖ ~ ***sb up*** (***with sth***), ~ ***sth up*** (***with sb***)准备;安排;解决;组织: ~ sb up with a job 给某人安排工作. ~ up a friend for the night 留某人住宿. We were ~ed up for the night in a hotel.我们被安顿在旅馆过夜. ~ up a meeting with sb 与某人约定会面. ~ up a dispute 解决争端. ~ one's room (drawers shelves) up 整理自己的房间(抽屉、书架). ~ (***up***) ***on*** 择定;决定;专心于;注视: ~ on a date for a journey 决定旅行日期. ~ one's attention on what one is doing 专心于正在从事的工作. He ~ed his eyes on me.他注视着我.

II *n* ①困境;窘境.②(船只,飞机等的)方位;定位.③[俚]吸毒者的自我毒品注射. ‖ ***be in*** (***get oneself into***) ***a*** ~ 陷入困境;进退维谷.[<拉丁语;>affix, prefix,suffix ,tranxfix;下八条]

fix·ate ['fikseit] *vt* ①注视;凝视.②使固定. ‖ ~***ed*** (***on***)[口语]被…缠住.[<上条]

fix·a·tion [fik'seiʃən] *n* ①[U] 固定;凝固;定影;定像;注视:the ~ of a photographic film 照相软片之定影.②[C]【心】注视;固结;固恋.

fix·a·tive ['fiksətiv] **I** *a* 固定的;固着的;防挥发的;防褪色的.

II *n*【生】【化】固定剂;固着剂;定影剂.[同上]

fixed [fikst] *a* ①固定的;确定的:a ~ idea【心】固定观念;固执观念.a ~ ratio 固定比率.a ~ star 恒星.②不变的;安定的.[同上,>下条]

fix·ed·ly ['fiksidli] *ad* ①固定的;不变地.②坚决地.[<上条]

fixed sat·el·lite ['fikst 'sætəlait] *n* [C](保持在地球某一上空的)同步人造地球卫星(通讯卫星属此类)。

fix·ing ['fiksiŋ] *n* [U] ①固定;装配.②整理.③(*pl* [美]口语)设备;装备;(衣服)装饰;(烹调)调料.[< fix,v]

fix·ture ['fikstʃə] *n* [C] ①固定装置:bathroom ~s 浴室附属装置.[比较:fittings 一般可以移动,如电灯. fixtures 则不能移动,如壁橱].②运动会举行日;预定日期的比赛项目:football and racing ~s 预定日期的足球与赛跑项目.③固定于某地(某项工作)的人:Professor Gray seems to be a ~ in the college.格雷教授似乎固定在此大学任教.④【机】装置器;工件夹具.[同上]

fizz [fiz] **I** *vi* ①发嘶嘶声.②(液体)沸腾;吱吱地响.

II *n* 嘶嘶声.[<下条,象声]

fiz·zle ['fiz] *vi* 发嘶嘶声. ‖ ~ ***out*** [口语]倒霉;失败.[>上条]

fjord [fjɔːd] *n* = fiord.

flab·ber·gast ['flæbəgɑːst] *vt* [口语]使大吃一惊;使目瞪口呆.

flab·by ['flæbi] *a* ①不结实;软弱:A man who never takes exercise is likely to have ~ muscles.永不运动的人肌肉会松软. ~ muscles 松软的肌肉.②(指性格等)优柔寡断;软弱无力:a ~ will (character) 薄弱的意志(性格).[< flap]

flac·cid ['flæksid] *a* ①(指肌肉等)松软.②(指心理状态等)弛缓;软弱.[<拉丁语]

flag[1] [flæg] *n* [C] 石板;扁石.[> flagstone]

flag[2] [flæg] *vi* ①下垂;(草木等)枯萎.②[比喻]疲倦;衰弱:His strength (interest in his work, enthusiasm for the cause) was ~ging.他的力气(工作兴趣,对事业的热情)减退了.

flag[3] [flæg] *n* [C]【植】菖蒲;鸢尾;香蒲.

flag[4] [flæg] **I** *n* [C] 旗: the national ~ 国旗. hang (show)the white ~ 竖白旗(表示投降).lift (raise) a

~ 升旗. lower the ~ 降旗. ‖ ~ *of convenience*【海】方便旗(指为与外国商船竞争而在外国登记取得的船籍). *hoist a ~ half-mast high* 降半旗致哀. *hoist one's ~* (舰队司令等)升旗开始行使指挥权. *lower (strike) one's ~* 降旗表示投降或致敬;(舰队司令等)降旗离开指挥岗位.

II (flagged[flægd], flagging['flægiŋ]) *vt* ①悬旗于: streets ~ged to celebrate a victory 悬旗庆祝胜利的街道. ②打旗号表示: ~ a train down 打旗号(或举灯等)使火车停止. [>下条, flag ship, flagstaff]

[辨异] flag 是旗帜的通称; banner 和 standard 指国旗、党旗、各团体的旗帜,用于文学语言; ensign 指国旗、军旗、军舰旗、商船旗; the colours 指军旗、军舰旗; 又 pennant 指小旗、幡、旒旗、三角旗.

flag-cap·tain ['flæg'kæptin] *n* [C] 旗舰舰长.

flag-day ['flægdei] *n* ①[英]街头募捐日(指捐者得一小旗故名). ②[美]六月十四日(美国国旗于 1777 年制定纪念日).

flagel·lant ['flædʒələnt] **I** *n*【宗】鞭打自己以求赎罪的宗教徒.

II *a* ①自行鞭打的. ①(言语等)刺人的;伤人的.

flagel·late ['flædʒəleit] **I** *vt* 鞭打;鞭笞.

II *a* ①【动】有鞭毛的. ②【植】有鞭状葡匐枝的.

III *n* 鞭毛虫;鞭毛藻. [<拉丁语]

flageo·let [ˌflædʒəu'let] *n* 六孔竖笛. [法语]

flag·man ['flægmən] (*pl* flagmen ['flægmən]) *n* ①执旗者;旗手. ②信号旗手(如铁路交叉口的).

flag of·fi·cer ['flæg ˌɔfisə] *n* [C] (能在舰上悬旗表示职位的)海军将官.

flag·on ['flægən] *n* [C] 大肚酒壶. [<近代拉丁语]

fla·grant ['fleigrənt] *a* 罪恶昭彰的,极端恶劣的: ~ offences (sinners) 重罪(罪恶昭彰的罪犯). [<拉丁语]

flag·pole ['flægpəul] *n* [C] (= flag staff).

flag·ship ['flægʃip] *n* [C] 旗舰.

flag·staff ['flægstɑːf] *n* [C] 旗杆.

flag·stone ['flægstəun] *n* [C] (铺路用的)石板,扁石. [flag[1] + stone]

flail [fleil] *n* [C] 连枷;连耞(打谷用的农具).

flair [flɛə] *n* [C][U] 鉴别力,眼光;天资: have a ~ for languages 有语言天资. have a ~ for bargains 对做买卖有敏锐的眼光.

flak [flæk] *n* ①高射炮;高射炮火力. ②[比喻]批评: get (take) a lot of ~ 受到许多批评.

flake [fleik] **I** *n* [C] 片,薄片: ~s of fish 鱼片. ~s of rust falling from old iron 自旧铁上落下的一层层铁锈.

II ❶ *vi* 一片片撒落,片落;剥落. ❷ *vt* 刨片. ‖ ~ (*off*)成片降落. [> snowflake; 下条]

flak·y ['fleiki] *a* 一片一片的;薄片状的: ~ pastry 酥饼. [<上条]

flam [flæm] **I** *n* [口语]谎话.

II *vt* 欺骗: ~ sb off with lies 用谎话骗人.

flam·beau ['flæmbəu] (*pl* flambeaus *or* flambeaux ['flæm bəuz]) *n* ①[C] 火炬,火把. ②装饰用的大烛台.

flam·boy·ant [flæm'bɔiənt] *a* 华丽;鲜艳;花花绿绿;(指人,性格)华而不实的;炫耀的. [法语]

flame [fleim] **I** *n* ①[U][C] 火焰;火苗: burst into ~(s) 烧起来. commit it to the ~s 付之一炬. The house was in ~s. 这房子失火了. ②[C]光辉;火红色: the ~s of sunset 晚霞. ③[C]热情,情火: a ~ of anger 怒火. ④[C][口语]情人. ⑤[定语] a ~ projector (thrower)【军】喷火器.

II *vi* 发火焰,发光;激怒: He ~d with anger. 他气得面红耳赤. His anger ~ed out. 他勃然大怒. hillsides flaming with the colours of autumn 红如火焰的秋天的山坡(指秋天满山红叶). [<拉丁语; >下条; aflame; inflame]

flame·out ['fleinˌaut] *n*【航】熄火(喷气发动机因突然熄灭而失去效用).

flam·ing ['fleimiŋ] *a* ①燃烧的,熊熊的. ②(指颜色)烂漫. ③炎热: a ~ sun 灼热的太阳. ~ enthusiasm 狂热. a ~ August 炎热的八月. [同上]

fla·min·go [flə'miŋgəu] (*pl* flamingo(e)s) *n* [C] 火烈鸟,红鹤. [葡萄牙语]

flam·mable ['flæməbl] *a* (= inflammable. 多用于美语和技术用语)易燃的.

flan [flæn] *n* [C] ①上有乳酪、果酱等的饼. ②(硬币、证章等的)坯子. ③【机】毛坯.

flange [flændʒ] *n* [C]【机】法兰盘,凸缘;【建】梁翼缘.

flank [flæŋk] **I** *n* [C] ①胁,胁腹. ②侧面. ③【军】翼侧,侧翼: attack the left ~ 攻击左翼。make a ~ attack 侧击.

II ① *vt* [常用于被动语态 + with, by] 位于…侧面: a road ~ed with tall trees 两侧有高大树木的一条路. ②翼侧攻击. [<古法语; >outflank]

flan·nel ['flænl] *n* ① 法兰绒,绒布. ② (*pl*) 法兰绒内衣(尤指夏季运动裤). ③[C]揩布,抹布. ④[U][俚]废话. [<威尔士语; >下条]

flan·nel·ette [ˌflænə'let] *n* [U] 绒布. [<上条]

flap [flæp] **I** *n* [C] ①片状垂悬物: the ~ of a pocket 衣

袋的口盖;口袋盖. the gummed ~ of an envelope 涂有胶的信封口盖. the ~ of a table 桌子的活边. ②【机】折翼. ③拍打;敲扑. ④兴奋;恐慌. ‖ *be in* (*get into*) *a* ~ 在激动中(或慌作一团);激动(或慌乱)起来.

II (flapped[flæpt]; flapping['flæpiŋ]) ● *vi* 拍动;振(翅);扑:The curtains were ~ping at the open window. 窗帘在敞开的窗前摆动. The bird was ~ping its wings. 那鸟在振翅而飞. ● *vt* 拍打,拍击: ~ flies away (off) 轰走苍蝇. [<中古英语;>下条;flop]

flap·jack ['flæpdʒæk] *n* [C] ①煎饼,烤饼. ②(随身带的)粉盒. [< flap]

flap·per ['flæpə] *n* [C] ①苍蝇拍. ②(鱼的)阔鳍. ③[二十年代用俚语]服装奇异举止轻浮的少女. [< flap]

flare[1] [flɛə] **I** *vi* ①(火焰)闪耀,闪烁:The candle began to ~. 烛光开始摇曳. ②(人)发火. ‖ ~ *up* 发起火来:She ~s up at the least thing. 她为了小事会突然发怒.

II *n* ①[U] 闪耀,闪烁. ②[C]照明灯;照明弹 (= ~ bomb). [<中古英语;>flaring]

flare[2] [flɛə] **I** *v* (衣裙等)张开:His overcoat ~d behind him as he ran. 当他奔跑的时候,他的大衣向后张开.

II *n* (衣裙等)张开. [同上]

flar·ing ['flɛəriŋ] *a* 闪烁的,鲜艳夺目的. [< flare[1]]

flash [flæʃ] **I** *n* [C] ①闪光;(一)闪;(一)亮:a ~ of lightning 闪电. ~es from the guns during a battle 战争中炮火的闪光. ~es of fireworks 烟火的闪光. a ~ of hope 一线希望. ②【军】徽章,肩章. ③(简短的)电讯. ④[定语][口语]浮华(的): ~ sports car 浮华的赛车. ‖ *a* ~ *in the pan* 昙花一现(的人),虎头蛇尾. *in a* ~ 刹那间.

II ● *vi* ①发闪光,闪亮. ②(眼光等)闪耀;(思想等)闪现;(感情等)爆发:Au idea ~ed into (through) his mind. 他脑子里闪过一个念头. It ~ed upon me that …我忽然想到… ● *vt* 迅速传送:The good news was ~ed across (over) the country. 这好消息闪电般传遍全国. [象声;>下五条]

flash·back ['flæʃbæk] *n* [电影]闪回;倒叙(穿插往事的画面).

flash·bulb ['flæʃbʌlb] *n* [C]【摄】闪光灯(泡).

flash·gun ['flæʃgʌn] *n*【摄】(与闪光灯配合的)闪光操纵装置;闪光粉点燃器.

flash(-)light ['flæʃlait] *n* [C] ①(灯塔等)闪光信号灯,明暗灯. ②【摄】闪光灯. ③(手)电筒.

flash·point ['flæʃpoint] *n* ①【化】(油的)闪(燃)点. ②[比喻]战争的爆发点.

flash·y ['flæʃi] *a* 炫耀的;华而不实的: ~ clothes 花得耀眼的衣服. [< flash]

flask [flɑːsk] *n* [C] ①烧瓶. ②瓶,长颈瓶. ③【机】(翻砂用)砂箱. [<近代拉丁语]

flat[1] [flæt] *n* ①[C] [英]一套房间([美] = apartment). ②[常用复]公寓.

flat[2] [flæt] **I** *a* ①平;平坦;平滑: ~ land 平地. One of the tyres is ~. 有一个轮胎漏气了. ②平展的,平伏的:The earthquake laid the city ~. 地震震塌了全城的建筑物. ③平凡的;平庸的;乏味的:The joke fell ~. 这个笑话引不起兴趣. The market is ~. 市场萧条. ④率直的,直截了当的:give sb a ~ denial 对某人断然加以拒绝. That's (And that's) ~. [口语]一定如此. ⑤【乐】降调的. [反 sharp]. ⑥(价格等)无涨落的,一律的:a ~ rate 统售价格. ⑦(图画等)平板的,无景深的;(颜色等)单调的,不鲜明的:The party (conversation) was rather ~. 那聚会(谈话)颇为乏味. ⑧(电池)耗完的. ⑨(饮料等)走了气(或味)的:The beer tastes ~. 这啤酒喝起来无味(由于跑了气).

II *ad* ①平平地,平伏地:lie ~ 平卧. fall ~ 跌倒,完全失败. ②恰好,正: ~ ten dollars = ten dollars ~ 十美元整. ③断然:tell a person ~ 直截了当地告诉某人.

III *n* [C] ①平坦部分(如刀面、手面等). ②[常用复]平地(尤指水边). ③【乐】降调号. [反 sharp]. ④[美]漏气车胎. ⑤平面布景片. [<古斯堪的纳维亚语;>下十条]

flat-bot·tomed [ˌflæt'bɔtəmd] *a* 平底的(船等).

flat-car ['flæt kɑː] *n* [C] [美](铁路)无顶平板货车,平板车.

flat·fish ['flætˌfiʃ] *n* [C] 比目鱼;平鱼;鲽鱼. [< flat fish]

flat-foot·ed [ˌflæt'futid] *a* ①平脚的;拖着脚走的. ②[口语]直截了当的,果断的.

flat·i·ron ['flætˌaiən] *n* [C] 熨斗,烙铁.

flat rac·ing ['flætˌreisiŋ] *n* (无障碍物的)平地赛马等.

flat rate ['flæt reit] *n* 统一价格(大批购买物品或接受服务项目时,每件(项)的平均价格).

flat spin [ˌflæt'spin] *n* ①(飞机的)水平螺旋. ②[口语]精神错乱:She's in a ~. 她精神错乱.

flat·ten ['flætn] *v* ①弄平;变平:a field of wheat ~ed by storms 被暴风吹倒的一片麦子. ~ oneself against a wall 使自己平贴在墙上. ②使…平坦. ‖ ~ (*out*)

使变平;【空】拉平: ~ (out) a piece of metal by hammering it 将一金属块锤平. [<flat², a]

flat·ter ['flætə] *vt* ①谄媚,奉承,捧. ②使(人)得意: Oh, you ~ me. 啊,过奖了. I feel ~ed by your visit. 承你来访,我感到很荣幸. ③(画、肖像等上的形象)胜过(真人或实物): This photograph ~s you. 这照片比你本人漂亮 ‖ ~ ***oneself that*** 自以为,自吹: He ~ed himself that he spoke French with a perfect accent. 他自以为他说法语的音调是完美的. [<古法语; >下条]

flat·ter·y ['flætəri] *n* [U] [C] 谄媚,奉承. [<上条]

flat·top ['flætˌtɔp] *n* [C] ①平顶建筑物. ②[美俚]航空母舰.

flatu·lence ['flætjuləns] *n* [U] ①【医】肠胃气胀. ②空虚;浮夸.

flaunt [flɔːnt] *v* ①夸耀,夸示: ~ one's new chothes 夸示衣服. ②(旗等)飘扬;炫耀地挥舞(旗等): flags and banners ~ing in the breeze 在微风中飘荡的旗帜.

flau·tist ['flɔːtist] *n* [C] 吹长笛的人,笛手 (=flutist).

fla·vo(u)r ['fleivə] **I** *n* ①[U] 对滋味或气味的感觉: When you have a cold, your food sometimes has very little ~. 你感冒时,有时会感到食物毫无味道. ②[C] 味道,风味;风趣,情味,风韵: a ~ of garlic 大蒜味. various ~s in ice-cream 冰淇淋的多种不同味道. a newspaper story with a ~ of romance 具有浪漫风味的报纸上的故事.

II *vt* ①给…添风味;给…调味: ~ soup with onions 汤里加洋葱来调味. ②给…添风趣. [<古法语; >下条]

fla·vo(u)ring ['fleivəriŋ] *n* [U] [C] 调味粉;调味料. [<上条]

flaw [flɔː] *n* [C] ①裂缝瑕疵: ~s in a jewel 珠宝上的瑕疵. a ~ in an otherwise perfect character 白璧之瑕,美德中仅有的缺点. ②缺点;漏洞: ~s in an argument 议论上的漏洞. [>下条]

flaw·less ['flɔːlis] *a* 无瑕疵的;无缺点的. [<上条]

flax [flæks] *n* [U] ①亚麻. 见 linseed, linen. ②亚麻纤维. [<古英语; >下条]

flax·en ['flæksən] *a* ①亚麻的. ②(头发等)淡黄色的. [<上条]

flay [flei] *vt* ①剥…皮: ~ a rabbit 剥兔子皮. ②掠夺. ③严厉批评: ~ an author 严厉批评一位作家. [<古英语]

flea [fliː] *n* [C]蚤. ‖ ***a ~ in the ear*** 刺耳的话. ***send sb off (away) with a ~ in his ear*** 用讥讽话气走某人. [<古英语]

flea-bite ['fliːbait] *n* [C] ①蚤咬. ②小麻烦;小痛楚: I lost £ 5 in the street, but that's only a ~. 我在街上丢了五镑钱,不过这不值一提.

flea-bit·ten ['fliːˌbitn] *a* ①生蚤的. ②(马等)有红棕色斑点的.

flea mar·ket ['fliːˌmɑːkit] *n* 欧洲街道上的廉价品和旧货市场.

flea·pit ['fliːpit] *n* [口语]被认为有跳蚤(或臭虫等)的公共场所(如小旅店、电影院等).

fleck [flek] **I** *n* [C] ①(皮肤的)雀斑. ②(色、光的)斑点,斑影: ~s of colour on a bird's breast 鸟胸部的色斑. ~s of sunlight on the ground under a tree 树荫下的斑驳日光. ③微粒;小片: a ~ of dust 微粒尘土.

II *vt* 使有斑点: a sky ~ed with clouds 布满点点云朵的天空. [<古斯堪的纳维亚语]

fled [fled] *v* flee 的过去式和过去分词.

fledge [fledʒ] *v* 长羽毛. [<古英语; >下二条; unfledged]

fledged ['fledʒd] *a* 羽毛已长成的,会飞的.

fledg(e)·ling ['fledʒliŋ] *n* [C]①羽毛未丰的鸟;刚会飞的鸟. ②年轻而无经验的人. [<fledge]

flee [fliː] (fled [fled], fleeing ['fliːiŋ]) *v* ①逃走,逃奔: The enemy fled in disorder. 敌军乱哄哄地逃跑了. ~ from temptation 避免诱惑. The clouds fled before the wind. 云在风前飞驰. F~ temptation! 避开诱惑! He fled the country. 他逃离了那个国家. ②消失;消散: Mists fled before the rising sun. 日出雾散. [<古英语; > flight¹, n]

[辨异]在现代英语中, flee 的现在式和现在分词通常用 fly 和 flying 来代替.

fleece [fliːs] **I** *n* [C] [U] ①羊毛;一只羊一次所剪的羊毛量: a coat lined with ~ 羊毛衬里的上衣. the Golden F~ (希腊神话)金羊毛. ②羊毛状物.

II *vt* ①剪…毛. ②诈取,夺取. ‖ ~ ***sb*** (***of sth***) 诈取某人(的某物): He was ~d of his money. 他的钱被人骗走了. [<古英语; >下条]

fleec·y ['fliːsi] *a* 羊毛似的: ~ clouds 棉絮般的浮云. ~ hair 蓬松的卷发. ~ falls of snow 纷纷的落雪. [<上条]

fleet¹ [fliːt] *n* [C]①舰队. ②[the ~] (一国)海军(=navy). ③(船、车、飞机等)队,机群. [<古英语]

fleet² [fliːt] *a* [文学]快速的: ~ of foot, ~-footed 跑得快的. [<古英语]

fleet³ [fliːt] *vi* 飞逝. [>下条]

fleet·ing ['fliːtiŋ] *a* ①飞逝的,飞跑的. ②短暂的: pay sb a ~ visit 对某人做短暂的拜访. [>上条]

Fleet Street (伦敦)弗利特街(以报馆集中著称),伦敦报业,伦敦新闻界.

Flem·ing [ˈflemiŋ] *n* 佛兰德人(比利时两个民族之一).

Flem·ish [ˈflemiʃ] **I** *a* 佛兰德语的,佛兰德人的.
II *n* ①[U] 佛兰德语. ②the F～ (全体)佛兰德人. [<上条]

flesh [fleʃ] *n*①肉[反 bone]: be in ～ 肥胖. ②食用肉[现多用 meat]: Vegetarians do not eat fish, ～ and fowl. 素食者不吃鸡鸭鱼肉. ③[the ～]肉体[反 soul];肉欲. ④骨肉;亲属: one of his ～ 他的亲骨肉之一. ⑤果肉. ‖ ～ ***and blood*** 肉体;人性: more than ～ and blood can stand 非人所能忍受的. one's own ～ and blood 骨肉;亲人. ***go the way of all*** ～ 死. ***have*** (***demand***) ***one's pound of*** ～ 无情地索债. ***in the*** ～ 活生生的,本人. ***make a person's*** ～ ***creep*** 使某人毛骨悚然. ***put on*** (***lose***) ～ 长肥,发胖(变瘦,消瘦). ***The spirit is willing but the*** ～ ***is weak.*** 心有余而力不足. [<古英语;>下五条]

flesh·ings [ˈfleʃiŋs] *n* [复] (芭蕾舞演员等穿的)肉色紧身衣服. [<flesh]

flesh·ly [ˈfleʃli] *a* ①肉体的. ②肉欲的 (= sensual). [同上]

flesh-pots [ˈfleʃpɔts] [复] *n* ①奢侈的生活. ②寻欢作乐的场所. [同上]

flesh-wound [fleʃwuːnd] *n* 皮肉之伤,轻伤. [同上]

flesh·y [ˈfleʃi] *a* ①肉的,肉质的;肉状的. ②多肉的;肥胖. [同上]

fleur-de-lis [ˈfləːdəˈli] (*pl* fleurs-de-lis [ˈfləːdəˈliz]) *n* [C] ①【植】鸢尾. ②枪头饰. ③法国王室纹章. [法语]

flew [fluː] *v* fly 的过去式.

flex[1] [fleks] *n* [U] [C] 【电】皮线;花线;一段花线或皮线. [>flexible]

flex[2] [fleks] *v* 伸屈(四肢): He ～ed his stiff arm slowly. 他慢慢伸屈他那僵硬的手臂. [同下]

flex·i·bil·i·ty [ˌfleksəˈbiliti] *n* [U] ①柔性,柔度. ②柔顺性;灵活性,机动性. [<下条]

flex·i·ble [ˈfleksəbl] *a* ①柔韧;易弯曲的. ②柔顺的;灵活的,能适应新环境的: My holiday plans are very ～. 我假期的计划很灵活. [法语;>上二条;见 inflexible]

flick [fliːk] **I** *n* [C] ①轻打,轻按;轻弹;轻拂. ②急速,突然的动作. ③[单]电影: the ～s (总称)电影.
II *v* 轻弹;轻拍;轻打: He ～ed the horse with his whip (～ed his whip at the horse). 他用鞭轻击他的马. ‖ ～ ***sth away*** (***off***) 弹去;拂去. She ～ed the fly off her cheek. 她将那苍蝇自面颊上拂去. [象声]

flick·er [ˈflikə] **I** *vi* ①闪烁: A faint hope still ～ed in her breast. 她心中仍然闪动着一丝微弱的希望. ②摆晃,摇曳: leaves ～ing in the wind 迎风摇曳的叶子.
II *n* [常用单]闪烁,摇晃;颤动: a weak ～ of hope 一线希望的闪现. [古英语]

flick-knife [ˈfliknaif] (*pl* flick-knives [ˈfliknaivz]) *n* [C]一种轻振手腕刀刃即可从柄中伸出的小刀(常用作武器).

fli·er [ˈflaiə] *n* = flyer.

flight[1] [flait] *n* [U] [C] 逃走,逃亡;溃逃: seek safty in ～ 逃走,溜之大吉. put the enemy to ～ 击溃敌人. a ～ of capital 资金的外流. ‖ ***take*** (***to***) ～ 逃跑,溃退: The enemy took (to) ～. 敌人逃跑了. [<flee]

flight[2] [flait] *n* ①[U] [C] 飞翔;飞行: a long-distance (round-the-world) ～ 长距离(环球)飞行. the ～ of time 光阴的飞逝. the ～ by man to the moon 人向月球飞行. make (take) a ～ 飞翔,飞行. ②[C] 奔放;焕发: a ～ of genius 天才的奔放. ③[C] 一段楼梯: My bedroom is two ～s (of stairs) up. 我的卧室要上两段楼梯. ④[C] (鸟等)一群: a ～ of swallows 一群飞燕. ⑤空军小队. ‖ ***in the first*** (***highest***) ～ 占主要地位,领先. [<fly, v; >下条]

flight-deck [ˈflaitdek] *n* [C] ①(航空母舰的)飞行甲板. ②驾驶舱. [<flight]

flight·y [ˈflaiti] *a* 轻浮;浮躁. [同上]

flim·sy [ˈflimzi] **I** *a* ①脆弱,薄弱;易损坏的. ②浅薄;不足取的;没价值的: a ～ excuse (argument) 无力的借口(议论).
II *n* [C] 薄纸;复写用纸.

flinch [flintʃ] *vi* 退缩,畏缩: have a tooth pulled out without ～ing 毫不畏缩地去拔牙. ‖ ～ ***from*** 退缩: ～ from danger 怕危险而退缩. [<古法语;>unflinching]

fling [fliŋ] **I** (flung [flʌŋ], flinging [ˈfliŋiŋ]) ❶ *vt*①投,抛,扔,掷: ～ a stone at a dog 拿石子掷狗. ～ one's clothes on 匆匆披上衣服. ～ the door open 把门猛然推开. ～ oneself into …跳进,投身. ②猛烈移动,挥动(手臂、腿等): ～ oneself into a chair 一屁股坐在椅子里. ❷ *vi* ①猛冲,突进. ‖ ～ ***away*** 1) *vt* 抛弃,放弃. 2) *vi* (愤然)离开. ～ ***off*** 冲出: He flung off without saying good-bye. 他未经告辞愤然离去. ～ ***out hard words*** 出恶言. ～ ***out of a room*** 冲出室外.

II *n* [C] ①投掷：at one ～ 一举，一口气. ②跃进；突进；(马等)暴跳. ③愤怒；放肆. ‖ ***have a ～ at*** … 1)企图. 2)攻击，嘲笑：have a ～ at a defeated rival 讥笑一战败的对手. ***have one's*** ～ 放荡不羁. [<古斯堪的纳维亚语]

flint [flint] *n* [U][C] ①火石，燧石：skin a ～ 非常吝啬(＝be very stingy or miserly). ②坚硬物：She must have a heart of ～. 她定有一副铁石心肠. [<古英语；>下二条，skinflint]

flint·stone [ˈflintstəun] *n* [U] ①燧石，打火石. ②砌墙用的燧石砾. [<上条]

flint·y [ˈflinti] *a* ①燧石质的，硬质的. ②坚硬，顽强. [同上]

flip [flip] I (flipped [flipt]; flipping [ˈflipiŋ]) *v* 轻打，轻拍，猝然一掷，指弹：～ a coin (down) on the counter 将一硬币掷在柜台上.

II *n* [C] ①轻打，轻拍. ②[口语]短途消遣飞行. ‖ ～ ***up*** 掷钱币(按正反面决定机会). ***the*** ～ ***side*** [口语]唱片的反面. [象声；>flipper；egg flip]

flip·pan·cy [ˈflipənsi] *n* [U] 轻薄；轻率；不客气的言语等.

flip·pant [ˈflipənt] *a* 轻浮；轻率，不客气；浮躁：a ～ answer (remark) 不客气地回答(言语). [>上条]

flip·per [ˈflipə] *n* [C] ①阔鳍；鳍状肢：Whales, seals, penguins, and turtles have ～s. 鲸、海豹、企鹅和海龟均有鳍形肢. ②鸭脚板，橡皮脚掌. [<flip]

flirt [fləːt] I *vi* 玩弄；调戏；卖俏：Don't ～ with every handsome man you meet. 不要跟你遇到的每个美男子调情. ‖ ～ ***with*** 以(某种思想)自娱：He ～ed with the idea of going to Europe, though he couldn't afford it. 他以去欧洲的遐想自娱，尽管他没有这笔钱.

II *n* 轻佻的人. [>下二条]

flir·ta·tion [fləːˈteiʃən] *n* [U] [C] 调情，调戏：carry on a ～ 调情. [<上条]

flir·ta·tious [fləːˈteiʃəs] *a* 轻佻的，卖俏的；爱调情的. [同上]

flit [flit] (flitted [ˈflitid]; flitting [ˈflitiŋ]) ❶ *vi* ①掠过，迅速飞过. bees ～ting from flower to flower 在花间飞来飞去的蜜蜂. bats ～ting about in the dusk 黄昏时四处飞翔的蝙蝠. [比喻] fancies that ～ through one's mind 自心中掠过的幻想. ②(人)轻轻走过. ❷ *vt* [口语]悄悄搬家(如为逃债)：do a (moonlight) ～ (月夜)悄悄搬家.

flitch [flitʃ] *n* [C] 腌(猪)肋肉；熏(猪)肋肉.

float [fləut] I ❶ *vi* 浮，漂浮；漂流：Clouds ～ in the sky. 云浮在空中. A boat ～ed down the river. 一只船漂流而下. Confused ideas ～ed through his mind. 混乱不清的观念飘过他的脑海. ❷ *vt* ①使漂浮(流). ～ a raft of logs down a river 使一筏圆木顺河漂流而下. The ship was ～ed by the tide. 那船被潮水冲动(如在搁浅之后). There wasn't enough water to ～ the ship. 没有足够深的水使船漂浮起来. ②募集，发行(公债等). ③获经济援助而创办：～ a new business company 创办一公司. ④订立(计划等). ⑤【经】(货币)浮动. ⑥(使)(票据等)在流通中.

II *n* [C] ①浮游物；浮体. ②浮子. ③浮标. [>下二条 afloat]

flo(a)t·a·tion [fləuˈteiʃən] *n* [C] ①漂浮；浮动. ②发行(公债等). ③创办(公司等). ④【理】浮；【冶】浮选：the ～ process 浮选法. [<上条]

float·ing [ˈfləutiŋ] *a* 浮动的；流动的；浮置的：a ～ bridge 浮桥. ～ population 流动人口. [同上]

flock[1] [flɔk] I *n* [C] ①(鸟牛羊等)群：a ～ of birds 一群鸟. a ～ of sheep 一群羊. ～s and herds 牛羊. ②人群：a ～ of young girls 一群年轻的姑娘. Visitors came in ～s. 参观者成群而来. ③同一教会的教徒.

II *vi* 群集：Birds of a feather ～ together. [谚]物以类聚. The children ～ed round their teacher. 孩子们聚集在他们老师的周围. [<古英语]

flock[2] [flɔk] *n* [C] ①毛束，棉束. ②[复](填塞被、椅等用的)毛屑；棉絮. [<拉丁语]

floe [fləu] *n* [C] 浮冰块.

flog [flɔg] (flogged [flɔgd], flogging [ˈflɔgiŋ]) *vt* ①鞭打，鞭挞：～ a donkey 鞭打驴子. ②[俚]出售(尤指非法地). ‖ ～ ***a dead horse*** 枉费心机，徒劳. ～ ***sth to death*** 把某事做得过头(或令人生厌). [>下条]

flog·ging [ˈflɔgiŋ] *n* [U] [C] 鞭打：give a boy a ～ 把孩子打一顿. [<上条]

flood [flʌd] I *n* [C] ①洪水，大水：The river is in ～. 河水泛滥. The rainstorms caused ～s in the low-lying parts of the town. 暴风雨在该城的低洼地区造成了水灾. ②涨潮，满潮：The tide is at the ～. 潮水涨了. [反 ebb] ③一大阵，一大批：a ～ of rain 一阵大雨. a ～ of callers 一大批访客. burst into a ～ of tears 眼泪直往下淌；泪如泉涌. ‖ ***in*** ～ (河水)泛滥. ***the F***～, ***Noah's F***～ 【宗】(《旧约·创世记》中)诺亚时代的大洪水.

II *vt* & *vi* ①淹没；泛滥：Rivers (were) ～ed by a heavy rain. 一场大雨后江河猛涨. The villages were ～ed. 乡村都被淹没了. ②涌到：be ～ed with letters

信件潮涌而来. ‖ ~ *in* 涌进,涌来. Applicants ~ed in (~ed the office). 申请者蜂涌而来(挤满了办公室). ~ *out* 被洪水迫使离开: Thousands of people were ~ed out. 成千的人因洪水被迫离家.[>下二条]

flood-gate ['flʌdgeit] *n* [C] (河流、运河的)水闸,水闸门,防洪闸门.[<上条]

flood·light ['flʌdlait] **I** *n* [C] 泛光灯;泛光照明;强力照明.

II *vt* (用)泛光灯照明: Buckingham Palace is floodlit at night. (英)白金汉宫夜间用泛光灯照明. [flood + light][同上]

floor [flɔː] **I** *n* [C] ①(房间等的)地面,地板: a brick ~ 砖地. a cement ~ 水泥地面. a wood ~ (木)地板; sitting on the ~ 坐在地板上. a bare ~ 未铺地毯的地板. ②层面,一层(楼面): on the first ~ = [美]on the second ~ 在二(层)楼. (以下类推): Our office is on the 6th floor. 我们的办事处在七楼([美]六楼). ③桥面;(海、洞等)底. ④议员席,发言权: have the ~ 有发言权. take the ~ (起立)发言. ⑤最低限度 [反 ceiling]: Each shop is free to set the price anywhere between a ~ of 15 pence and a ceiling of 25 pence. 每个商店都可自行把这个价钱定在15便士和25便士之间. ⑥摄影现场. ⑦[定语] a ~ board 地板,楼面板. ~ prices 最低价格. a ~ show (夜总会等)余兴表演. ~ space 楼面面积. ‖ *wipe the ~ with sb* [俚]击倒某人,把某人打得大败(如在搏斗或辩论中).

II *vt* ①铺上地板,铺面子. ②打倒 (= knock down): ~ a man in a boxing match 在拳击比赛时将一人击倒. ③[口语]难倒: Tom was ~ed by two of the questions in the examination paper. 汤姆被试题中的两个题目难倒了.[<古英语;>下二条]

[辨异一] 英美对于房子层面的称呼,并不一致;美国的说法,和我国相同;列表如下:

英国	美国	中国
basement	basement	地下室
ground floor	lst floor	一楼
lst floor	2nd floor	二楼
2nd floor	3rd floor	三楼
top floor	top floor	顶楼

[辨异二] 一座建筑物共有几层,用 storey 不用 floor; 例如 a three-storeyed house 三层楼房.

floor·ing ['flɔːriŋ] *n* [U] 铺地面的材料.[<上条]

floor-walk·er ['flɔːwɔːkə] *n* [美](百货商店的)巡视员,招待员 (= shopwalker).

floo·zy, floo·zie ['fluːzi] *n* [俚]荡妇;妓女.

flop [flɔp] **I** (flopped[flɔpt]; flopping['flɔpiŋ]) ❶ *vi* ①扑拍,跌扑;脚步沉重地走: The fish were still ~ping about on the bank. 鱼还在岸上扑扑地跳动着. He can't swim much; he just ~s about in the water. 他不大会游泳,只是在水里乱扑腾. ②失败: The new play ~ped because the actors didn't know their parts properly. 这新剧演出失败,因演员不熟悉自己的台词. ❷ *vt* 噗地一声放下: He ~ped down the bag. 他噗地一声放下袋子.

II *n* [C] ①扑通(声): He fell with a ~ into the water. 他扑通一声跃进水里. ②[口语]失败: The party was a complete ~. 这晚会完全失败了.

III *ad* 噗地一声: She fell ~ on the floor. 她噗地一声跌倒在地板上. [<flap, >下条]

flop·py ['flɔpi] *a* ①势必塌落的. ②松懈地下垂的: a ~ hat 下垂的帽子;漫不经心的;无精打采的.[<上条]

flo·ra ['flɔːrə] *n* [C] ①[一般加 the]植物群(尤指某一地区或某一时期的植物群) ([反] fauna): the ~ of New Zealand 新西兰的植物. ②植物相,植物区系. ③植物志.[<拉丁语;见 flower; >下条]

flo·ral ['flɔːrəl] *a* 花的;花似的: ~ designs 花纹图案,花样.[<上条]

Flor·ence ['flɔrəns] *n* 佛罗伦萨[意大利城市].[>下条]

Flor·entine ['flɔrəntain] **I** *a* 佛罗伦萨的.

II *n* ①佛罗伦萨人. ② [f~] 佛罗伦萨厚绸,精纺背心呢,(夏季)斜纹裤料.[<上条]

flo·ret ['flɔːrit] *n* [C] ①小花. ②【植】小筒花. ③【纺】绢丝: ~ silk 优级绢丝 ~ yarn 绢棉混纺纱. [见 flower]

flori- [构词成分] 表示"花","像花".

flo·ri·cul·ture ['flɔːrikʌltʃə] *n* [U] 花艺,花卉栽培. [<culture]

flor·id ['flɔrid] *a* ①[常含贬义]华丽的,炫耀的: ~ language 华丽的辞藻. That music's too ~ for my taste. 那音乐太花哨,我不能欣赏. ②(面色)红润的.[见 flower]

Flor·i·da ['flɔridə] *n* 佛罗里达(州) (= the Flower State) (美国). [西班牙语]

flor·in ['flɔrin, 'flɔːrin] *n* 弗罗林(一种英国硬币,以往值两先令,即十分之一镑;现值十便士).

flor·ist ['flɔrist] *n* [C] 花商;花店;种花者. [见 folwer]

floss [flɔs, 'flɔːs] *n* [U] ①丝棉. ②绒线 (= ~ silk).

flo·ta·tion [flə*u*ˈteiʃən] *n* = floatation.

flo·til·la [fləuˈtilə] *n* (海军)纵队;小舰队;艇队.

flot·sam [ˈflɔtsəm] *n* Ⓤ【法】漂流货物(漂浮的船只残骸或其货物). [见 jetsam]

flounce[1] [flauns] **I** *n* Ⓒ (衣、裙等)荷叶边,裙褶.
II *vt* 镶裙褶,饰以荷叶边. [<古法语]

flounce[2] [flauns] **I** *vi* (因愤怒、烦躁等)暴跳;猛然转身(离去等): She ~d out of the room. 她不耐烦地离开了屋子.
II *n* Ⓒ 猛然转身,暴跳.

floun·der[1] [ˈflaundə] *vi* ①(在泥中、雪中)肢体乱动,急切辗转,挣扎: The fish ~ed on the river bank. 鱼在河岸上乱动. The horse and its rider ~ed through the deep snow. 那匹马和它的骑者在深雪中挣扎. ②[比喻]搞糟,弄乱,发慌.

floun·der[2] [ˈflaundə] *n*【动】比目鱼;鲽形目的鱼(尤指鲽、鲆).

flour [flauə] **I** *n* Ⓤ 面粉,面,粉.
II *vt* 撒以面粉,裹以面粉. [<flower, >floury]

flour·ish [ˈflʌriʃ] **I** ❶ *vi* ①繁荣,茂盛,兴旺: His business is ~ing. 他的生意兴隆. ②(作家等)活跃: Chaucer ~ed at the end of the 14th century. 乔叟活跃于十四世纪末. ❷ *vt* ①挥舞,舞动: ~ a sword 舞剑. ②炫耀,夸示.
II *n* Ⓒ ①挥舞,挥动. ②花体字. ③文彩,吹奏: a ~ of trumpets 喇叭的响亮吹奏(如欢迎贵宾时). [<拉丁语]

flour·y [ˈflauəri] *a* 粉的,粉质的,粉状的. [<flour]

flout [flaut] *vt* & *vi* 嘲弄,藐视: ~ sb's wishes (advice) 轻视某人的愿望(劝告). ~ (at) sth 藐视某物.

flow [fləu] **I** *vi* ①流,流动: Rivers ~ into the sea. 江河流入海. The river ~ed over (= over flowed) its banks. 河水泛滥. ②(潮水)涨 [反 ebb]: The tide began to ~. 开始涨潮了. ③(衣服、头发等)下垂,飘垂. ④来自,是…结果: Wealth ~s from industry and economy. 财富由勤俭而来.
II *n* [只用单]①流,流下,流动: a constant ~ of water 源源不断的流水. a ~ of angry words 滔滔的怒言. ②流量;供给量. ③涨: the ebb and ~ of the sea 潮水的涨落. The tide is on the ~. 正在涨潮. ④[定语] ~ production 流水作业. a ~ sheet 工程图,制造顺序图. [<古英语;>inflow; overflow]

flow·er [ˈflauə] **I** *n* Ⓒ 花,草花: the national ~ 国花. The ~s are out. 花开了. No F~s. 花圈敬辞(讣文用语). ‖ ~ ***of speech*** 华丽的词藻. ***in*** ~ 开着花. The strawberries are in ~. 草莓开着花. ***the ~ of*** 精华;盛时: the ~ of youth 青年中的佼佼者. in the ~ of one's age 在青年时期. in the ~ of one's strength 年青力壮之时.
II *vi* 开花: ~ing bushes 开花的灌木. late-~ing chrysanthemums 迟开的菊花. [> cornflower, sunflower. wall-flower, windflower; 下十一条; flour; 见 flora, floret, florid, florist]
[辨异] flower 是指一般的花,包括草花以及灌木或小的果树开的花; bloom 专指观赏植物的花,例如 "lotus blooms" (荷花); blossom 指果树上成片成丛的花,例如 "cherry blossoms" (樱花).

flow·er·bed [ˈflauəbed] *n* Ⓒ 花坛,花床. [< flower]

flower chil·dren [ˈflauətʃildrən] = flower people.

flow·er·et [ˈflauərit] *n* Ⓒ 小花. [<flower]

flower gar·den [ˈflauəˌgɑːdn] *n* Ⓒ 花园. [同上]

flower-girl [ˈflauə gəːl] *n* Ⓒ ①卖花女. ②在新娘前撒花的女孩. [同上]

flow·er·ing [ˈflauəriŋ] *a* 开花的: a ~ plant 显花植物. [同上]

flow·er·less [ˈflauəlis] *a* 无花的;隐花的: a ~ plant 隐花植物. [同上]

flower people [ˈflauəˌpiːpl] *n* Ⓒ [口语]六十年代美国戴着花鼓吹博爱与和平的嬉皮士. [同上]

flow·er·pot [ˈflauəpɔt] *n* Ⓒ 花盆. [< flower]

flower power [ˈflauə pauə] *n* 嬉皮士的理想. [<上条]

flower show [ˈflauə ʃəu] *n* 花展. [同上]

flow·er·y [ˈflauəri] *a* ①多花的,百花灿烂的. ②(指语言)华美;华丽. [同前]

flown [fləun] fly 的过去分词. [> high-flown]

flu [fluː] *n* Ⓤ [口语]流(行性)感(冒). [influenza 的简体]

fluc·tu·ate [ˈflʌktjueit] *vi* ①波动,起伏;(市价)涨落,变动. ②(人)动摇: ~ between hope and fear 忽喜忽忧. [同 vacillate. 见 fluent]

fluc·tu·a·tion [ˌflʌktjuˈeiʃən] *n* 变动,波动: ~s of temperature 温度的变动. ~s in the exchange rates 兑换率的波动.

flue [fluː] *n* Ⓒ 烟道,暖气管: clean the ~s of soot 清除烟道中的煤烟.

flu·en·cy [ˈflu(ː)ənsi] *n* Ⓤ 流利,流畅: speak with ~ 说话流利. [<下条]

flu·ent [ˈflu(ː)ənt] *a* 流利,流畅: speak ~ English 讲一口流利的英语. a ~ speaker 口若悬河的演说家. [>上条,下条, affluent, confluent]

flu·ent·ly [ˈflu(ː)əntli] *ad* 流利地,滔滔不绝地. [<上

条]

fluff [flʌf] I *n* [U] ①(毛毯等的)绒毛,柔毛.②失误.
II *vt* ①起毛,撒开(羽毛).②失误(比赛失误或背错台词等): ~ a catch 未接住球(如板球). A bad reader of speeches, he ~ed frequently. 他不善于读讲稿,以致常常读错. ‖ ~ (*out*) 抖开: The bird ~ed (out) its feathers. 这鸟抖开它的羽毛.[>下条]

fluff·y ['flʌfi] *a* ①绒的;有柔毛的: Newly hatched chickens are like ~ balls. 刚刚孵出的小鸡像绒毛球.②[俚]醉醺醺的.

flu·id ['flu(:)id] I *a* ①流动的;流体的.②不固定的;易变的: ~ opinions (plans) 不固定的意见(计划).
II *n* [C] 流体 (=liquid 液体+ gas 气体);流质.[见fluent; >下条]

flu·id·i·ty [flu:'iditi] *n* [U] ①流动性;液性.②流度.[<上条]

fluid ounce ['flu(:)id'auns] *n* 液量唡,液量盎司([美]=1/16 品脱,合 29.6 毫升;[英]=1/20 品脱,合 28.4 毫升).

fluke[1] [flu:k] *n* [C] ①锚爪,锚钩;(鱼叉等)倒钩.②鲸尾的裂片(两尖之一).

fluke[2] [flu:k] *n* [C] ①(台球)侥幸的击中.②侥幸,侥幸成功.

fluke[3] [flu:k] *n* [C] ①肝蛭,吸虫.②比目鱼类.

flume [flu:m] *n* [C]①[美]水槽.②涧,峡沟.

flum·mox ['flʌməks] *vt* [俚]使惶惑,使慌乱,打乱.

flung [flʌŋ] *v* fling 的过去式和过去分词.

flunk [flʌŋk] *vi* [美口语] I ❶ *vi* 不及格: He ~ed in his examination. 他考试不及格. ❷ *vt* 打(给)不及格;考试不及格: If he is no good, ~ him. 如果他考得不好,就给他不及格. He ~ed biology. 他生物学不及格. ‖ ~ *out* (因考试不及格而)(使)退学: He has ~ed out of the university. 他因不及格而从大学退学了.
II *n* 不及格.

flun·k(e)y ['fʌŋki] *n* [贬义]①(穿制服的)侍者.②奉承者,势利小人.

flu·o·res·cence [ˌflu(:)ə'resns] *n* [U] 荧光,【理】荧光(性).[<拉丁语]

flu·o·res·cent [ˌflu(:)ə'resnt] *a* 荧光(性)的,发荧光的: a ~ lamp (light) 荧光(日光)灯. ~ scale 荧光刻度盘. ~ screen 荧光屏(板). ~ tube 荧光管(灯),日光灯管.[同上]

flu·o·rine ['fluəri:n] *n* [U]【化】氟.[符号 F]

flu·o·rite ['fluərait] *n*【矿】萤石,氟石.

flu·or·spar ['fluəspɑ:] *n* = fluorite.

flur·ry ['flʌri] I *n* [C] ①疾风;骤雨.②小雪: Snow flurries are expected this evening. 今晚有小雪.③慌张,仓皇: in a ~ 慌慌张张. in a ~ of excitement (alarm) 在突然一阵兴奋(慌张)中.
II *vt* 使(人)慌张;使(人)仓皇: Keep calm! Don't get flurried! 保持镇静! 别慌张!

flush[1] [flʌʃ] I ❶ *vi* ①(水)奔流,迸流.②(脸)发红: She ~ed (up). 她脸红了.[反 blush] ❷ *vt* ①冲洗: ~ the pan by pulling the rope 拉水箱冲洗马桶.②使…脸红: Shame ~ed his cheeks. 羞愧使他的脸红了. Hs was ~ed with anger (wine). 他气得(醉得)满面通红.③使…兴奋;使…得意: be ~ed with victory 因胜利而得意洋洋.
II *n* [C] ①奔流;倾泻;冲洗.②晕红;红光: the ~ of dawn 朝霞.③萌芽: the first ~ of spring 大地回春.④兴奋;欢欣鼓舞.
III *a* ①涨满的.②富裕的;充足的: be ~ of money 金钱充裕.[<中古英语]

flush[2] [flʌʃ] *n* (纸牌戏中)同花的一手(五张)牌;清一色.

flush[3] [flʌʃ] *a* ①齐平的,贴合成一个平面的.②大量的;富裕的. ‖ ~ *of* (*with*) 富有;be ~ of (with) money 很有钱,很富裕. ~ *with* 与…齐平的: doors ~ with the walls 与墙齐平的门户. The river is ~ with its banks. 河水齐岸.

flush[4] [flʌʃ] *vt* & *vi* (使)(鸟等)惊飞: ~ a pheasant 惊起一只野鸡. ‖ ~ *from* (*out of*) 逐出: snipers ~ed from foxholes 自散兵坑逐出的狙击兵.

flus·ter ['flʌstə] I ❶ *vt* (使…)慌张,使…焦急. ❷ *vi* 酩酊.
II *n* [U] 慌张,狼狈: be all in a ~ 狼狈不堪;惊慌失措.

flute [flu:t, flut] I *n* [C] ①长笛: play the ~ 吹长笛.②笛形物(如细长形面包卷).③(柱子等上的长条形)凹槽.
II ❶ *vi* ①吹笛子.②发出长笛般的声音. ❷ *vt* ①用长笛奏(乐曲);用长笛的声音唱(或说).②在…上做出凹槽: ~d columns 装饰凹槽的柱子.[<古法语;>下二条]

flut·ing ['flu:tiŋ] *n* [U] 装饰性的凹槽.[<上条]

flut·ist ['flu:tist] *n* [C] 笛子吹奏者,笛手 (= flute player).[同上]

flut·ter ['flʌtə] I ❶ *vi* ①(鸟)振翼,拍翅: The wounded bird ~ed to the ground. 那受伤的鸟拍着翅膀落在地上.②(旗帜等)飘动: The red flags are ~

ing in the wind. 红旗在风中飘扬. apple-blossom petals ~ing to the ground 飘落在地面上的苹果花瓣.③(脉搏,心脏)不规则地跳动.④焦急地乱动: She ~ed about the room nervously. 她焦急地在屋里走来走去. ❷ *vt* ①振(翼),拍(翅): The bird ~ed its wings in the cage. 那鸟在笼中拍翅膀.②使飘动: She ~ed her handkerchief from the train window as a goodbye. 她从火车窗户向外挥动着手绢表示再见.

II *n* [C] ①鼓翼;飘动.②不安,焦急: be in a ~ 忐忑不安.②颤动;图像跳动;声音颤动.③(身体部分的)病态阵跳.[<古英语]

flu·vi·al ['flu:vjəl] *a* 河的,河川的;河生的: ~ navigation 河川航行. ~ plants 河生植物.

flux [flʌks] *n* ①[U] 不断的变迁,动荡: New words and meanings keep the English language in a state of ~. 新词和新的词义使英语不断地变迁.②[C][只用单]流动,流出.③【理】通量: luminous ~ 光通量. radiant ~ 辐射通量.④【化】助熔剂,焊剂.[<拉丁语;>conflux, reflux]

fly¹ ['flai] (flies) *n* [C] 苍蝇: Flies buzz. 苍蝇嗡嗡叫. kill flies 打苍蝇. ‖ ***a ~ in the ointment*** 美中不足之处,令人扫兴的小事: Although John's mother-in-law paid for his trip to Paris, there was a ~ in the ointment — she went along. 虽然约翰的岳母为他代付到巴黎去的旅费,但是美中不足——她要一同去.[<古英语;>blowfly, butterfly, dragonfly, firefly, gadfly, gallfly, horse-fly, fly-blown, flycatcher, fly-paper, fly-trap, flyweight, fly-fish].

fly² [flai] (flew[flu:], flown[fləun]) ❶ *vi* ①飞;飞行: Birds ~ in the air. 鸟在空中飞. We flew from Beijing to Guangzhou. 我们从北京飞到了广州. ~ about 飞翔;飞散.②飘扬: A flag flies in the wind. 旗在风中飘扬.③飞跑;奔: Time flies (like an arrow). 光阴似箭. The children flew to meet their mother. 孩子们奔迎母亲.④逃,消失. ❷ *vt* ①放(风筝等);驾驶(飞机);使(旗)飘扬.②飞越: ~ the Atlantic 飞越大西洋.③[代替 flee 用,过去式和过去分词是 fled, fled. 现在分词仍用 flying] 避开;逃出: ~ the country 逃出国境. ‖ ***~ at sb*** 猛烈攻击,扑向,向…发怒. ***~ high*** 有雄心大志,情绪高昂,野心勃勃. ***~ in the face of*** 1)公开反抗.2)与…正相反. ***~ into a rage*** (***passion*** or ***temper***) 勃然大怒. ***~ to arms*** 迅速武装备战. ***~ to bits***, ***~ into pieces*** 摔成碎片. ***make the feathers*** (***fur***) ~ 惹起争吵. ***make the money*** ~ 挥霍无度. ***send somebody ~ing*** 击倒某人. ***send things ~ing*** 四处乱抛. ***The bird is*** (***has***) ***flown.*** 受追捕的人已逃走.[<古英语;>flyable; flyer … fly-leaf; fly-sheet, flywheel; flight²]

fly³ [flai] (flies) *n* [C] [口语,复用作单]①(衣服等)钮扣或拉锁的遮布、口盖: John, your fly is (flies are) undone. 约翰,你衣袋的口盖没盖好.②(帐篷等)门帘.③轻便马车.④旗的外沿.

fly⁴ [flai] *a* [俚]机敏的,敏捷的. ‖ ***~ cop*** 便衣侦探.

fly·a·ble ['flaiəbl] *a* (天气)宜于飞行的,适航的.(飞机等)可以在空中飞行的.[<fly²]

fly-blown ['flai-bləun] *a* (指肉)被蝇卵弄脏的,生了蛆的.[<fly¹]

fly·catch·er ['flai,kætʃə] *n* [C]①捕蝇器.②【动】京燕,鹟科食虫鸟.③捕蝇草.[同上]

fly·er, fli·er ['flaiə] *n* [C] ①飞鸟.②飞机;快车;快艇.③飞行员.[<fly, v] ‖ ***take a ~*** (滑雪赛中)从跳板上飞跳;[比喻]冒险行事.

fly-fish ['flaifiʃ] *vi* 用假蝇做饵钓鱼.

fly·ing ['flaiiŋ] **I** *a* 飞的,飞行的;飞速的: a ~ man 飞行员. a ~ wing 翼状飞机.

II *n* [U] ①飞行.②[定语] ~ time 起飞时间.[<fly, v]

flying-boat ['flaiiŋ bəut] *n* 水上飞机,飞船.

flying-bomb [,flaiiŋ'bɔm] *n* 飞弹.

flying buttress [,flaiiŋ 'bʌtris] *n* 【建】拱式扶垛(支墩),飞(扶)拱.

flying club ['flaiiŋ klʌb] *n* 飞行俱乐部.

flying col·ours [,flaiiŋ 'kʌləz] *n* 胜利的旗帜;胜利,成功: He passed the examination with ~. 他很成功地通过了考试.

flying col·umn [,flaiiŋ 'kɔləm] *n* 【军】快速突击部队,别动队.

flying field ['flaiiŋ fi:ld] *n* 飞行场(常指私人飞行起落的场地).

flying-fish ['flaiiŋ fiʃ] 【动】文鳐鱼,飞鱼.

flying-fox [,flaiiŋ 'fɔks] *n* 【动】大蝙蝠(吃果食).
[辨异] bat 蝙蝠(较小,吃果食及昆虫).

Flying Of·fi·cer ['flaiiŋ ɔfisə] *n* (英)空军中尉.

flying jump [,flaiiŋ 'dʒʌmp] *n* 急行跳高.

flying sau·cer [,flaiiŋ 'sɔ:sə] *n* 飞碟 = (~ disk).

flying-squad ['flaiiŋ skwɔd] *n* (警察及工商界等处理紧急事件的)机动小组.

flying visit [,flaiiŋ 'vizit] *n* 匆匆拜访,过访;走马看花.

fly·leaf ['flaili:f] (*pl* flyleaves) *n* [C] ①(书籍)衬页,飞页.②传单.

fly·o·ver ['flai,əuvə] *n* [美]= overpass [C] 立交桥.

fly(-)pa·per ['flai,peipə] ***n*** 捕蝇纸.

fly·past ['flaipɑ:st] ***n*** (检阅等)空中分列式.

fly(-)sheet ['flai-ʃi:t] ***n*** [C] 传单;招贴.

fly(-)trap ['flaitræp] ***n*** 捕蝇器.

fly(-)wheel ['flai*h*wi:l] ***n*** 【机】飞轮.

fly·weight ['flaiweit] ***n*** (体重一百一十二磅以下的)拳击选手.

F.M. [缩] = Field Marshal (陆军)元帅.

F.M., FM [缩] = frequency modulation 调频: a ~ radio 调频无线电. ~ is far superior to AM. 调频比调幅优越得多.

F.O. [缩] = (the) Foreign Office [英]外交部.

foal [fəul] **I** ***n*** [C] 驹;小驴. ‖ ***in*** (***with***) ~ (指母马)怀小驹.

II ***vi*** 生小马.[<古英语]

foam [fəum] **I** ***n*** [U] 泡沫;泡沫材料.

II ***vi*** 起泡,发沫,(口)流泡沫: a glass of ~ing beer 一杯起泡沫的啤酒. waves ~ing along the beach 沿着海滩起泡沫的海浪.[<古英语]

foam rub·ber [,fəum'rʌbə] ***n*** 泡沫橡皮,海棉橡皮.

foam·y ['fəumi] ***a*** 泡沫的,泡沫似的.[<上条]

F.O.B., f.o.b. [缩] = free on board 【商】离岸的;船上交货的: a price F.O.B. 离岸价格.(如 $850 f.o.b. Chicago 意即这 850 美元的价格并不包括该项货物在芝加哥送上货车以后的一切费用及其他费用在内).

fob [fɔb] (fobbed [fɔbd]; fobbing ['fɔbiŋ]) ***vt*** [古]欺骗. ‖ ~ ***sth off on sb***, ~ ***sb off with sth*** 1)(用诡计、借口等)把…对付掉,搪塞…: ~ her off with empty promises 用空洞的诺言搪塞她走. 2)把(冒充品)当真品推销: ~ a false gold coin off upon him = ~ him off with a false gold coin 把一枚假金币骗着卖给他.

fo·cal ['fəukəl] ***a*** 焦点的: the ~ length (distance of a lens) 焦距. [< focus; > 下条]

fo·cal·ize, -se ['fəukəlaiz] ***v*** (使)聚焦,调节…的焦点,对焦点;集中(注意等).[<上条]

fo'c'sle ['fəuksl] ***n*** = forecastle.

fo·cus ['fəukəs] **I** (*pl* focuses ['fəukəsiz] *or* foci ['fəusai]) ***n*** ①焦点: The image is in (out of) ~. 这影像在焦点上(外). Bring the object into ~ if you want a good photograph. 如果你要照一张好像,得把物体对准在焦点上. ②(活动,兴趣等)中心,集中点: the ~ of attention 注意力的中心. the ~ of an earthquake (storm, disease, etc.) 震源;暴风圈的中心;疾病的主要患区等.

II focus(s)ed (['fəukəst]; focus(s)ing ['fəukəsiŋ]) ***v*** ①使聚焦,集中在焦点. ②集中: ~ the lens of a microscope 调节显微镜的透镜以定焦点. ‖ ~ ***on*** 将…集中在: ~ the sun's rays on sth with a burning-glass 用取火镜将太阳光线的焦点集中在某物上. ~ one's attention (thoughts, efforts) on a problem 集中注意力(思想,精力)在一个问题上.[<拉丁语; > focal]

fod·der ['fɔdə] ***n*** [U] 饲料,秣.[<古英语]

foe [fəu] ***n*** ①[书面语]仇敌: the common ~ of man 人类的公敌. distinguish friend from ~ 分辨敌友. ②反对者: Cleanliness is a ~ to disease. 清洁是疾病的敌人,清洁可以祛病.[<古英语; >下条]

foe·man ['fəumən] (*pl* foemen ['fəumən]) ***n*** [古]敌兵.

f(o)e·tus ['fi:təs] ***n*** [C] 胎儿;胚胎. [[同] embryo] [<拉丁语]

fog [fɔg] **I** ***n*** ①[U] [C]雾: a dense ~ 大雾,浓雾. F~ is thicker than mist and haze. 雾比霭和霾浓. F~ is the sailor's worst enemy. 雾是水手最大的敌人. London used to have bad ~s in winter. 过去伦敦冬天雾大. ②[C](软片)翳雾. ‖ ***in a*** ~ [比喻]迷惑,困惑,在五里雾中.

II (fogged [fɔgd]; fogging ['fɔgiŋ]) ***vt*** 笼罩着雾: I'm a bit ~ged. 我有点糊涂了. [> smog; 下二条]

fog·bank ['fɔgbæŋk] ***n*** [C] 雾堤(指海上浓雾).

fog·bound ['fɔgbaund] ***a*** 被浓雾所阻不能航行的.

fog·gy ['fɔgi] ***a*** ①有雾的,多雾的: a ~ day 大雾天. ~ weather 有雾的天气. ②模糊: a ~ idea 模糊的概念. What are you going to do this evening? —I haven't the foggiest (idea). 你今晚干吗?——一点也没想. [<fog]

fog·horn ['fɔghɔ:n] ***n*** [C] 雾角(警告雾中船只的号角).[同上]

fog·lamp ['fɔglæmp] ***n*** [C] (汽车在雾中行驶用的)强光束灯.

fog·signal ['fɔg,signl] ***n*** [C] (在火车驶过时发出爆炸声以警告司机的)浓雾信号.

fo·gy, fo·gey ['fəugi] ***n*** ‖ (***old***) ~ 老顽固;古板人.

foi·ble ['fɔibl] ***n*** [C] (性格方面)弱点;毛病: My grand-father was always buying himself new suits of clothes; it was a ~ of his. 我祖父经常给自己买新衣服,这是他的毛病. [[反] forte[1]]

foil[1] ['fɔil] ***n*** ①[U] 箔,金属薄片: tin ~ 锡箔. ②[C]陪衬物;配角: serve as a ~ to …做…的陪衬. ③[C]【建】叶形饰. [<拉丁语; >counterfoil]

foil² [fɔil] *n* [C] (击剑用)钝头,长剑.

foil³[fɔil] *vt* 击败(攻击);打乱(对方计策): We ~ed him (his plan). 我们阻挠了他(他的计划). The thief was ~ed in his attempt to enter the house. 小偷企图窜进这座房子的计划被挫败了.

foist [fɔist] *vt* 骗售,蒙混. ‖ ~ ***sth*** (***off***) ***on sb*** 把某物骗售给某人: ~ worthless goods on a customer 将烂货骗售给顾客.

fold¹[fəuld] *n* [C] ①羊栏,羊群. ②(具有共同信仰的)信徒. ‖ ***return to the*** ~ 回到信徒行列中,浪子回头.

fold²[fəuld] **I** *vt* & *vi* ①折叠,折合: ~ a letter 折信. The paper must be ~ed in half. 这纸必须对折. ~ up a newspaper 折叠报纸. ~ down the corner of a page. 将书页折角. Does this table ~? 这桌子能折叠吗? ②合拢: ~ one's hands in prayer 合掌祈祷. with ~ed arms 交臂;拱着双手,袖手. ③包,抱: ~ it in paper 用纸包起来. ~ a child in one's arms 把孩子抱在怀里. ④调入,拌进(食物作料).

II *n* ①[C] 折,折叠。②山谷,山坳. ③褶,褶痕;褶层;褶页. ④(盘成的)团: a ~ of rope 一团绳索. [<古英语; > folder, folding; enfold, unfold]

-fold ***suf*** [接在数词等的后面]…倍;…重: twofold 两倍的;双重的.

fold·er ['fəuldə] *n* [C] ①文件夹. ②折叠式地图,折叠式表格,折叠的小册子: Railway time-tables are often printed in the form of ~s. 火车时间表常常印成折叠的小册子的形式. ③折叠者;折纸机. [<fold², v]

fold·ing ['fəuldiŋ] *a* 折叠(式)的: a ~ chair 折椅. a ~ bed 折叠床. a ~ ruler (scale) 折尺. [同上]

fo·li·age ['fəuliidʒ] *n* ①[U][总称]族叶,叶子: ~ leaf 营养叶. ~ plant 以树叶供人观赏的植物. ②【建】叶饰. [法语]

fo·li·o ['fəuliəu] *n* [C] ①对开纸;对开本: ~ volumes = volumes (in) ~ 对开本书籍. ②【经】(总帐中左右相对两页记一页码的)一页. [<拉丁语; > portfolio]

folk [fəuk] *n* ①[*pl*; 古体不加 -s; 现罕用]. 人们(= people): Some ~ are never satisfied. 有的人从不满足. F~(s) say that …人们说… All young ~s delight in stories. 青少年都喜欢听故事. Most of the people on the island are fisher ~. 这岛上的大多数人都是渔民. ②[复][口语]家属,亲属: the old ~s at home 家里的老人家. How are all your ~s? 府上都好吗? ③[定语]民间,民族: the ~ mind 民族心里,民族精神. [<古英语; > gentle-folk(s), townsfolk; 下二条]

[辨异] people 和 folk (较少用)均指一国的居民,从政治上考虑叫 the people, 从风俗习惯上考虑叫 the folk. 如: the country folk 乡下人, the town folk 城里人. The people are living a happy life. 人民过着幸福的生活.

folk-dance ['fəukdɑːns] *n* 民间舞(曲),土风舞(曲).

folk-et·y·mol·o·gy ['fəulkˌeti'mɔlədʒi] *n* [U] (通)俗词源学[例如认为 asparagus 由于 sparrow-grass 而得名].

folk·lore ['fəuklɔː] *n* [U] ①俗传;民间故事;民间传说. ②民俗学. [folk + lore]

folk mu·sic ['fəuk 'mjuːzik] *n* 民间音乐.

folk song ['fəuk 'sɔŋ] *n* 民歌.

folk·sy ['fəuksi] *a* [口语]和气的,友好的,随便的,无拘束的.

fol·ktale ['fəukteil] *n* 民间故事.

fol·low ['fɔləu] ❶ *vt* ①跟,跟随;追随,追从: You go first and I will ~ (you). 你先走,我就(跟)来. Spring ~s winter. 冬去春来. One misfortune ~ed (upon) another. 灾祸接踵而来. [反 precede] ②追求: ~ knowledge 求知识. ③循沿,顺…走: F~ this road until you get to a hotel; then turn left. 顺着这条路一直走到一座旅馆,然后左转弯. ④从事;经营: ~ a trade 做买卖. ~ the law 从事法律工作,做律师. ~ the sea 做海员. ⑤遵循,遵从,信奉: ~ a person's advice 听从人家的忠告. ~ the principle 遵守原则. ⑥领会;理解: Do you ~ me? 你听懂我的话了吗? He spoke so fast that I couldn't ~ him (~ what he said). 他说得太快,我听不懂他的话. ❷ *vi* ①跟,随;继起: No one knows what may ~. 谁也不知道接着会发生什么事. as ~s 如下;如次: His arguments are as ~s. 他的议论如下. [这里 follows 是"非人称动词",即使主句的主语是复数,也不相应变化.]②归结: It ~s that… 那么(可以说)… ‖ ~ ***after*** 追求. ~ ***on*** 1)接下去,经过一段再继续. 2)(板球戏一方)得分不足后继续攻击. ~ (***sth***) ***out*** 贯彻,执行: ~ out an enterprise 贯彻一项事业. ~ ***suit*** 照样执行: He gave up smoking, and I ~ed suit. 他戒了烟,我也照样. ~ ***through*** 1)完成球棒(或球拍)击球后的弧形动作. 2)坚持到底. ~ (***sth***) ***up*** 1)贯彻到底. 2)紧随不舍. 3)乘,趁: ~ up an advantage (a victory) 乘机(乘胜追击). [<古英语; > 下五条]

fol·low·er ['fɔləuə] *n* [C] 从者,随员;部下;信徒,门生,继承者. [<上条]

fol·low·ing [ˈfɔləuiŋ] **I** ***a*** 下列的；其次的：The ~ comrades will stay. 下列同志请留下. on the ~ day = on the ady ~ 在第二天.

[辨异] 在间接引语中，the ~ day (week, month) 用来代替 tomorrow [(the) next week, month].

II ***n*** ① [the ~] 下面：The ~ are (is) noteworthy. 下面几点(一点)是值得注意的. ②[C](一批)追随者(拥护者)：The man has a large ~. 此人有大批拥护者.

III ***prep*** [新闻体]在…以后：F~ the lecture, a discussion was held. 讲座结束后，举行了讨论. [同上]

fol·low-on [fɔləuˈɔn] **I** ***n*** 随后发生的事件，继任者：The Saturn 5 is a ~, more powerful than earlier rockets. 农神五号是一种新式火箭，它的推动力较早期的火箭要大些.

II ***a*** 随后而来的：a ~ project 随后而来的计划.

fol·low-through [ˈfɔləuˈθru:] ***n*** ①【体】完成动作(如网球拍击中球后之继续动作或姿势). ②发展趋势等的继续：There was no ~ to the demand and the market subsequently gave ground. 因为供应未能继续下去，市场终于垮了.

fol·low-up [ˈfɔləuʌp] **I** ***n*** ①紧接的事件；接连行动；紧随. ②(为推销目的的)后续访问.

II ***a*** 再度的：~ visits (为推销目的的)后续访问. a ~ letter 接前信发出的广告信. ~ schooling 继续教育(如小学毕业后升初中). [同上]

fol·ly [ˈfɔli] ***n*** ①[U] 愚蠢，愚笨：It is ~ to do so. 这样干是愚蠢的. ②[C] 蠢事；愚行，傻想法；傻话：com-mit a ~ 干蠢事. "You are too old for such follies," said Mother. 母亲说："你这样大了，不应再做这种荒唐事"。[<fool]

fo·ment [fəuˈment] ***vt*** ①热敷，热罨. ②[比喻]酝酿；煽动；教唆：~ dissension 挑拨离间，散布不和. ~ a mutiny 煽动哗变.

fond [fɔnd] ***a*** ①慈爱的；宠爱的；爱怜的；多情的：A ~ mother may spoil her child. 宠爱子女的母亲可能会惯坏她的孩子. give sb a ~ look 向某人投以爱怜的目光. ②殷切的：a ~ hope 一个殷切的希望. ③迷恋的；轻信的. ‖ ***be ~ of*** 1)喜爱…的，爱好…的：He's ~ of music. 他爱好音乐. She has many faults, but we're all ~ of her. 她有许多缺点，但我们都喜欢她. 2)[口语]有…的坏习惯：You're too ~ of leaving the door open when you go out. 你出去时总喜欢不关门. [<中古英语；>fondle; fondly, fondness]

fon·dant [ˈfɔndənt] ***n*** 一种软糖.

fon·dle [ˈfɔndl] ***vt*** 爱抚，抚弄：~ a baby 抚弄一婴儿. [<fond]

fond·ly [ˈfɔndli] ***ad*** ①[接在动词后]喜爱地；爱怜地：look ~ at one's children 爱怜地望着自己的儿女. ②[放在动词前]愚蠢地，天真地：He ~ fancied that his secret could never be discovered. 他愚蠢地以为他的秘密是决不会被人发现的. He ~ imagined that he could learn French in six weeks. 他天真地想象他能在六个星期内学会法语. [同上]

fond·ness [ˈfɔndnis] ***n*** [U] 喜爱；爱好；宠爱. [同前]

font [fɔnt] ***n*** [C] ①(教堂)洗礼盘；圣水盘. ②喷水池. [<拉丁语；> fountain]

food [fu:d] ***n*** ①[U] 食物，粮食：~ and drink 饮食. staple ~ 主食(品). ~ rationing 食物配给. mental ~ 精神食粮. ~ for thought (reflection) 心事，考虑的事. become ~ for fishes 葬身鱼腹. ②[C](一种)食品 (= an article of ~). [<古英语；>下二条]

food-card [ˈfu:dkɑ:d] ***n*** 粮票；饭票 (= food coupon).

food·stuff [ˈfu:dstʌf] ***n*** [常用复]粮食，食品：Grain and meat are ~s. 谷类与肉都是食品.

fool[1] [fu:l] **I** ***n*** ①蠢材，笨才，傻瓜：What a ~! 好一个傻瓜! be ~ enough to do so 这样干笨透了. He is no ~. 他可不傻. Don't make a ~ of me. ②(中世纪封建宫廷内或贵族家中供人娱乐的)弄臣，小丑. ‖ ***All F~s' Day*** 愚人节(四月一日). ***be a ~ for one's pains*** 白费力气，徒劳无功. ***be (live) in a ~'s paradise*** 生活在虚幻的乐境，做黄粱美梦. ***be sent (go) on a ~'s errand*** 去做徒劳(或无效)的任务(或使命). ***make a ~ of sb*** 愚弄某人. ***play the ~*** 1)做傻瓜，干蠢事；装傻相. 2)扮丑角；演滑稽角色；逗人笑. ***no ~ like an old ~*** 老傻瓜是无可救药的，老年荒唐无法可想(指年老情人). ***April ~*** 愚人节被愚弄的人.

II ❶ ***vt*** 愚弄；欺骗：~ a person out of his money 骗取某人金钱. ~ a person into believing 骗人相信. ~ away money (time) 浪费金钱(时间). ❷ ***vi*** ①戏谑；开玩笑：It's time for you to stop ~ing. 是你停止开玩笑的时候了. ②愚笨地玩弄. ‖ ***~ about (around)*** 1)不务正业；虚度光阴：Stop ~ing about. 不要再浪费光阴. 2)调戏. ***~ with*** 玩弄：If you go on ~ing with that gun, there'll be an accident. 如果你继续玩弄那枪，就会发生意外. [<拉丁语；>下五条；folly, tomfool]

fool[2] [fu:l] ***n*** 奶油(或牛奶)拌水果(汁).

fool·er·y [ˈfu:ləri] ***n*** ①[U] 蠢态；痴态. ②[C] 蠢行；傻话；傻念头. [<fool[1]]

fool·har·dy [ˈfuːlhɑːdi] ***a*** 勇而无谋的;蛮干的. [fool + hardy]

fool·ish [ˈfuːliʃ] ***a*** 笨,愚蠢: a ~ fellow 笨蛋. How ~ of you to consent! 你竟会同意,多傻呀! [[同] stupid, silly] [<fool¹]

fool·proof [ˈfuːl-pruːf] ***a*** ①不可能失败、出错或引起误解的,保险的;妥善的 (= proof against fools): a ~ plan 一个保险的计划. I've found a ~ way of doing it. 我找到了做这件事的一个妥善办法. ②[口语]简单透顶的: a ~ machine 一台简单透顶的机器.

foot [fut] **I** (*pl* feet [fiːt]) ***n*** ①脚,足: A dog has four feet. 狗有四只脚. ②步,脚步;步调: be swift of ~ 脚步轻快. ③最下部,底部;底座;(行列等的)末尾: at the ~ of a mountain 在山脚下. the ~ of a page 页末. the ~ of a bed 床放脚的一头. (与 the head of a bed "床头"对称;应与 the legs of a bed "床脚"相区别). ④英尺,呎(= 12 inches = 1/3 yard): a cubic (square) ~ 立方(平方)英尺. five ~ six = five feet six inches 五英尺六(英寸). 10 ~ (feet) long 长十英尺. a man five ~ two 一个高五英尺二英寸的人. ⑤(诗的)音步. ⑥[U] (旧,总称)步兵(= infantry): a regiment of ~ 一个步兵团. horse, ~ and artillery 骑兵,步兵和炮兵. [比较: a footman 一个步兵] ⑦[常用复] *foots* 渣滓. ‖ ***at sb's feet*** 在某人脚下(门下,支配下). ***be carried out with one's feet foremost*** 被抬出去埋葬. ***be on one's feet*** 1)站着: I've been on my feet all day. 我站了一天了. 2)站起(发言等). 3)[喻](病后)恢复健康;经济上自立: This medicine will soon have you on your feet again. 这药很快使你恢复健康. ***fall (drop) on one's feet*** [口语]没有跌着,幸免于难. ***have a ~ in the dish*** 获得立足点,占一份. ***have cold feet*** 害怕,胆寒,临阵畏缩. ***have feet of clay*** 虚弱,怯懦. ***have one ~ in the grave*** 已是风烛残年;离死不远. ***keep one's feet*** 站住脚根;不跌倒. ***kiss the hare's ~*** 迟到. ***off one's feet*** 躺着;坐着: The doctor told the patient to stay off his feet. 医生让病人不要站着. ***on ~*** 1)步行: go home on ~ 走着回家. 2)在进行中. ***put one's ~ down*** [口语]坚决,坚定,坚决反对: put one's ~ down on sth 坚决不容许某事. ***put one's feet in it*** [口语]说错话;做错事. ***put one's feet up*** [口语]双脚平搁起来休息. ***put one's best ~ forword (foremost)*** [口语]飞速走(跑);[喻]全力以赴. ***set sth (sb) on its (his) feet*** 使某物(人)独立存在(生存)下去. ***set sth on ~*** 发动;开始(某物). ***sweep sb off his feet*** 使某人大为激动. ***under ~*** 1)在脚底: tread under ~ 踩在脚下,蹂躏. 2)在地面: wet under ~ 地上湿.
II ❶ ***vt*** ①走;踏: ~ it [口语]走着去: They missed the last bus, and had to ~ it. 他们没赶上最后一班公共汽车,不得不走着去了. ②[口语]付: ~ the bill 付帐. ❷ ***vi*** 总计: The various items ~ up to $ 200. 这些项目合计达二百美元. [<古英语;>以下 foot-and-mouth disease, football … footwork; afoot; barefoot; forefoot; pussyfoot; tenderfoot; underfoot; fourfoot; sure-footed, web-footed]

foot·age [ˈfutidʒ] ***n*** 以英尺表示的长度;英尺长(尤指电影胶片的总长度).

foot-and-mouth dis·ease ***n*** (牛、羊、猪等的)口蹄疫.

foot·ball [ˈfutbɔːl] ***n*** ①[C] 足球(美国通常指橄榄球); [U]足球运动;橄榄球运动: association ~ 英式足球(又称 soccer). American ~ 美式足球,橄榄球. Rugby ~ 橄榄球. a ~ fiend [美]足球迷. ②玩物. ‖ ***become a ~ of*** 变成玩弄品. ***play ~*** 踢足球;对难办的事采取踢皮球的态度.

foot·bath [ˈfutbɑːθ] ***n*** [C] (洗)脚盆.

foot·board [ˈfutbɔːd] ***n*** [C] (马车,汽车等)踏(脚)板.

foot-bridge [ˈfutbridʒ] ***n*** [C] 人行桥;天桥.

foot-can·dle [ˈfutˈkændl] ***n*** [C] 【理】英尺—烛光(照度单位).

foot·er [ˈfutə] ***n*** ①[口语]足球赛. ②[构成复合词]高…英尺的人;长…英尺的东西: a six ~ 身高六英尺的人.

foot·fall [ˈfutfɔːl] ***n*** [C] ①脚步声: strange ~s on the stairs 楼梯上奇怪的脚步声. ②足迹.

foot·fault [ˈfutfɔːlt] ***n*** (网球)发球踏线;(排球)脚过中线.

foot(-)gear [ˈfutgiə] ***n*** [U] 鞋袜 (= boots, shoes, stockings, etc).

foot·hill [ˈfuthil] ***n*** [常用复](大山脚下的)山麓;小丘.

foot·hold [ˈfuthəuld] ***n*** [C] ①(登山或爬冰时的)落脚处. ②[喻]立足点;据点.

foot·ing [ˈfutiŋ] ***n*** [只用单]①落脚处;立足点: He lost his ~ and fell. 他一失足跌倒了. ②地位;(交际)关系 = get a ~ in society 在社会上建立地位. be on a friendly ~ with people 同人们有着友好的关系. [<foot]

foot·le [ˈfuːtl] ***vt*** & ***vi*** ①[口语]儿戏;做傻事: ~ about 做无聊的事. ②白费时间: ~ away one's time 虚度光阴.

foot·lights [ˈfutlaits] ***n pl*** ①(戏院)脚光,舞台灯: appear before the ~ 登台,上台. ②舞台生涯: She's al-

ways dreamt of the ～. 她老想当一名演员.

foot·loose ['fut͵luːs] *a* 到处走动的;无所牵挂,随心所欲的.

foot·man ['futmən] (*pl* footmen ['futmən]) *n* [C] ①男仆.②步兵.

foot·mark ['futmɑːk] *n* [C] 足迹,脚印(= foot print).

foot·note ['futnəut] *n* [C] (书刊)脚注.

foot·pad ['futpæd] *n* [C] (公路上徒步的)强盗. **[辨异]** highwayman 骑马的拦路强盗.

foot(-)path ['fut pɑːθ] *n* [C] (田野中的)小径,小路.

foot·plate ['futpleit] *n* [C] ①(马车的)踏脚板.②(机车上司机和司炉站立的)平台.

foot-pound ['fut'paund] *n* [C] **【理】**呎磅(功的单位).

foot·print ['futprint] *n* [C] 足迹,脚印.

foot·race ['futreis] *n* 竞走.

foot·rule ['fut-rul] *n* [C] (一支)英尺.

foot-slog ['futslɔg] *vi* [口语](长途而费力地)步行或行军.

foot·slogger ['fut͵slɔgə] *n* [C] 长途步行或行军者.

foot·sore ['futsɔː] *a* 走痛了脚的.

foot·step ['futstep] *n* [C] ①脚印,脚步;脚步声: Her ～s were clearly marked in the snow. 她的脚印清楚地留在雪地上. He heard ～s coming up the stairs. 他听见走上楼来的脚步声. tottering ～s 踉踉跄跄的脚步.②足迹. ‖ ***follow in sb's ～s*** 步人后尘,继承志愿: The boy's following in his father's ～s and studying to be a doctor. 这男孩继承他父亲的志愿,学习做一名医生.

foot(-)stool ['futstuːl] *n* [C] 脚台;脚凳(= stool).

foot·sure ['futʃuə] *a* 脚步稳的.

foot·wear ['futwɛə] *n* [U] 鞋类(商业用语).

foot·work ['futwəːk] *n* [U] (舞蹈、运动等)脚的动作,步法.

fop [fɔp] *n* [C] 纨绔子弟;花花公子.[>下二条]

fop·per·y ['fɔpəri] *n* [U] [C] 纨绔习气;浮华.[<上条]

fop·pish ['fɔpiʃ] *a* 浮华的,纨绔派头的.[同上]

for [强 fɔː, 弱 fə] **I** *prep* ①(表示代理、代表、代用)代,替,为: a substitute ～ butter 奶油代用品. act ～ sb 代理某人工作. speak ～ another 替别人发言. This big box will serve us ～ a table. 这只大箱子可给我们当桌子用.②(表示等价、交换、报酬、赔偿等)换,买,报: ten ～ a dollar 一美元十个. give (pay) 5 dollars ～ a book 花五美元钱买一本书. return good ～ evil 以德报怨. translate it word ～ word 逐字翻译. make up ～ a loss 赔偿损失.③(表示 1)恩惠;2)赞成,支持。3)(敬意)为了;替;给:1) Can I do anything ～ you? 我能替你帮帮忙吗? He bought a watch ～ his son. 他给儿子买了一块表. This is ～ you. 这是给你的. I feel sorry ～ him. 我替他难过. ～ the sake of one's country 为了国家. ～ oneself 独自;独立地. 2) vote ～ sb 投某人的票. Are you ～ or against the proposal? 你对建议是赞成还是反对? I am all ～ it. [口语]我完全赞成. 3) give a farewell party ～ a friend 为朋友饯行.④(表示对象、用途等)为;对于;供;适合于: books ～ children 儿童读物. a cup ～ milk 牛奶杯. a machine ～ drilling rails 钢轨钻机. not fit ～ food 不宜食用. good ～ one's health 有益于健康. not ～ sale 非卖品.⑤(表示意图,目的)为了: They are waiting ～ the bus. 他们在等公共汽车. go out ～ a walk 出去散步. come here ～ a meeting 到这里来开会. send ～ a doctor 派人去请医生. fight ～ independence 为独立而战. prepare oneself ～ an examination 准备考试. F～ production to be increased we must have efficient organization. 我们必须有效地组织才能使生产增加.⑥(表示 1)愿望. 2)(爱好、特长)对于: 1) hope ～ success 盼望成功. be anxious ～ health 渴望健康. 2) have a liking ～ music 爱好音乐. have respect ～ one's teachers 尊敬老师.⑦(表示目标、去向)向;往: start ～ London 向伦敦出发. the train ～ Harbin 开往哈尔滨的列车. sail ～ Japan 驶往日本. He is getting on ～ fifty. 他快五十岁了.⑧(表示理由、原因)由于: ～ many reasons 由于许多理由. The place is famous ～ its hot springs. 这个地方以温泉著名. I am sorry ～ it. 很抱歉,对不起. I cannot see anything ～ the fog. 我因雾看不见东西.⑨作为,当作(= as or to be): Don't take him ～ a fool. 别把他看成傻瓜. be mistaken ～ an Englishman 被误认为英国人.⑩(表示关联)关于,至于;考虑到;就…而言: He has no equal ～ running. 讲到赛跑,他是无敌的. ～ my part 至于我. It is too warm ～ April. 这是四月,天气够热的了. It is too beautiful ～ words. 这真是美不胜言. Not bad ～ a beginner! 就初学的人来说,已经不错了! He is tall ～ his age. 就年龄来说,他是个子高的.⑪(表示时间,距离,数量)达,计,在…间: ～ the past three weeks 过去三周. The meeting lasted (～) three hours. 会议继续了三个小时. stay (～) a week 逗留一周. run (～) a mile 跑一英里路. I haven't been there ～ five years. 我已经有五年不到那里去了. ～ life 终身. an appointment ～ Monday. 星期一的约会.⑫(与名词或代词连用,后接动词不定式,构成名

词短语)要：F~ him to submit would be impossible. 要他屈服是不可能的. It is time ~ him to go (= It is time that he should go.). 是他去的时候了. It's impossible ~ there to be a quarrel between us. 我们之间不会发生争执. ⑬(用于插入语,表示举例)例如：F~ one thing I don't like the colour, and ~ another the price is too high. 一则我不喜欢这颜色;二则价钱太贵. ‖ ***be ~ it*** 一定会惹出麻烦;势必受罚：You'll be ~ it if father finds out you've not been to school for 3 days. 如果爸爸发现你三天没上学,你一定会受罚. ~ ***all***… 尽管;虽然：He says he is innocent, but I'm sure he's guilty, ~ all that. 他说他是无辜的,虽然他这么说,但我确信他有罪. F~ all that he failed. 尽管如此,他还是失败了. F~ all you say, I still like him. 尽管你这样说,我还是喜欢他。He may be a good man ~ all I know (to the contrary). 尽管我不这么想,他也许是个好人.(他是个好人,也未可知.) ~ ***certain*** 的确,确实. ***Oh***, ~… 但愿有…!：Oh, ~ a fine day! 但愿有一个晴天! ***stand*** ~ 代表：The letters MP stand ~ Member of Parliament. 字母 MP 代表国会议员. ***take sb*** (***sth***) ***for sb*** (***sth***) 把某人(某物)当作某人(某物). ***what*** … ~ 为什么目的：What's this tool ~? 这个工具是做什么用的?

II ***conj*** [很少用于口语,不用于句首]因为：He felt no fear, ~ he was very brave. (= He was a brave man, so he didn't feel afraid.) 他没有感到恐惧,因为他是很勇敢的. [<古英语; > forasmuch, forsooth; therefore]

[辨异] for 作并列连词用时,说明理由,只是一种解释,前面必须用逗号,语气比 because 轻得多. because 是从属连词,用来申述原因,并非补充说明,前面一般不用逗号.在答复 why 时,必须用 because,不可用 for.

for·age ['fɔ:ridʒ] **I** ***n*** [U] 草料,饲料：~ crops 饲料作物. ‖ ***be on the*** ~ (牛马)正在搜寻饲料,(兵)正在征发粮秣.

II ❶ ***vt*** ①向…征集粮秣：~ the country 从乡间获取粮食.②搜索(粮秣等)：~ corn from the enemy 从敌人处搜寻谷类.③饲养：~ cattle 饲牛. ❷ ***vi*** ①搜索(征集)粮秣等：~ in the kitchen for sth to eat 在厨房里搜寻一些吃的东西.②搜,抄：~ among papers 乱翻文件. ~ about (around) in a drawer 在抽屉里乱翻. ‖ ~ ***for oneself*** 自行采购粮秣;用现成食品当饭吃;自行谋生.[<古法语]

for·as·much as [fərəz'mʌtʃəz] ***conj*** [书面语]由于,鉴于.[<for as much as]

for·ay ['fɔrei] **I** ***n*** [U] 突然侵袭,袭击(尤指为获得食物)：make (go on) a ~ 进行袭击(劫掠).

II ***vi*** 掠夺,袭击.

for·bade [fə'bæd,fɔ:beid] ***v*** forbid 的过去式.

for·bear[1] [fɔ:'beə] (forbore[fɔ:'bɔ:]; forborne[fɔ:'bɔ:n]; forbearing[fɔ:'beəriŋ]) ***vt*** & ***vi*** 容忍;克制：~ (from) complaining 不发牢骚. I ~ to go into details. 我不想详述. I cannot ~ from going into details. 我不得不详述. I ~ expressing any opinion. 我避免发表任何意见. [<bear, v; >forbearance]

for·bear[2] (= [美] forebear) ['fɔ:beə] ***n*** [常用复]祖先.

for·bear·ance [fɔ:'beərəns] ***n*** [U] 容忍;忍耐;自制：show ~ towards sb 对某人有耐性. show ~ in dealing with people 对人宽容. [<forbear[1]]

for·bid [fə'bid] (forbade, -bad [fə'bæd, fə'beid], forbidden [fə'bidn]) ***vt*** ①禁止,不许：~ sb wine 禁止某人喝酒. ~ sb (to enter) the house 不许某人到家里来. I am forbidden tobacco. 我被禁止吸烟. Parking forbidden! (此处)禁止停车! ②阻止;妨碍：The rain ~s us to go out. 雨阻止我们出去. ‖ ***forbidden fruit*** 禁果;渴望但被禁止的东西(出自《圣经》亚当夏娃的故事). ***God*** ~ ***that***… 但愿…不会发生.[>下二条]

[辨异] forbid (禁止,不许)比 prohibit 通俗,用法也不同;例如 "forbid pupils to smoke" (不许学生抽烟),这里在宾语后面附加不定式,可是用 prohibit 时,该说:"prohibit pupils from smoking" (禁止学生抽烟).

for·bid·den [fə'bidn] **I** ***v*** forbid 的过去分词.

II ***a*** 被禁止的;严禁的：the F~ City 紫禁城,故宫.

for·bid·ding [fə'bidiŋ] ***a*** 可憎的;可怕的;险恶的：a ~ appearance (look) 严峻的面容. a ~ coast 形势险恶的海岸.[<forbid]

for·bore [fɔ:'bɔ:] ***v*** forbear 的过去式.

for·borne [fɔ:'bɔ:n] ***v*** forbear 的过去分词.

force [fɔ:s] **I** ***n*** ①[U] 力气;暴力;压力;武力：use ~ on sb 对某人使用武力.②[C] (物质方面)力,物力：the ~s of nature 自然力量.③[U] (精神方面)力量：the ~ of public opinion 舆论的力量.④[常用复]部队：the Allied F~s 盟军. ‖ ***by*** ~ 用暴力;强迫. ***by*** ~ ***of*** 靠…力量：by ~ of habit 靠习惯力量. ***come*** (***go***) ***into*** ~ 生效(法律,章程等). ***in*** ~ 1)【军】声势浩大地：They attacked in ~. 他们声势浩大地进攻. 2)实施中;有效的：This rule is no longer

in ~. 这条规则现已失效. *join ~s (with)* 1)(同…)联合。2)(军队)会师。*put … in (into) ~* 实施;实行: put a law in (into) ~ 实施法律.

II *vt* ①强制,强迫: ~ a confession 逼供. ~ sb to confess 逼人供认. ~ sb into confessing 逼得人供认. ~ one's way through a crowd 在人群中挤过去. ②强取,强夺;强作;强加: ~ a smile 强作笑容;强笑. ~ one's opinion upon another 把意见强加给别人. ③(通过温室栽培等)促成(植物)早熟. ~ a pupil [喻](通过增加作业等)强化(学生的)学业. ~ *a person's hand* 逼某人做事;逼某人提前行动. [<拉丁语; >下四条; forcible; enforce; perforce]

forced [fɔːst] *a* 压力的;强迫的;被迫的;强制的,勉强的: a ~ smile 强笑,苦笑. [<上条]

forced la·bour ['fɔːst'leibə] *n* 强迫劳动.

forced land·ing ['fɔːst'lændiŋ] *n* 强行登陆;迫降: The aircraft had to make a ~ because one of its engines was on fire. 该飞机不得不迫降,因为一个引擎着火了.

forced march ['fɔːst'mɑːtʃ] *n* 强行军: The soldiers had to make a ~ of 3 days. 士兵们不得不强行军三天.

forced sale ['fɔːst'seil] *n* 【法】强制拍卖.

force-feed ['fɔːs'fiːd] *vt* (forcefed ['fɔːsfed]) ①强喂;强迫…饮食. ②[喻]让…死记硬背: Pupils ought not to be force-fed with Shakespeare before they can really understand it. 学生们还不能懂的时候,不能让他们死记硬背莎士比亚的作品.

force·ful ['fɔːsful] *a* (指人、性格、辩论等)有力的;坚强的;强烈的: a ~ style of writing 坚强的笔调. ~ rays 强烈的光线. [<force]

force ma·jeure [fɔːsmɑː'ʒə] *n* U【法】①优势,压倒的力量;不可抗拒的压力. ②(外交上)不可抗拒的胁迫. ③(使无法履行契约的)不可抗力(如天灾,战争等). [法语]

force·meat ['fɔːsmiːt] *n* (常作馅子用的)五香碎肉(或碎鱼).

for·ceps ['fɔːseps] *n* [单复同](牙医用的)镊子,钳子. [拉丁语]

for·ci·ble ['fɔːsəbl] *a* ①强制的. ②强有力的;有说服力的: a ~ speech 令人信服的讲话. [<force]

[辨异] forcible 和 forceful 虽然在意思上很接近,但在用法上仍有区别. forcible 特指用强力或暴力而言: forcible ejection 强力发射. forcible entry 侵入家宅. forceful 特指描述的事物有效或十分有力: a forceful argument 有说服力的论证.

Ford [fɔːd] *n* ①福特牌汽车. ② [f-] 时髦式样.

ford [fɔːd] **I** *n* C 浅滩,可涉水而过的地方.

II *vt & vi* 涉(水),趟. ‖ ~ *over* 涉水而过. [<古英语; >Oxford]

ford·a·ble ['fɔːdəbl] *a* 可以涉水而过的.

fore [fɔː fɔə] **I** *ad* 在前面;在船头。‖ ~ *and aft* 从船头到船尾.

II *a* 前面的;在前的: in the ~ part of the train 在火车的前部.

III *n* [只用单]前部;头;前桅;(马等的)前腿. ‖ *at the ~* (信号旗)悬在前桅上;在最前. *come to the ~* 发作,涌现出来;出人头地;惹人注意: He has come to the ~ recently. 他近来已表现很突出了. *to the ~* 1)在前面,在显著地位. 2)在场;立即有用;(钱等)在手边. [<古英语; >下条; foremost; therefore]

fore- *pref* ①前部的;前面的;前方的: ~head 前额. ②在前;向前: ~see 预见,预知. [<上条]

fore·arm[1] ['fɔːrɑːm] *n* C 前臂(肘至腕或指尖部分) [<arm]

fore·arm[2] [fɔːr'ɑːm] *vt* [主要用于被动]预先武装;预先准备: To be forewarned is to be ~ed. [谚]预先获得警告就是预先有了准备;凡事预则立;预戒就是预防.

fore·bear *n* = forbear[1].

fore·bode [fɔː'bəud] *vt* ①预示: These black clouds ~ a storm. 这些乌云预示有暴风雨. ②预感[通常指不吉祥的事;有时与 that 所引导的从句连用]: ~ disaster 预感灾祸. [<bode]

fore·bod·ing [fɔː'bəudiŋ] *n* C U (凶事的)预知;先兆. [<上条]

fore·cast ['fɔːkɑːst] **I** (forecast(ed) ['fɔːkɑːst(id)]) *vt* 预测;预报: ~ tomorrow's weather 预报明天的天气.

II *n* C 预测;(天气)预报: inaccurate weather ~s 不正确的天气预报. [<cast; > weather-forecast]

fore·cas·tle, fo'c'sle ['fəuksl] *n* ①(轮船)前甲板;艏楼;船首楼. ②(商船)水手舱. [< castle]

fore·close [fɔː'kləuz] ❶ *vt* 【法】①(因超过期限等)取消(抵押者的)赎取权: The Bank ~d the mortgage. 银行取消了赎取抵押品的权利. ②逐出;排除. ❷ *vi* 取消赎取权;押没. [<close]

fore·clos·ure [fɔː'kləuʒə] *n* C U ①拒斥. ②【法】丧失赎取权.

fore·court ['fɔːkɔːt] *n* 前院.

fore-doom [fɔː'duːm] *vt* [常用被动式]注定: an attempt that was ~ed to failure 注定失败的一个尝试.

[<doom]

fore·fa·ther [ˈfɔːfɑːðə] *n* [常用复]祖先,祖宗. [< father]

fore·feet [ˈfɔːfiːt] *n* forefoot 的复数.

fore·fin·ger [ˈfɔːfiŋgə] *n* [C] 食指. [< finger]

fore·foot [ˈfɔːfut] (*pl* forefeet [ˈfɔːfiːt]) *n* (兽类)前足. [< foot]

fore·front [ˈfɔːfrʌnt] *n* [the ~] ①最前部,最前线: in the ~ of the battle 在第一战线,在最前线. ②(活动、趣味等的)中心. ‖ ***bring to (place in) the*** ~ 放在显著地位,使成为活动(注意)中心. [< front]

fore·gather = forgather.

fore·go[1] [fɔːˈgəu] (forewent [fɔːˈwent], foregone [fɔːˈgɔn]; foregoing [fɔːˈgəuiŋ]) *vt* & *vi* 先行,在…前面: the ~ing statement 前面所述. [< go; >下二条]

fore·go[2] = forgo.

fore·go·ing [fɔːˈgəuiŋ] *a* 先行的,在前的;上述的: The ~ are only a few of the instances. 上面所述不过是少数的例子.

fore·gone [fɔːˈgɔn] **I** *v* forego 的过去分词.

II *a* 既定的: a ~ conclusion 必然的结果,意料中的结局;已往的经验.

fore·ground [ˈfɔːgraund] *n* [C] ①(绘画等)前景. [反 background] ②最显著的地位,突出的地位: keep oneself in the ~ 使自己处于最引人注意的地位. [< ground]

fore·hand [ˈfɔːhænd] **I** *a* (网球等)正手的: a ~ drive 正手抽杀.

II *n* 正手. [反 backhand] [< hand]

fore·head [ˈfɔrid] *n* [C] 额,前额. [< head]

for·eign [ˈfɔrin] *a* ①外国的;对外的: a ~ country 外国. ~ languages 外国语. a ~ policy 外交政策. ~ trade 对外贸易. ~ affairs 外事,外交. [比较: home affairs 内务] the F~ Minister = the Minister for (of) F~ Affairs 外交部长. F~ Secretary (英)外交大臣. the Ministry of F~ Affairs 外交部. ②外国产的,外来的: ~ goods 外国货. ‖ ~ ***to*** 无关的;无缘的;不合宜的: Your arguments are ~ to this question. 你的论证与这个问题无关. Lying is ~ to his nature. 说谎不是他的本性. [<拉丁语; >下条]

for·eign·er [ˈfɔrinə] *n* [C] 外国人. [<上条]

fore·know [fɔːˈnəu] (foreknew [fɔːˈnjuː], foreknown [fɔːˈnəun]) *vt* 预知. [< know, 见下条]

fore·knowl·edge [ˈfɔːˈnɔlidʒ] *n* [U] 预知,先见: I haven't the least ~ of this matter. 关于这件事我事先一点也不知道. [< knowledge]

fore·land [ˈfɔːlənd] *n* [C] 【地】①前地. ②海岬,海角. [< land]

fore·leg [ˈfɔːleg] *n* [C] (兽类)前腿. [< leg]

fore·lock [ˈfɔːlɔk] *n* 额发,前发: take (seize) time (occasion) by the ~ 抓住时机;立即利用一个机会. [< lock[1] (of hair)]

fore·man [ˈfɔːmən] (*pl* foremen [ˈfɔːmən]) *n* ①工长,工头. ②陪审长.

fore·mast [ˈfɔːmɑːst] *n* [C] 前桅. [< mast]

fore·most [ˈfɔːməust] **I** *a* ①最初的,最前面的. ②第一流的,最重要的: He was the ~ painter of his period. 他是该时期最杰出的画家.

II *ad* 在最前面: He stumbled and fell head ~. 他跌了一跤,头向前栽了下去. ‖ ***first and*** ~ 首先,第一. [< fore]

fore·name [ˈfɔːneim] *n* 名(在姓之前,例如 John Smith 中的 John).

fore·noon [ˈfɔːnuːn] *n* [古]午前,上午. [通常用 morning; [反] afternoon] [< noon]

fo·ren·sic [fəˈrensik] **I** *a* ①法庭的: ~ medicine 法医学. ②具有律师才能的: ~ eloquence (ability, skill) 辩才.

II *n* (通常为 forensics, 作单数或复数)(美国学校的)辩论练习;辩论课程. [<拉丁语]

fore·run·ner [ˈfɔːrʌnə] *n* [C] ①先驱者;预报者. ②(疾病等)预兆,先兆: Black clouds are ~s of a storm. 乌云是暴风雨的预兆. [< runner]

fore·sail [ˈfɔːseil] *n* [C] 【海】前桅帆. [< sail]

fore·see [fɔːˈsiː] (foresaw [fɔːˈsɔː], foreseen [fɔːˈsiːn]) *vt* 预见,预知: ~ trouble 预见困难. ~ what will happen 预知将发生的事. [< see; > unforeseen]

fore·shad·ow [fɔːˈʃædəu] *vt* 预示,预兆: Those black clouds ~ a storm. 那些乌云预示着暴风雨. [< shadow]

fore·sight [ˈfɔːsait] *n* [U] ①预见,先见(之明),远见. ②预想: If you had had more ~, you would have saved yourself a lot of trouble. 如果那时你有更多的远见,你就会免除许多麻烦了. [< sight]

fore·skin [ˈfɔːskin] *n* 【解】包皮.

for·est [ˈfɔrist] *n* ①[C][U] 森林地带;森林: ~s stretching for miles and miles 延伸无数英里的森林地带. an expanse of ~ 一片森林. [定语] ~ animals 森林动物. a ~ fire 森林火灾. ②[英]御猎场. ③[比喻]林立: a ~ of chimneys (masts) 烟囱(桅杆)林立. [<拉丁语; > forester; forestry; afforest, defor-

est]

[辨异] forest 指"大森林", woods 指"小森林"或"树林", grove 指"林子"或"树丛";以上三种都是"天然林",是对 plantation 这种"人造林"而言的.还有 jungle 专指热带"丛林".

fore·stall [fɔːˈstɔːl] *vt* ①占先;先下手;先发制(人).②垄断(市场);屯积(商品).[<stall]

fore·est·er [ˈfɔristə] *n* ①林务员.②山林居民.[<forest]

for·est·ry [ˈfɔristri] *n* ①林学.②林业.③森林地带.[同上]

fore·swear [fɔːˈswɛə] = forswear.

fore·taste [ˈfɔːteist] **I** *n* [C] 先尝,试食;预尝到的滋味;预先获得的经验: The unusually warm spring day seemed like a ~ of summer. 异常暖和的春天有点像夏天的滋味. He got a ~ of business life by working during his vacation from school. 他在学校放假期间工作,预先得到了一些商业工作的经验.

II [fɔːˈteist] *vt* 先尝,试吃.[<taste]

fore·tell [fɔːˈtel] (foretold [fɔːˈtəuld]) *vt* 预言,预示: Snow ~s a bumper harvest. 瑞雪兆丰年.[<tell]

fore·thought [ˈfɔːθɔːt] *n* [U] 深谋;远虑;预谋: If you'd had the ~ to bring your raincoat, you wouldn't have got wet in the storm. 你如果预先想到带雨衣,就不致在暴风雨中淋湿了.[<thought]

fore·to·ken [ˈfɔːtəukən] **I** *n* [C] 预兆.

II [fɔːˈtəukən] *vt* 预示.[<token]

fore·told [fɔːˈtəuld] *v* foretell 的过去式和过去分词.

fore·top [ˈfɔːtɔp] *n* ①前发;额发;(马的)额毛.②(船)前桅楼;前桅平台.

for·ev·er [fəˈrevə] *ad* [美]永远,常常(= for ever).

fore·warn [fɔːˈwɔːn] *vt* 预先警告: He was ~ed of his danger. 他已预得警告将有危险.[<warn]

fore·went [fɔːˈwent] *v* forego 的过去式.

fore·wom·an [ˈfɔːˌwumən] (*pl* forewomen [ˈfɔːwimin]) ①女工头,女领班.②女首席陪审员.

fore·word [ˈfɔːwəːd] *n* [C] 前言[反 afterword][<word]

[辨异] foreword (前言)往往不是作者自撰的,而是别人写的; preface 一般指"序言"或"自序".又 introduction 指自写的长篇"导言"或"绪论".

for·feit [ˈfɔːfit] **I** *n* [C] ①罚款;没收物;丧失: He who murders pays the ~ of his life. 杀人者偿命.②[~s, 用作单]罚物游戏.

II *pred a* 被没收的;丧失了的: His lands and titles were ~. 他的土地与爵位均已丧失(被剥夺).

III *vt* 被没收;丧失: ~ one's health 丧失健康. He ~ed his life by his careless driving. 他因驾驶不慎而丧生. ~ a motor licence 汽车驾驶执照被没收. ~ the good opinion of one's friends 失去朋友们的好感.[<拉丁语;>下条]

for·fei·ture [ˈfɔːfitʃə] *n* [U] ①丧失;没收: (the) ~ of one's property 财产被没收.②罚款,没收物.[<上条]

for·gath·er [fɔːˈgæðə] *vi* = foregather ①亲密聚会,会晤.②偶遇 (with friends). ③交往 (with): ~ with people 与人交往.[<gather]

for·gave [fəˈgeiv] *v* forgive 的过去式.

forge[1] [fɔːdʒ] *vi* ‖ ~ ***ahead*** 稳步前进,徐缓推进: One runner ~d ahead of the others and won the race. 一个赛跑运动员慢慢地超过了其他人而获胜了. ~ ahead with our work 把我们的工作向前推进.

forge[2] [fɔːdʒ] **I** *n* [C]①锻工车间.②锻铁炉.

II *vt* ①打(铁),锻造: ~ an anchor 炼锚.②伪造;假造: ~ a cheque (a banknote, a signature) 伪造支票(钞票,签字).③编(假故事或谎话等).④做出;设计出(计划等): ~ a design (scheme) 筹划策略(计谋).

forg·er [ˈfɔːdʒə] *n* [C] ①锻工.②伪造者;伪造犯.[<上条]

for·ger·y [ˈfɔːdʒəri] *n* ①[U] 伪造;伪造文件(罪): He was sentenced to three years for ~. 他因伪造文件被判三年徒刑.②[C] 伪造品: The signature on the check was not mine but a ~. 支票上的签字不是我的而是假的.[同上]

for·get [fəˈget] (forgot [fəˈgɔt], forgotten [fəˈgɔtn], forgetting [fəˈgetiŋ]) ❶ *vt* ①忘记,忘却[反 remember]: I always ~ dates. 我总是忘记日子. Don't ~ me. 别忘记我. I ~ his name. 我记不起他的名字了. I forgot all about it. 我一点也记不得了. I have forgotten all my Latin. 拉丁语我早已忘光了. I shall never ~ your kindness to me. 我永远不会忘记你对我的厚意. before I ~ 趁我还没忘记.[比较: 1) He forgot to tell her about it. 这件事他忘记告诉她了. 2) He forgot telling her about it. 他忘记了他告诉了她这件事.②忽视;忽略: Don't ~ your duty. 别玩忽(你的)职责. Don't ~ me to your brother. 别忘记代我问候你的兄弟. Don't ~ the waiter. 别忘了给服务人员小费. ~ one's keys 忘带钥匙;忘记钥匙在哪里. ❷ *vi* 遗忘,忘记: F~ about it. 不要介意. ‖ ***forgive and*** ~ 不念旧恶,不记仇. ***F~ it.*** [美]不用谢了,别再提了. ~ ***oneself*** 1)忘我.2)忘

乎所以. 3)奋不顾身. 4)昏过去. [>下三条]

for·get·ful [fə'getful] *a* ①易忘的,健忘的,记性坏的: He's very ~ of things. 他十分健忘. Old people are sometimes ~. 老年人有时健忘. He is reading, ~ of all cares. 他正在读书,将一切忧虑置之脑后. ②疏忽的;不注意的: be ~ of one's duties 玩忽职守. The hotel is ~ of the comfort of its guests. 这旅馆不注意客人是否舒适. Be not ~ to entertain strangers. 不可疏忽对陌生人的招待. [<上条;>下条]

for·get·ful·ness [fə'getfulnis] *n* [U] 健忘. [<上条]

for·get-me-not [fə'getminɔt] *n* [U] 【植】勿忘草(属);沼泽勿忘草.

forg·ing ['fɔːdʒiŋ] **I** *n* [U] ①锻造. ②铸件.

II *a* 锻造的: a ~ press 锻压机. [<forge², vt]

for·giv·a·ble [fə'givəbl] *a* 可饶恕的;可原谅的: This was a ~ mistake. 这是一个情有可原的错误. [<下条]

for·give [fə'giv] (forgave [fə'geiv], forgiven [fə'givn], forgiving [fə'giviŋ]) ❶ *vt* ①饶恕;宽恕,原谅: ~ (sb) his sin 饶恕他的罪. Pray ~ me! 请饶恕我吧! You are forgiven. 你受到饶恕. He was forgiven his offences. = His offences were forgiven him. 他的罪过受到了饶恕. Am I ~n? 我被饶恕了吗? [同 excuse, pardon] ②豁免: ~ sb his debt 豁免某人的债务. ❷ *vi* 原谅;宽恕: He is not a man who ~s easily. 他不是一个轻易宽恕人的人. ‖ ~ ***sb for doing sth*** 饶恕某人做某事: F~ me for coming so late. 请原谅我来晚了. [<give; >上条,下条]

for·give·ness [fə'givnis] *n* [U] ①饶恕. ②宽大: be full of ~ 宽大为怀. ask for (receive) ~ 请求(受到)宽恕. [<上条]

for·gi·ving [fə'giviŋ] *a* 宽大的,仁慈的: a ~ spirit 仁慈的精神.

for·go [fɔː'gəu] (forwent [fɔː'went], forgone [fɔː'gɔn] forgong [fɔː'gəuiŋ]) *vt* 摒除;省却;放弃;谢绝. ~ pleasures in order to study hard 为了努力用功而放弃娱乐. [<古英语]

for·got(ten) [fə'gɔt(n)] *v* forget 的过去式(过去分词).

fork [fɔːk] **I** *n* [C] ①叉,餐叉. ②耙;草叉. ③(路、河、树木等的)分岔;分岔点,岔口;岔路;岔流: the ~ of a road 三岔口. ‖ ~ ***lunch*** (***supper***) 叉餐(尤指人多席位少,客人仅用叉的自助餐). ‖ ~***-lift truck*** 叉式起重车.

II ❶ *vi* (道路、河流)分歧,分叉: There's a bird's nest in the place where the branch ~s. 在树枝分叉的地方有个鸟巢. ❷ *vt* 叉起,耙掘: ~ hay (straw) 用叉叉草. ~ the ground over 耙地. ‖ ~ ***sth out***, ~ ***up*** (***out***) [口]交付,支付: I've got to ~ out a lot of money to the collector of taxes this year. 今年我必须向税务征收员交许多钱. [<拉丁语; > tuning-fork; 下条]

forked [fɔːkt] *a* 分叉的;叉形的.

for·lorn [fə'lɔːn] *a* ①悲惨的,可怜的. ②被遗弃的;孤独的,寂寞的. ③绝望的;拚命的. [<lorn]

for·lorn hope [fə'lɔːn 'həup] 希望渺茫的事业(计划); 孤注一掷的举动;【军】敢死队.

form [fɔːm] **I** *n* ①[C] 形象;姿态;影子: I saw a ~ in the dark. 我在暗中看见一个影子. ②[U] 形式;方式: literary ~ 文体. in any shape or ~ 无论什么形式. It is merely a matter of ~. 这不过是形式问题. take the ~ of …采取…形式. ③[C] 形态;类型;体制: the ~ of government 政体. Ice, snow and steam are ~s of water. 冰、雪、蒸气是水的各种形态. Water exists in the ~ of ice, snow, steam, etc. 水以冰、雪、蒸气等形态存在. in due ~ 正式地. ④[C][U]【语】词形,形式: the passive ~ 被动式. in plural ~ 用复数形式. change ~ 改变词形. ⑤[U] 仪式;礼节;礼貌: It is bad (good) ~ to do so. 这样做是失体统的(有礼貌的). ⑥[C] 表格,表格纸 (=[美] blank): a telegraph ~ 电报用纸. an order ~ 定单. fill out a ~ 填表. ⑦[U] (运动员等的)竞技状态: What has this sportsman's ~ been like? 这个运动员的竞技状态如何? ⑧[U] 精神;心境: Jack was in great ~ at the dinner party. 杰克在宴会上兴高采烈. ⑨[C] 长板凳. ⑩[C] (英国中等学校)班级 (= class). ‖ ***in*** (***out of***) ~, ***on*** (***off***) ~ (运动员等)竞技状态好(不好).

II ❶ *vt* ①形成,构成: ~ sentences 造句. ~ a vessel out of clay 用粘土制作器皿. ②组织;建立: ~ a cabinet 组织内阁. ~ a company 创办公司. ③养成;锻炼成: ~ good habits 养成好习惯. ④作出;想出: ~ an idea 想出一个意见. ⑤作为(…的材料);为(…的一员或一部分): What ~s the basis of this compound? 这化合物的主要成分是什么? This series of lectures ~s part of a complete course on French history. 该系列讲座为法国史整个课程的一部分. ⑥排成: ~ twos 排成两列. ❷ *vi* 形成;产生: Ice ~s at the temperature of 0℃. 摄氏零度时结冰. ‖ ~ ***into*** 【军】(使)排列;(使)成队形: ~ a regiment into columns 将一团排成纵队. ~ into line 排成行. The company was ~ed into three ranks. 该连排成三列.

[<拉丁语;>下条; formation, formative, formless, multiform, platform, conform, deform, inform, perform, reform, re-form, transform; uniform]

for·mal ['fɔːməl] *a* ①形式(上)的;外形的;形态的: ~ beauty 形态美. a ~ resemblance between two things 两物在外形上的类似. ②正式的;礼仪上的;合法的: pay a ~ call on 对…礼节上的访问. A contract is a ~ agreement. 合同就是一种合法的协议. ②布置得很整齐的,匀称的,有条理的. [<上条;> formalism… formally; 反 informal]

for·mal·de·hyde [fɔːmældihaid] *n* U【化】甲醛. [< formic + aldehyde; >下条]

form let·ter [ˌfɔːm'letə] (大量发出的)印刷函件,打字函件.

for·ma·lin ['fɔːməlin] *n* U【化】甲醛水,福尔马林. [<上条]

for·mal·ism ['fɔːməlizəm] *n* U 形式主义. [<formal]

for·mal·i·ty [fɔːmæliti] *n* ①U 形式,礼节: There's much ~ at official dinners. 正式宴会上有很多礼节. without ~ 不拘形式. ②[复]礼节;手续: the legal formalities 法律手续. comply with all the necessary formalities 遵守一切必要的礼节. ‖ ***a mere*** ~ 仅为形式而已,只是手续而已. [同上]

for·mal·ly ['fɔːməli] *ad* ①形式上. ②正式(地). [同前]

for·mat ['fɔːmæt] *n* ①U C (书籍)版式,开本: reissue a book in an attractive ~ 以新颖的版式重新出版一书. ②组织,安排,布局: the ~ of a meeting (conference, interview) 会议(讨论会,访问)的程序. [法语]

for·ma·tion [fɔː'meiʃən] *n* ①U 形成,构成,组织;形成物: the ~ of character 性格的形成. back ~【语】反成;反成词 (如由 typewriter 反成 typewrite). ② C 形成物: Clouds are ~s of condensed water vapour. 云是凝聚的水蒸气所形成的. ③U【军】队形,编队: in battle ~ 成战斗队形. military aircraft flying in ~ 编队飞行的军机. [定语] ~ flying (dancing) 编队飞行(舞蹈). ④C【地】地(岩)层: rock ~s 岩层. [<form, *v*; <malformation, reformation, wordformation]

form·a·tive ['fɔːmətiv] *a* ①使成形的,形成的: ~ arts 造型艺术: ~ influences on a child's character 形成儿童性格的影响力. ②易受影响的: the ~ years of a child's life 儿童性格的形成时期. [<form, *v*]

form·er ['fɔːmə] *a* ①以前的,以往的,从前的: her ~ husband 她的前夫. my ~ students 我从前的学生. in ~ times 从前. She looks more like her ~ self. 她恢复了她从前的样子(如病后复原). ② [the ~] 前者: Of the two men, I prefer the ~. 这两个人当中我喜欢前一个. I prefer the ~ alternative to the latter. 我愿选择前者. They keep horses and cattle, the ~ for riding, the latter for food. 他们养马和牛,前者供乘骑,后者供食用. ③[美]前任的: ~ chairman 前任主席. [<中古英语;>下条]

for·mer·ly ['fɔːməli] *ad* 从前,以前: I used to meet her ~. 我从前常常遇见她. [<上条]

for·mic ['fɔːmik] *a* ①蚂蚁的. ②【化】甲酸的,蚁酸的.

For·mi·ca [fɔː'maikə] *n* U 佛米卡(一种做桌面的耐热塑料薄板的商标名).

for·mic ac·id ['fɔːmik-'æsid] *n*【化】甲酸. [>formaldehyde; formyl]

for·mi·da·ble ['fɔːmidəbl] *a* ①可怕的: a man with a ~ appearance 面目可怕的人. ②难对付的,难克服的: ~ debts 难清偿的债务.

form·less ['fɔːmlis] *a* 不成形的,无定形的. [<form, *n*]

For·mo·sa [fɔː'məusə] *n* [废]"福摩萨"(十六世纪葡萄牙殖民主义者对我国台湾省的称呼). [葡萄牙语]

for·mu·la ['fɔːmjulə] (*pl* formulas 或[科技] formulae ['fɔːmjuliː]) C ①套语,惯用语句: "How do you do" and "Good morning" are ~s of daily conversation." "您好"和"早安"是日常会话的惯用语句. ②公式,程式;(作为讨论、协商或行动基本原则的)准则,方案. ③药方;【化】(化学)式;配制方: a ~ for a cough mixture 配咳嗽药的药方. a ~ for making soap 肥皂制造法. [拉丁语;>下四条]

for·mu·lar·y ['fɔːmjuləri] **I** *n* 公式的.
II *n* C ①公式汇编. ②配方书,处方集,药典. [<上条]

for·mu·late ['fɔːmjuleit] *vt* ①公式化,将…列出公式. ②(有系统地)阐述: ~ one's thoughts 明确而有系统地陈述某人思想. [同上]

for·mu·la·tion [ˌfɔːmju'leiʃən] *n* ①系统而确切的陈述或说明. ②化成公式的说明. ③设计;规划.

for·mu·lism ['fɔːmjulizəm] *n* U 公式主义. [<formula]

for·myl ['fɔːmil] *n*【化】甲酰. [<formic; > chloroform]

for·ni·ca·tion [ˌfɔːni'keiʃən] *n* (未婚男女间)私通;通奸.

for·ra·der ['fɔrədə] *ad* [口]更往前: can't get any ~ 毫无进展.

for·sake [fə'seik] (forsook [fə'suk], forsaken [fə'seikn]) *vt* ①遗弃：~ one's wife and children 遗弃妻儿.②抛弃,摒绝：~ bad habits 摒绝坏习惯.[见 sake]

for·sooth [fə'su:θ] *ad* [反语或讽刺]真的,的确：And he is ~ expecting to be well paid for doing nothing! 他真的想白拿工资不干活！[< for sooth]

for·swear [fɔ:'swɛə] (forswore [fɔ:'swɔ:], forsworn [fɔ:'swɔ:n]) ❶ *vt* 发誓抛弃,断然放弃：~ smoking 发誓戒烟. ~ an oath 背弃誓言. ❷ *vi* 作伪证,发假誓. ‖ ~ ***oneself*** 发伪誓,作伪证.[<swear]

for·syth·i·a [fɔ:'saiθjə] *n* 【植】连翘(属).

fort [fɔ:t] *n* [C] ①要塞,堡垒.②[美](从前和印第安人交易的)市集,(设有碉堡的)边界贸易站. ‖ ***hold the*** ~ 1)(对反对者)坚决不让步. 2)维持现状：They are holding the ~ in our absence. 我们不在时他们替我们维持现状.[法语;>下条; fortress]

forte[1] ['fɔ:ti] *n* [C] 优点,长处：Playing the piano is her ~. 弹钢琴是她的特长.[[反] foible][<上条]

forte[2] ['fɔ:ti] *a* & *ad* 【乐】响的,强的;有力的.[意大利语:>fortissimo; pianoforte]

forth [fɔ:θ] *ad* ①向前,向外：put ~ leaves 发芽. stretch ~ one's arm 伸出胳膊.②(空间、时间方面)以后,以下：from this day ~ 从今天起. from this time ~ 今后. ‖ ***and so*** ~ 等等(= and so on). ***back and*** ~ 前后,前前后后(= to and fro 后者较常用). ***hold*** ~ 见 hold [<古英语;>下三条; henceforth, thenforth]

forth·com·ing [fɔ:θ'kʌmiŋ] *a* ①即将来到的,即将出现的：~ books 即将出版的新书.②[只作表语]现有的,(需要时)垂手可得的：The funds are not ~. 资金尚未筹到.③愿意帮助的,乐于供给消息的：The girl at the reception desk was not very ~. 接待处的那位姑娘服务不太热心.

forth·right ['fɔ:θrait] **I** *a* ①坦白的,直率的：He made ~ objections to the proposal. 他直率地反对这一提议.

II *ad* ①一直往前地：The soldiers marched ~ to the battle. 战士们勇往直前地奔赴战场.②直率地：He told us ~ just what his objections were. 他坦率地告诉我们他反对的理由. [forth + right]

forth·with ['fɔ:θ'wiθ] *ad* [公文体]立即,即刻(= at once)：decide ~ 立刻决定. [forth + with]

for·ti·eth ['fɔ:tiiθ] *num* ①[the ~]第四十.②四十分之一.

for·ti·fi·ca·tion [fɔ:tifi'keiʃən] *n* ①[U] 筑城;筑城学.②[C][常用复]防御工事.[<下条]

for·ti·fy ['fɔ:tifai] *vt* ①筑堡于,设防于：~ a town against the enemy 在城市构筑工事以防敌人. ~ oneself against the cold (用多穿衣或喝酒等办法)御寒. be fortified by self-confidence 因有信心而勇气增加. a fortified port 军港. a fortified zone 筑垒地带.②加强;使…坚强：fortified milk 加有维生素的牛奶. fortified wine 掺了白兰地的葡萄酒.[见 fort; >上条]

for·tis·si·mo [fɔ:'tisiməu] *a* & *ad* ①【乐】更强.②高声.[意大利语;<forte[2]]

for·ti·tude ['fɔ:titju:d] *n* [U] 坚忍,刚毅：bear a calamity with ~ 以坚强的态度忍受灾祸. [见 fort]

fort·night ['fɔ:tnait] *n* [C] 两星期,双周(= two weeks)：a ~'s holiday 两星期的假期. a ~ (= a ~ from) today (tomorrow, next Monday) 从今天(明天,下星期一)算起两星期以后(或以前). a ~ ago yesterday 从昨天算起两星期前. [原义：fourteen nights; >下条]

fort·night·ly ['fɔ:tˌnaitli] **I** *a* 每两星期一次(的)：a ~ review 双周评论.

II *n* [C] 双周刊.

III *ad* 隔周,每两星期地：~ sailings to Shanghai 每两周(隔周)驶往上海一次. go ~ 两周(隔周)去一次.

for·tress ['fɔ:tris] **I** *n* 要塞;堡垒;安全处所：a floating ~ 军舰. flying ~ [美]空中堡垒.

II *vt* 用堡垒保卫：They ~ed the town against the anticipated flood. 他们加强了那座城市的防洪设施.[<fort]

for·tu·i·tous [fɔ:'tju(:)itəs] *a* [正式用语]偶然的,意外的：~ meeting 偶遇.[见 fortune]

for·tu·nate ['fɔ:tʃənit] *a* ①幸运的;欣幸的;庆幸的：You are ~ in your teacher. 你们很幸运,有一位好老师. You were ~ in your choice. 你作这样的选择很幸运. You were ~ to escape being injured. 你没有受伤真是幸运.②带来幸运的：a ~ star 吉星. [<fortune; >下条;[反] unfortunate]

for·tu·nate·ly ['fɔ:tʃənitli] *ad* 幸运地;欣幸地,庆幸地;幸亏：F~ I remembered the address. 幸亏我还记得那个地址.[<上条]

for·tune ['fɔ:tʃən] *n* [C][U] ①运气;运道;命运：have good (bad) ~ 运气好(不好). I had the ~ to meet him there. 我在那里遇见他,真是幸运. have ~ on one's side 走好运. Through all his changing ~s, he never lost courage. 他虽经历了不同的命运,但始终没有丧失勇气.②[C][U] 财富;成功：a man of ~ 富

人. make one's ~ 成家立业. seek one's ~ in a new place 在一个新地方寻出路. ‖ ***a small*** ~ 相当多一笔钱: spend a small ~ on books 花许多钱买书. ***come into a*** ~ 继承大笔遗产. ***make a*** ~ 发财;致富. ***marry a*** ~ 娶一有钱或将来会有钱(如女继承人)的女人. ***tell sb his*** ~ 给某人算命(看相). ***try one's*** ~ 碰运气. [<拉丁语; >下二条: fortunate; misfortune]

for·tune·less ['fɔːtʃənlis] ***a*** 倒霉的,运气不好的. [<上条]

for·tune-tel·ler ['fɔːtʃənˌtelə] ***n*** 算命的;占卜者.

for·ty ['fɔːti] **I** ***num*** 四十: forty-one (-two…) 四十一(二…).

II ***n*** 四十 (*pl* forties ['fɔːtiz]) a man of ~ 四十岁的人. under (over) ~ 四十以下(上). Life begins at ~. [谚]人生四十方开始. in the nineteen forties 在二十世纪四十年代(缩 1940's 或 1940s). ‖ ***like*** ~ [美口]猛烈地. [<four; >fortieth]

fo·rum ['fɔːrəm] Ⓒ ①(古罗马)集会的广场: TV is an accepted ~ for the discussion of public affairs. 电视是一般公认的讨论公共事务的场所. ②论坛;讨论会: Talks at the Yenan F~ on Art and Literature《在延安文艺座谈会上的讲话》.

for·ward ['fɔːwəd] **I** ***a*** ①前方的;前部的 [反 backward]: the ~ part of the train 火车的前部. ②向前的;前进的;进步的: be well ~ with one's work 工作进度很快,工作先进. ③提早的;早熟的: The child is ~ at walking. 这孩子走路早. a ~ child 早熟的孩子. a ~ summer 早临的夏天. The spring flowers are rather ~ this year. 今年春天的花开得早. A child of four years that can read is forward for his age. 四岁的孩子能读书,以其年龄而论是早熟的. ④热心的: He's always ~ with help. 他总是热心帮助他人. ⑤【商】期货的,预约的: a ~ price 预约价。a ~ contract 预约.

II ***n*** (足球)前锋.

III ***vt*** ①促进;推进(计划): ~ a plan 推进一项计划. ②转交(信件等): Please ~ my letters to this address. 请将我的信件转交这个住址. ③发送(货物等): ~ goods to sb 送货给某人. We have today ~ed you our new catalogue. 我们今天已将我们的新目录寄给你了. [<古英语; >下三条: henceforward; straight-forward; thence-forward]

[辨异] forward, onward 都表示向前地. forward 指向前面看或移动. We must look forward, not backward. 我们应该向前看,不应该向后看. onward 强调向前面移动: The boat sailed onward toward the shore. 船驶向岸边.

for·ward·er ['fɔːwədə] ***n*** ①发运人. ②运输代理人(行). ③(装订时)把书帖订好(交付粘贴封面)的工人.

for·ward·ing a·gent ['fɔːwədiŋˌeidʒənt] ***n*** 运输商.

for·ward·ing in·struc·tion ['fɔːwədiŋ in'strʌkʃən] (有关货物运送目的地等的)运送指示.

for·ward·ness ['fɔːwədnis] ***n*** 早;早熟: the ~ of the season 季节之早临.

for·ward(s) ['fɔːwəd(z)] ***ad*** [注意:除在下面的短语中外, -s 形式极少用]①向前: rush (step) ~ 冲(跨步)向前. go ~ 走向前;前进. ②前头;将来: from this day ~ 从今以后. look ~ 看前头;考虑将来. 见 look ~ to. put ~ the fact 提出事实. ③提早一些时间: We'll bring the date of the meeting ~ from the 20th to the 18th. 我们开会日期将从 20 号提前到 18 号. ‖ ***backward(s) and*** ~***(s)*** (= to and fro) 来回;前后: He is walking backward(s) and ~(s). 他来回地走着. [<forward]

for·went [fɔː'went] ***vt*** forgo 的过去式.

foss(e) [fɔs] ***n*** ①城壕,护城河. ②【地】海渊.

fos·sil ['fɔsə] **I** ***n*** Ⓒ ①化石: hunt for ~s 寻觅化石. ②[口语]守旧的人,老顽固: Isn't Professor Baboon an old ~! 巴布恩教授真是个守旧的人.

II ***a*** ①成化石的;似化石的;由远古生物形成的: ~ bones (shells) 成化石的骨头(贝壳). Coal is a ~ fuel. 煤是一种(由远古生物形成的)矿物燃料.

fos·sil·ize ['fɔsəlaiz] ❶ ***vt*** 使成化石;使僵化. ❷ ***vi*** 变成化石;僵化,陈腐. [<fossil]

fos·ter ['fɔstə] ***vt*** ①养育,抚养(但并不在法律上认作继承人,与 adopt 有别);照顾: ~ a child 收养一个孩子. ~ the sick 照顾病人. ②鼓励;培养: ~ musical ability 培养音乐才能. ③[比喻]怀抱: ~ hopes for success 抱着成功的希望. [<古英语; >下五条]

fos·ter-broth·er ['fɔstəˌbrʌðə] ***n*** 义兄(弟).

fos·ter·child ['fɔstətʃaild] ***n*** 养子(女).

fos·ter-fa·ther ['fɔstəˌfɑːðə] ***n*** 义父.

fos·ter home ['fɔstəˌhəum] ***n*** 寄养别人孩子的家庭.

fos·ter·ling ['fɔstəliŋ] ***n*** 养子(女).

fos·ter-moth·er ***n*** 养母;义母.

fos·ter-sister ['fɔstəˌsistə] ***n*** 义姐(妹).

fought [fɔːt] ***v*** fight 的过去式和过去分词.

foul [faul] **I** ***a*** ①肮脏的;污浊的;恶臭的: We opened the windows to let out the ~ air. 我们打开窗户把污浊空气放出去. medicine with a ~ taste 味恶的药.

～ smelling drains 有恶臭的阴沟. ②邪恶,丑恶;卑鄙,下流: a ～ language. 下流话. [反 fair]. ③阻塞的;填塞的: The fire won't burn; perhaps the chimney is ～. 火生不着,或许是烟筒塞住了. ④险恶的;逆的: F～ weather delayed the ship. 坏天气使船耽搁. a ～ wind 逆风. ⑤泥泞的: a ～ road 泥泞的道路. ⑥犯规的: a ～ play (游戏或体育运动中)犯规的举动(行为). ‖ ***by fair means or*** ～ 不择手段. ***fall*** ～ ***of*** 1)(指船)与…相撞. 2)招致…纠纷: fall ～ of the law 招致法律纠纷.

II ***ad*** 不正当地;犯规地: hit ～ 犯规的打击. fall (run, go) ～ of …同…冲突;同…争吵.

III ***n*** ①脏东西;逆境. ②【体】犯规. ‖ ***claim a*** ～ 声明对方犯规,表示胜利无效. ***through fair and*** ～ 在任何情形下,不管顺利或困难.

IV ❶ ***vt*** ①污染,弄脏: Soot ～s the air. 烟屑污染空气. ～ one's name (reputation) 玷污名声. ②阻塞: Grease ～ed a drain. 油污阻塞住下水道. ③(船)碰撞;与…缠结: The ship ～ed another ship. 这只船撞了另一只船. The rope ～ed the anchor chain. 绳索与锚链纠缠在一起. His fishing-line got ～ed up in the weeds. 他的钓丝和杂草缠在一起了. ④【体】对…犯规: ～ an opponent 向对手犯规. ❷ ***vi*** ①阻塞: One pipe had ～ed, and the water won't go down. 一只管子阻塞了,水流不下去. ②【体】犯规. [<古英语; > foulness; afoul, befoul]

fou·lard [fuːˈlɑːd] ***n*** ①[U] 印花薄软绸. ②[C] 软绸手帕(领带,领巾). [法语]

foul·ness [ˈfaulnis] ***n*** [U] ①肮脏;污浊. ②邪恶;丑恶. [<foul]

found[1] [faund] ***v*** find 的过去式和过去分词. [> foundling]

found[2] [faund] ***vt*** 铸造;熔铸: ～ a bell 铸钟. ～ glass 制玻璃. a ～ing furnace 铸造炉;熔炉. [<拉丁语; >founder[2], foundry]

found[3] [faund] ***vt*** ①建立;成立;创办: ～ a hospital 创办医院. ～ a new city 建一新城市. ②出资(尤指捐款)兴办: ～ a new school 捐款兴办一新学校. ‖ ～ ***sth on*** (***upon***) 根据: a novel ～ed on fact 根据事实写成的一部小说. arguments ～ed on facts 基于事实的论据. [<拉丁语; >下五条; unfounded]

foun·da·tion [faunˈdeiʃən] ①[U] 建立;成立,创办: The ～ of Beijing University took place in 1898. 北京大学是 1898 年创办的. ②[C] [常用复]地基;房基: the ～(s) of a block of flats 一排公寓的地基. The huge lorries shook the house to its ～s. 大卡车驶过连房基都震动了. ③[C][U] 基础;根据: lay the ～(s) of one's success 打下成功的基础. a story that has no ～ in fact 无事实根据的故事. His assertion is without ～。他的断言是没有根据的. ④基金;基金会;财团. [<上条]

foun·da·tion cream [faunˈdeiʃən kriːm] ***n*** (化妆品)粉底霜. [同上]

foun·da·tion gar·ment [faunˈdeiʃən ˌgɑːmənt] ***n*** 女用紧身胸衣(常连乳罩一起). [同前]

foun·da·tion-stone [faunˈdeiʃən stəun] ***n*** 奠基石. [同前]

found·er[1] [ˈfaundə] ***n*** 建立者,创始人;缔造者;奠基人: ～'s day 创始人纪念日. ～'s shares (公司的)发起人股. [同前; > confounder]

found·er[2] [ˈfaundə] ***n*** 铸工;翻砂工: an iron ～ 铸铁工人. [<found[2]]

foun·der[3] [ˈfaundə] ***vi*** & ***vt*** ①(指船)(使)进水而沉没: The ship ～ed in the heavy seas. 该船进水而沉没在深海里. ②(指马)(使)摔倒. ③(指土地等)(使)陷落;(指房屋)(使)倒塌. ④(指计划等)(使)失败: The plan ～ed for lack of support. 这计划由于缺乏支持而失败. [<found[3]]

found·ling [ˈfaundliŋ] ***n*** [C] 弃儿. [< found[1]]

found·ling hos·pi·tal [ˈfaundliŋ ˌhɔspitl] ***n*** 育婴堂.

foun·dry [ˈfaundri] [U] (*pl* foundries [ˈfaundriz]) ***n*** 铸造厂;玻璃厂: a type ～ 铸字工厂. ～ goods 铸件. ～ iron 铸(生)铁. ～ proof (打纸型版前的)清样. steel ～ 铸钢厂,铸钢车间. [<found[2]; iron-foundry]

fount I [faunt] ***n*** [C] ①【诗】泉,源泉;来源: That old man is a ～ of wisdom. 那位老人是个智慧的源泉. ②饮水器. ③[美]餐馆内出售苏打水、冰淇淋的柜台.

II = font [fɔnt] 一套活(铅)字.

foun·tain [ˈfauntin] ***n*** ①喷泉(尤指人造为装饰用的): drinking-～ (公共场所的)饮用喷泉. ②(液体)向空中的喷射: A ～ of water shot up from the burst pipe. 从破裂的管子中向空中喷射出一股水流. [<拉丁语 fons; >soda-fountain; 上条,下条]

foun·tain-head [ˈfauntinhed] ***n*** [C] ①水源. ②根源: trace an error to its ～ 挖掘错误的根源. The ～ of this writer's poetic power is his love of Nature. 这作家诗意的笔力来源于他对大自然的热爱. [<上条]

foun·tain pen [ˈfauntin pen] ***n*** 自来水笔,钢笔.

four [fɔː, fɔə] ***num*** 四;四个: a child of ～ 四岁的孩子. the ～ corners of the earth 天涯海角. scatter the pieces of paper to the ～ winds 使纸片向四面八方飞

散. Will you make up a ~ for a game of cards? 我们(打牌)三缺一,你来一个好吗? ‖ *a* ~ 1)四人划行的船. 2)(板球)得四分的一击. ~**-letter word** 四个字母的字(指某些四个字母的粗野话,如 shit). ***be on all ~s (with)*** (与)…完全相同: No simile runs on all ~s. 任何比喻都有出入. ***on all ~s*** 匍匐;爬着.[>以下 fourfold… four-wheeler, forty]

four·fold [ˈfɔːfəuld] *a* & *ad* 四重(的),四倍(的).[<上条]

four-footed [ˈfɔːˈfutid] *a* 四足的: ~ beasts 四足兽.[同上]

four-part [ˈfɔːpɑːt] *a* 【乐】四部合唱的. [four + part]

four-pence [ˈfɔːpəns] *n* 四便士: apples, ~ each 苹果四便士一个. [four + pence]

four-penny [ˈfɔːpni, ˈfɔːpeni] *a* 值四便士的: a ~ loaf 四便士一条的面包. [four + penny]

four-ply [ˈfɔː-plai] *a* (毛线,木材等)四股的;四层的. [four + fly]

four-poster [ˌfɔːpəustə] *n* ①有四柱的床. ②四桅的帆船. [four + poster]

four-pounder [ˌfɔːˈpaundə] *n* ①发射四磅重炮弹的大炮. ②重达四磅的面包. [four + pounder]

four-score [ˈfɔːskɔː] *n* 八十: ~ and seven 八十七. [four + score]

four·some [ˈfɔːsəm] *n* (高尔夫球等)双打: a mixed ~ 男女混合双打. [<four]

four-square [ˈfɔːskweə] **I** *a* ①四方的;正方的: a solid ~ building 一幢结实的四方形建筑. ②坦白的,直率的: a ~ presentation of the company's financial condition 公司财务状况的坦率报告. ③坚定的;不妥协的. He maintained a ~ position in the controversy. 他在争论中保持了一个坚定的立场.

II *ad* 不含混其词地;正直地.

III *n* 正方形. [four + square]

four·teen [ˈfɔːˈtiːn] (根据句子重音也可读 ˈ--或-ˈ-) ***num*** 十四,十四个;十五世纪: in ~ forty 在 1440 年. in the ~ forties 在十五世纪四十年代. [<four]

four·teenth [ˈfɔːtiːnθ] ***num*** ①[通常加 the]第十四;(…月)14 日. ②十四分之一(的). [<上条]

fourth [fɔːθ, fɔəθ] ***num*** [通常加 the]第四;(…月)四日: (the) Fourth of May 5 月 4 日(中国)青年节. (the) Fourth of July 美国(1776)独立纪念日. [<four]

fourth·ly [ˈfɔːθli] *ad* 第四. [<four]

four-wheeler [ˈfɔːˈwiːlə] *n* 四轮出租马车. [four + wheeler]

fowl [faul] *n* (复数加 -s, 集体名词不变.)①[旧用法]鸟;禽: the ~s of the air 飞禽. ②家禽;鸡: She keeps ~s, and sells the eggs. 她养鸡卖蛋. ③[单或复]…鸟: sea ~ 海鸟. wild- ~ 猎鸟. ④[U] 鸡肉;鸟肉: have (a) roast ~ for dinner 晚餐吃烤鸡. [>下四条; waterfowl]

fowl·er [ˈfaulə] *n* 捕鸟者,猎野禽者. [<上条]

fowl·ing piece [ˈfauliŋ piːs] *n* 鸟枪. [同上]

fowl-pest [ˈfaulpest] *n* 家禽疫病;鸡瘟. [同前]

fowl-run [ˈfaulrʌn] *n* 养鸡场. [同前]

fox [fɔks] **I** *n* (复数加 -es; 集体名词不变)①狐狸. ②狐皮. ③狡猾的人: He's a sly old ~. 他是个狡猾的老狐狸.

II *vt* [口语]①用狡计欺骗;使迷惑;使困惑: He was completely ~ed. 他完全受骗了. The second question ~ed me completely. 第二题使我困惑不解. ②假装: Is he really ill? —No, he's just ~ing. 他真的病了吗? —不,他只是在装病. [<古英语; >下七条]

fox·glove [ˈfɔksglʌv] *n* 毛地黄属,(中药)熟地. [<上条]

fox·hole [ˈfɔkshəul] *n* 【军】散兵坑. [同上]

fox·hound [ˈfɔkshaund] *n* [C] 狐猩,猎狐犬. [同前]

fox·hunt [ˈfɔkshʌnt] *vi* & *n* (用猎犬)猎狐. [同前]

fox-terrier [ˌfɔksˈteriə] *n* 一种猎狐小犬. [同前]

fox·trot [美] **fox trot** **I** [ˈfɔkstrɔt] **I** *n* ①[C] 狐步舞(曲). ②F~! 通讯中用以代表 f 的词.

II *vi* 跳狐步舞. [同前]

fox·y [ˈfɔksi] *a* ①狡猾的;样子狡猾的: The thief had a small ~ face. 那小偷有一张狡猾的小面孔. ②红狐色;赤褐色的. [同前]

foy·er [ˈfɔiei, 法语 fwaje] *n* [C] ①(剧场,旅馆等的)门厅,休息室. ②灶,炉. [法语]

fps [缩] ① feet per second 英尺/秒. ② flashes per second 每秒闪光次数. ③ foot-pound-second 英尺磅秒单位. ④ frames per second (电视图像)每秒帧数.

Fr [化学符号] = francium 钫.

frac·as [ˈfrækɑː] *n* (*pl* fracas [ˈfrækɑːz])喧哗,吵闹. [法语]

frac·tion [ˈfrækʃən] *n* [C] ①小部分;碎片;断片: She spends only a ~ of her earnings. 她一般只花她收入的一小部分. I'll be ready in a ~ of a second. 我一会儿就可以准备好. ②【数】分数. [<拉丁语; >下四条; infraction]

frac·tion·al [ˈfrækʃənl] *a* ①小部分的;小块的;断片的;分数的: The difference between his wages and yours is ~. 你的工资和他的相差很小. ②分馏的;

分级的.[<上条]

frac·tional dis·til·la·tion [ˈfrækʃənl ˌdistiˈleiʃən] *n* 分馏法.[同上]

frac·tion·ate [ˈfrækʃəneit] *vt* ①【化】分(精)馏;分级(离): fractionating column 分馏柱(塔). fractionating tower 精馏塔.②把…分成几部分: ~d gain 分部增益.[同前]

frac·tion·a·tion [ˌfrækʃəˌneiʃən] *n* 分数化;分(精)馏(法,作用);分级(离): dose ~ 剂量分级。~ by distilation 分馏,蒸馏分离. ~ of technical powder 工业粉末分级. isotope ~ 同位素分离.[同前]

frac·ture [ˈfræktʃə] **I** *n* ①[U]破碎;断裂: ~ mechanics 断裂力学. ~ plane 破裂面,断面.②[C] 挫伤;骨白;破裂: F~ of the leg can be very serious in old people. 腿部的骨折对老年人会很严重. A ~ in the gas pipe allowed a lot of gas to escape. 煤气管道的一个破裂口使很多煤气漏出.

II *vt* & *vi* 破碎;折断;挫伤: He fell and ~d his arm. 他跌倒把臂膀折断了. The ice on the lake ~d. 湖上的冰裂开口了.[<拉丁语]

frag·ile [ˈfrædʒail] *a* ①脆;易碎: Be careful; that thin glass is ~. 当心,那薄玻璃容易碎. a ~ chair 容易坏的椅子.②脆弱;虚弱: ~ flower 容易凋谢的花. The old lady looks ~. 这位老太太看上去很虚弱. ~ happiness 容易消失的快乐.③不实在的;不实在的借口.[frail 的同源异体字]

fra·gil·i·ty [frəˈdʒiliti] *n* 脆弱性;虚弱;易坏.[<上条]

frag·ment [ˈfrægmənt] **I** *n* 断片;碎片;破片: Try to put the ~s of a broken vase together. 试将一破花瓶的碎片拼起来. overhear ~s of conversation 无意中听到谈话的片断.

II *vi* [frægˈment]破碎;成为碎片: The shell ~s on impact. 贝壳受撞击会破碎.[<拉丁语;>下二条]

frag·men·ta·ry [ˈfrægməntəri] *a* 碎片的;不完整的;片断的: a ~ report of an event 关于一事件的片断报导. ~ ejecta【地】喷屑.[<上条]

frag·men·ta·tion [ˌfrægmenˈteiʃən] *n* ①[U] 分裂;破碎.②[定语] a ~ bomb (爆炸时裂成碎片的)杀伤炸弹.[同上]

fra·grance [ˈfreigrəns] *n* ①[U] 芬芳,芳香,香味,香气: the ~ of flowers 花香. the ~ after showers 雨后的清香.②[C] 香味: This soap is made in several ~s. 这肥皂有好几种香味.[<下条]

frag·rant [ˈfreigrənt] *a* ①芳香的;馥郁的: be ~ with flowers 花草馥郁. The air in the garden was warm and ~. 花园里风和气香. ~ tea 香茶.②令人愉快的(= delightful): ~ memories 甜蜜(愉快)的回忆.[<拉丁语;>上条]

frail [freil] *a* 虚弱的;薄弱的;脆弱的: a ~ child 体质虚弱的孩子. a ~ support 不坚实的支柱. ~ happiness 不稳固的幸福.[<拉丁语;>下条]

frail·ty [ˈfreilti] *n* ①[U]脆弱;意志薄弱.②[C] (*pl* frailties [ˈfreiltiz]) 过失;品德上的弱点: He loved her in spite of her little frailties. 虽然她在品德上有些小缺点,他依然爱她.[<上条]

frame [freim] **I** *n* [C] ①(建筑物等)构架: the ~ of a house (an aeroplane) 房屋(飞机)的构架. a bicycle ~ 自行车构架.②框架: a window ~ 窗框. I can't close the door; it doesn't fit properly into its ~. 这门我关不上,门框不合适. The ~ of her glasses needs mending. 她的眼镜框需要修理.③动物骨骼,体格: a man of strong ~ (或 with a strong ~) 体格强壮的人. Sobs shook her ~. 她哭得浑身发抖.④社会组织;机构: the ~ of government 政府机构.⑤(心理)状态;心情;心境: in a happy ~ of mind 心情舒畅. in the ~ of mind to welcome any diversion 有娱乐的心情.⑥(电影)镜头;画面.⑦背景: The trees make a pleasant ~ to the house. 树木给这座房子添了一幅幽雅的背景.

II ❶ *vt* ①构造;组织;制定;建立: ~ a plan 订计划. ~ a theory 建立学说. ~ a sentence 造句.②使…适合;配合;安排: a man not ~d for severe hardships 经不起艰难困苦的人.③给…装框架: ~ a photograph 给照片装框. have an oil-painting ~d 为油画装框.④【俚】陷害(某人);诬告(某人): The accused man said he had been ~d. 被告说他被人陷害了. ❷ *vi* ①作框架: a landscape ~d in an archway 经由拱门所看到的风景.②发展: plans that ~ well (badly) 发展顺利(不顺利)的计划.[<古英语;> spinning-frame;下三条]

frame aerial [ˈfreim ɛəriəl] *n* 框形天线.[<上条]

frame house [ˈfreim haus] *n* 木架屋;木屋.[同上]

frame·work [ˈfreimwəːk] *n* [U][C] ①构架,构架工程: a bridge with a steel ~ 钢架桥.②结构;机构;体制: within the ~ of …在…的范围内. the ~ of a policy 政策的大纲.[同前]

franc [fræŋk] *n* 法郎(法国、比利时、瑞士等国的货币单位).

France [frɑːns, fræns] *n* 法兰西,法国: the Republic of France 法兰西共和国(首都 Paris) 见 French.[> francium]

franchise ['fræntʃaiz] **I** *n* ① [the ~] 选举权;参政权. ②[美](政府给予个人或团体的)特权;特许: a ~ for a bus service 设公共汽车服务的特许.
II [美]给予特许[> disfranchise; enfranchise]

fran·ci·um ['frænsiəm] *n* [U] 【化】钫(符号 Fr). [< France]

Franco- ['fræŋkəu] *pref* (用于复合词)法国的: the ~-German War of 1870-71 1870 至 1871 年间的法德战争(亦称普法战争).

frank [fræŋk] **I** *a* ①坦白;率直: a ~ look (smile, face) 率直的神色(微笑,面孔). make a ~ confession of one's guilt 坦白认罪. to be ~ with you 坦白同您说,老实说. ②真诚.
II *vt* ①免费邮寄. ②在(信件)上盖免费递送或邮资已付印戳. [<古法语]

Frank·fort ['fræŋkfət] *n* 法兰克福[美国 Kentucky 首府]。‖ ~ ***black*** (铜版印刷用)黑色油墨.

Frank·furt ['fræŋkfət] *n* 法兰克福[莱茵河畔的德国西部城市;奥德河畔的德国东部城市]. [德语; >下条]

frank·furt(er) ['fræŋkfət(ə)] *n* 猪牛肉混合香肠. [德语;<上条]

frank·in·cense ['fræŋkinˌsens] *n* 乳香. ~ oil 【化】蓝丹油. [frank + incense]

frank·ing-ma·chine ['fræŋkiŋ məˌʃiːn] *n* 加盖"邮资已付"戳的自动邮资盖印机.

frank·ly ['fræŋkli] *ad* ①坦率地: F~ (speaking), I don't think the plan will succeed. 坦率地说,我觉得这个计划不会成功. ②真诚地. [<frank]

frank·ness ['fræŋknis] *n* ①坦率. ②真诚. [同上]

fran·tic ['fræntik] *a* ①狂妄的;狂乱的: ~ cries for help 狂呼求救. be ~ with pain 痛得发疯似的. The noise is driving me ~ (= making me mad). 这噪音简直要使我发疯. ②[口语]厉害的,非常的;手忙脚乱的: be in a ~ hurry 急如星火. I've had a ~ rush to get my work done. 我手忙脚乱地做完了我的工作.

fra·ter·nal [frə'təːnl] *a* 兄弟的;兄弟般的 (= brotherly): ~ love 手足之情. a ~ country 兄弟国家. ~ parties 兄弟党. [<拉丁语; >下二条]

fra·ter·ni·ty [frə'təːniti] *n* ①[U] 兄弟关系;友爱,博爱: freedom, equality, and ~ 自由、平等、博爱. ②[C] 兄弟会;联谊会;[美]学生会;同人: He's a member of the medical ~ (= is a doctor). 他是医学界同人的一员 (= 医生). a Greek-letter ~ 美国(男)大学生联谊会(通常以希腊字母为名). 见 sorority. [<上条]

frat·er·nize ['frætənaiz] *vi* ①称兄道弟. ②友善;亲善. ③同敌兵(或占领区人民)往来: Men from the two armies stopped fighting and ~d on New Year's Day. 两军士兵新年元旦停战并友善交往. [同上]

Frau [frau] *n* (*pl* Fraus [frauz], Frauen['frauən]) ①太太(等于英语的 Mrs.). ②[也写作 frau]太太;夫人;妻子. [德语]

fraud [frɔːd, frɒd] *n* ①[U][C] 欺诈;欺诈的行为: get money by ~ 骗取钱. ②欺诈者;骗人的事物: This hair-restorer is a ~. 这生发剂是骗人的玩意. [<拉丁语; >下条; defraud]

fraud·u·lent ['frɔːdjulənt] *a* 欺诈的,欺骗的;蒙混的: ~ gains 骗取的财物. [<上条]

fraught [frɔːt] *pred a* ①牵涉…的;伴随…的;预示…恶兆的: a voyage ~ with risks 风险重重的航海. ②充满…的: ~ with meaning 充满意义的. [<中古荷兰语]
[辨异] fraught 一般与 with 连用,如: fraught with danger 充满危险. 但口语中也可单用,意指某人发愁或条件困难,如: You're looking very fraught. 你看上去很发愁.

Fräu·lein ['frɔilain] *n* 小姐(等于英语的 Miss);德国未婚女子. [德语]

fray[1] [frei] **I** *n* [C] [书面语]骚扰;斗争;吵架: be eager for the ~ 急欲挑起争端,唯恐天下不乱.
II *vt* & *vi* [古]吓唬,(使)惊恐. [<affray]

fray[2] [frei] ❶ *vt* ①磨损;磨破(绳索、衣边等): ~ the edge of a coat-sleeve 磨破外衣袖子的边儿. Long wear had ~ed the collar and cuffs of his old shirt. 他的衬衫穿得太久,把衣领和袖口都磨破了. ②磨去;磨擦. ③扰乱;使烦恼: The argument ~ed their nerves. 争辩使他们感觉很烦. ❷ *vi* 被磨损;被磨破;破烂;绽线、破绽. [<拉丁语]

fraz·zle ['fræzl] *n* ①磨破. ②磨损的边缘. ③疲倦: be beaten to a ~ 被打得死去活来. be worn to a ~ 1)(被)穿破. 2)疲惫不堪.

freak [friːk] **I** *n* [U][C] ①奇想,异想;荒唐的行为;反常的现象: He did it out of mere ~. 他做这事只是由于一时异想天开. [定语] a ~ storm 极其反常的暴风. ②畸形;怪物: a ~ of nature (天生的)畸形.
II *vi* & *vt* 做轻浮的事;做古怪行径. ‖ ~ ***out*** (使)感到非常兴奋(尤其由于吸毒的原因). [>下条]

freak·ish ['friːkiʃ] *a* 异想天开的;想入非非的;古怪的;反复无常的: ~ behaviour 古怪的行为. [<上

条]

freck·le [ˈfrekl] **I** *n* 雀斑.

II *vt* & *vi* (使)生雀斑或斑点: a ~d forehead 生有雀斑的额头. Some people ~ more easily than others. 有些人较他人易生斑点. [<speckle]

free [friː] **I** *a* (freer [ˈfriːə], freest[ˈfriːist]) ①自由的;有自由的;独立自主的: ~ competition 自由竞争. a ~ country (people) 自由的国家(人民). set a prisoner ~ 释放犯人. We managed to get ~. 我们设法脱身了. ②自由自在的;随意的;任性的;不受拘束的: (a) ~ translation 意译. ~ verse 自由诗. You are ~ to do what you like. 你可以随便做你所喜欢的事. You are ~ to go or stay. 去留随你自便. Please feel ~ to ask questions. 请随便发问. be too ~ in one's behaviour 行为太随便. ③空闲的;空着的: Are you ~? 你现在有空吗? I shall not be ~ until five o'clock. 我要到五点钟才有空. Have you any rooms ~? 你们有空房间吗? ④免费的;免税的;免除的: a ~ school 公费学校. admittance ~ 免费入场. postage ~ 邮资免收. You need not pay —it is ~. 你不必付钱——这是免费的. ~ goods 免税的. ~ trade 自由贸易. ⑤松的;游离的: leave one end of the rope ~ 放松绳子的一端. ~ hydrogen 游离氢. ⑥随时有的;慷慨的,大方的;丰富的: a ~ flow of water 水的畅流. free with his money 他用钱大方. He is very ~ with his advice. 他很喜欢劝告别人. ⑦无拘无束的: He is somewhat ~ in his conversation. 他讲话有点随便(有些放肆). ‖ ***allow sb*** (***give sb***, ***have***) ***a ~ hand*** 给予某人(有)处理的自由: I gave her a ~ hand in arranging the party. 我给她完全自由去筹划宴会的事. ~ ***from*** … 没有…的: ~ from pain (anxiety) 无痛(忧虑)的. ~ ***of*** …免除…的: ~ of charge(s) 免费;无代价. ~ of taxes 免税. ***free on board*** (略作 FOB 或 f. o. b.)【商】船上交货;出口商离岸交货(出口商负担货物上船费用). ***have one's hands*** ~ 1)手空着. 2)可以自由行动;没有需要料理的工作或职务.

II *ad* ①自由地;随意地. ②免费地: Children (are) admitted ~. 儿童免费入场.

III (freed [friːd]; freeing [ˈfriːiŋ]) *vt* ①放走;释放;解放. ②解除;使摆脱: ~ oneself from one's difficulties 摆脱困难. [< 古英语; > care-free, ice-free, post-free, rent-free, scot-free; 以下 freebooter … freewill]

free a·gent [ˌfriːˈeidʒənt] *n* 行动不受限制的人;(可解约加入他队的)自由职业运动员.

free-and-easy [ˌfriː-ənd-ˈiːzi] *a* 不拘礼的;不拘形式的;无忧无虑: She leads a ~ sort of life and never troubles much about anything. 她过着一种不拘小节,无忧无虑的生活.

free·boot·er [ˌfriːˈbuːtə] *n* 海盗,海盗似的冒险家. [见 booty]

free-born [ˈfriːbɔːn] *a* 生而自由的;自由民的;自由民生的(有继承权和公民权).

Free Church [ˌfriːˈtʃəːtʃ] *n* (由英国国教分离出来的)独立教会.

freed·man [ˈfriːdmæn] *n* (*pl* freedmen [ˈfriːdmen]) ①(由奴隶解放出来的)自由民. ②法律上解除了约束的人. [<free, vt]

free·dom [ˈfriːdəm] *n* ①[U] 自由: ~ of speech (of the press) 言论(出版)自由. speak with ~ 直言. give sb ~ to do what he thinks best 给某人自己处理事务的自由. [[同] liberty] ②[U] 自由使用权;出入自由: give a friend the ~ of one's library 让朋友随便用自己的书(房). ~ of the seas (国际公法)战时中立国船只的自由航海权,商船自由航海权. ~ of the air【军】空战主动权. ~ of the city (赠与外宾)荣誉市民权. ③[U] 免除: ~ from taxation 免税. ~ from care 无忧无虑. 见 care-free. ④[C] 自由行动;放肆. [<free, a]

free en·ter·prise [ˌfriːˈentəpraiz] *n* 自由企业(美国不受国家控制的工商业经营).

free fall [ˌfriː ˈfɔːl] *n* ①(投掷物)自由下落;(跳伞的)降落伞张开以前的降落. ②(火箭等的)惯性运动.

free-for-all [ˈfriːfərˌɔːl] **I** *n* 自由参加的比赛;可以自由发表意见的争论;大吵大闹,打群架.

II *a* 对任何人都开放的.

free-hand [ˈfriːhænd] *a*【艺】随手画的: ~ drawings 自由画;写意画.

free-hand·ed [ˌfriːˈhændid] *a* 慷慨;大方.

free hold [ˈfriːhəuld] *n* 地产(职位等)的自由保有权,完全保有的地产.

free hold·er [ˈfriːhəuldə] *n* 不动产的所有人;世袭地的保有人.

free house [ˈfriːhaus] *n* (未受某酒厂特约)可卖各种牌子酒的酒店.

free kick [ˌfriːˈkik] *n* (足球)罚自由球,罚任意球.

free la·bour [ˌfriːˈleibə] *n* ①自由人的劳动(与奴隶劳动相对而言). ②[集体名词]不属于工会的工人.

free·lance [ˈfriːlɑːns, [美]ˈfriːlæns] **I** *n* ①(中世纪的)雇佣兵. ②(卖文稿为生的)自由记者、作者等.

II *vi* 做自由写作者: He gave up his regular job in or-

der to ～. 他放弃了他固定的工作以便作自由投稿的写作者.

free-list [ˈfri:list] ***n*** 准许免费入场者的名单.

free-liv·er [ˌfri:ˈlivə] ***n*** 喜欢吃喝玩乐的人.

free-liv·ing [ˌfri:ˈliviŋ] ***a*** ①喜欢吃喝玩乐的. ②【生】独立生存的;非寄生的;非共生的.

free-load [ˌfri:ˈləud] ***vi*** 利用别人慷慨而占便宜,揩油,吃白食.

free-load·er [ˌfri:ˈləudə] ***n*** 利用别人慷慨而占便宜的人,揩油者,经常吃白食者.

free love [ˌfri:ˈlʌv] ***n*** [U] 非法同居;(不要婚姻和法律约束的)两性自由离合论.

free·ly [ˈfri:li] ***ad*** ①自由地;随意地: speak ～ 畅所欲言. ②免费地. [<free, a]

free·man [ˈfri:mən] ***n*** 自由民;享有市民权利的人,荣誉市民. [同 freedman; 反 slave]

free·ma·son [ˈfri:ˌmeisn] ***n*** 互助会会员.

free mar·ket [ˌfri:ˈmɑ:kit] ***n*** 自由市场.

free·pass [ˌfri:ˈpɑ:s] ***n*** (旅行等的)免费乘车证;免票证.

free port [ˈfri:pɔ:t] ***n*** 自由港.

free range [ˌfri:ˈreindʒ] ***a*** (指家禽)自由散养(区别于在固定房舍内饲养)的.

free speech [ˌfri:ˈspi:tʃ] ***n*** 言论自由.

free spo·ken [ˌfri:ˈspəukən] ***a*** 坦白的;直言的.

free stand·ing [ˌfri:ˈstændiŋ] ***a*** 独立式(四方皆可观赏)的.

free(-)stone [ˌfri:ˈstəun] ***n*** ①毛(乱,易切,软性)石. ②容易与核分开的果实.

free·style [ˈfri:stail] ***n*** (游泳)自由选择方式的比赛(通常为自由式).

free-think·er [ˌfri:ˈθiŋkə] ***n*** 理性主义者;唯理论者;【宗】自由思想家.

Free·town [ˈfri:taun] ***n*** 弗里敦. [非洲塞拉利昂首都]

free-trade [ˌfri:ˈtreid] ***n*** 自由贸易.

free-trad·er [ˌfri:ˈtreidə] ***n*** 赞成自由贸易者.

free-wheel [ˌfri:ˈ(h)wi:l] ***vi*** ①靠惯性滑行: ～ down a slope (车辆或驾驶者)滑行下坡. ②随心所欲(放任自流)地生活(行动).

free·will [ˈfri:wil] ***a*** 自愿的: a ～ offering 自愿的奉献.

freeze [fri:z] **I** (froze [frəuz], frozen [ˈfrəuzən]) ❶ ***vi*** ①冻;冻结;结冰;凝固: Water ～s at the temperature of 0 degrees Centigrade. 水在摄氏零度结冰. ②在冰点或冰点以下: It's freezing to night. 今晚天气极冷. It froze hard last night. 昨夜天气冷极了. ③感觉很冷;打冷颤: I am simply freezing! 我简直冷得发抖. Two of the men froze to death. 有两个人冻死了. ❷ ***vt*** ①使…冻结;使结冰;使凝固: The cold has frozen the earth solid. 寒冷已经使地冻得很硬. frozen food 冷藏食物. ②【经】冻结: ～ prices (wages) 冻结物价(工资). ‖ ～ (***over, up***) (使)结冰,(使)冻结: The lake froze over. 湖面全结了冰. The lake was frozen over. 湖面全结了冰. The engine has frozen up. 发动机冻上了. ～ ***one's blood*** 使人战栗. ～ ***on to sth*** [口语]紧握. ～ ***sb out*** [口语]以竞争、冷淡态度等逼走某人. ***make one's blood*** ～ 令人战栗[<古英语;>下二条; antifreeze, quickfreeze, unfreeze]

freez·er [ˈfri:zə] ***n*** ①制冰淇淋者,冷藏工人. ②冰库;冷冻库;电冰箱. [<上条]

freez·ing [ˈfri:ziŋ] **I** ***a*** ①冻结的;冷却的;致冷的;凝固的: a ～ machine (chamber) 冷冻器(室). a ～ mixture 冷却剂. the ～ point 冻点,冰点,凝固点. ②冷淡: a ～ glance 冷淡的一瞥.

II ***n*** 冰点: It must be 5 degrees below ～ today. 今天一定在冰点以下五度. [同上]

freight [freit] **I** ***n*** [U] ①水运;运输;货运;[美]陆运. ②(运输)货物;客货: a ～ car [美]货车 (= goods waggon). ③运费: dead ～ 空舱费.

II ***vt*** 装货(上船);租(船)(运货或运客);运送(货物): a ship ～ed with wheat 载小麦的船. ～ a boat with fruit 将水果装在船上. [<中古荷兰语;>下三条]

freight·er [ˈfreitə] ***n*** [C] ①租船人,承运人. ②货船;运输(飞)机. [<上条]

freight·lin·er [ˈfreitlainə] ***n*** 长途快速货运火车. [同上]

freight-train [ˈfreit trein] ***n*** [美]货运火车. [同前]

French [frentʃ] **I** ***a*** 法国的;法国人的;法语的: the ～ Community (of Nations) 法兰西共同体(1958年成立,参加者有法国、中非共和国、乍得、刚果、加蓬、马尔加什和塞内加尔等). the ～ Revolution 法国大革命(1789年). ‖ ***take*** ～ ***leave*** 不辞而别(源出法国18世纪的习俗,参加宴会的客人可不辞而别). [<下五条]

II ***n*** ①[the ～] (全体)法国人. ②[U] 法语.

French fries [ˌfrentʃ ˈfraiz] ***n*** (*pl*) [美]炸马铃薯片. [<上条]

French horn [ˌfrentʃ ˈhɔ:n] ***n*** 法国号. [同上]

French win·dow [ˌfrentʃ ˈwindəu] ***n*** 落地窗. [同前]

French·man [ˈfrentʃmən] (*pl* Frenchmen

['frentʃmən]) *n* [C] 法国人;法国男人.[同前]

French·wom·an ['frentʃˌwumən]) (*pl* Frenchwomen ['frentʃˌwimin]) *n* 法国女人.[同前]

fre·netic [frə'netik] *a* 狂乱的;发狂的.

fren·zied ['frenzid] *a* 狂乱的,狂暴的,疯狂似的: make ~ efforts 拼命(用力)挣扎. ~ rage 狂怒.[<下条]

fren·zy ['frenzi] **I** *n* [U] [a ~]一阵狂乱;极为激动;暴怒: in a ~of despair (enthusiasm) 在一阵绝望(热情)的狂乱中. rouse an audience to absolute ~ 使听众极为激动. work oneself into a ~ 渐渐狂暴起来. drive sb to ~ 使某人发狂.

II *vt* [常用被动式]使…狂乱,使…发狂: become frenzied 发狂. be frenzied with joy 狂喜.[>上条]

fre·on ['fri:ɔn] *n* 氟利昂: ~ leak detector 氟利昂探漏器,卤素检漏器.

fre·quen·cy ['fri:kwənsi] *n* ①[U]时常发生;频繁: the ~ of earthquakes in Japan 日本地震之频繁.②[C] (*pl* frequencies ['fri:kwənsiz])次数;频率;周率: a ~ of 25 per second (交流电)每秒 25 频率. a high (low) ~【无】高(低)频. a very high (low) ~ 甚高(低)频.③[定语] a ~ divider 分频器. ~ modulation 频率调制,调频([缩] FM). radio ~ 射频,无线电频率. ultrasonic ~ 超音频.[<下条;>high-frequency, low-frequency]

fre·quent ['fri:kwənt] **I** *a* 频繁的: Typhoons are ~ here. 这里台风频繁. He's a ~ visitor. 他是常来的客人.

II [fri'kwent] *vt* 常去,常到;常在…见到: Tourists ~ Beijing. 旅游者常到北京参观. Frogs ~ wet places. 青蛙常在湿地见到. He no longer ~s bars. 他不再常去酒吧了.[<拉丁语;>上条;下条; infrequent]

fre·quent·ly ['fri:kwəntli] *ad* 时常,往往;屡次;频繁地: She ~ sends him money. 她时常给他寄钱. Business ~ brings him to London. 他时常因事到伦敦去.[<上条]

fres·co ['freskəu] **I** *n* (*pl* fresco(e)s ['freskəuz]) ①[U]壁画颜料;壁画法: painting in ~ 作壁画.②[C] 壁画: the ~es in St. Peter's, Rome 罗马圣彼得教堂中的壁画.

II *vt* 用壁画法画: ~ed walls 画壁画的墙.[意大利语]

fresh [freʃ] **I** *a* ①新鲜: ~ flowers 鲜花. ~ milk 新鲜牛奶. ~ meat 鲜肉,生肉.②崭新;新颖;新到的;新进的: Is there any ~ news? 有什么新消息吗? ~ paint 刚刷上的漆. a youth ~ from school 刚从学校出来的青年. be ~ in the memory 记忆犹新. Take a ~ sheet of paper and start again. 另外拿一张纸重新开始. He didn't throw much ~ light on the subject. 关于这问题他没有提供很多新的见解或资料.③清新;凉爽;爽快: ~ air 清新的空气. a ~ wind. 清风. feel ~ 觉得爽快.④有生气的;健壮的: a ~ horse 壮马.⑤鲜艳;气色好: ~ colours 鲜艳的色彩. a ~ complexion 气色好的面容.⑥淡[反 salt]: ~ water 淡水.⑦[美]卤莽的;无礼的(尤指对异性): Tell that young man not to get (be) so ~ with your sister. 告诉那个年轻人不要对你姐姐(妹妹)如此无礼.

II *ad* [用于复合词中]新近地: ~-caught fish 方才捕到的鱼. ~-killed meat 新鲜肉. ~-painted doors 新漆的门.[古英语;>以下五条; afresh; refresh]

fresh·en ['freʃn] ❶ *vt* 使…新鲜;使有生气: The rest ~ed my spirit. 休息使我精神振奋. ~ a drink 加添饮料. ❷ *vi* 变强: the breeze ~ed 风力增强. ‖ ~ ***up*** 使新鲜,使恢复: feel ~ed up after a shower 淋浴后感到舒畅. He's ~ed up the house with a new coat of paint. 他涂了一层新漆使房子焕然一新.[<上条]

fresh·et ['freʃit] *n* [C] ①(河流)暴涨.②流入海中的淡水流.[同上]

fresh·ly ['freʃli] *ad* ①新近;刚才.②精神饱满地;气息清新地,活泼地.[同前]

fresh·man ['freʃmən] (*pl* freshmen ['freʃmən])**I** *n* ①(大学)新生,一年级生.②新手;初学者.

II *a* 一年级生的;开始的;无经验的: This is my ~ year with the company. 这是我进入公司的第一年.[同前]

fresh·ness ['freʃnis] *n* [U] ①新鲜.②清新;凉爽.[同前]

fresh-water ['freʃˌwɔ:tə] *a* ①淡水的: ~ fish 淡水鱼.②容有淡水的: a ~ swimming pool 一个淡水游泳池.[fresh + water]

fret [fret] **I** (fretted ['fretid]; fretting ['fretiŋ]) ❶ *vi* 烦恼;着急: What are you ~ting about? 你烦恼什么? Don't ~ over trifles. 别为琐事烦恼. She ~s at even the slightest delays. 稍微耽搁一下她都要发脾气(着急). Small babies often ~ in hot weather. 天热时婴儿常烦躁. ~ and fume 焦急发怒. ❷ *vt* ①使烦恼;使着急: You are ~ting yourself needlessly. 你在不必要地折磨你自己.②磨损;侵蚀: ~ted rope 磨损了的绳子. a channel ~ted through the rock by a

stream 溪流侵蚀岩石而成的水道.③以格子细工装饰(木工).

II *n* ①焦急;烦躁.②侵蚀;磨损.[<古法语;>下条]

fret·ful ['fretful] *a* 焦急的;烦躁的: a ~ baby 焦躁的婴儿. "Why can't I have another cake?" asked the child in a ~ voice. "干吗不再给我一块点心?"这孩子用焦急的声音问道.[<上条]

fret·saw ['fretsɔː] *n* 细工锯;钢丝锯.

fret·work ['fretwəːk] *n* [U] 浮雕细工.

Freu·di·an ['frɔidjən] **I** *a* 【心】弗洛伊德(学派)的,精神(心理)分析学的. ‖ ~ *slip* 无意中泄露真实欲望的漏嘴.

II *n* 弗洛伊德派;精神(心理)分析学家.[<Sigmund Freud]

Fri. [缩] = Friday 星期五.

fri·ar ['fraiə] *n* 托钵僧;修道士.

fric·as·see [frikə'siː] **I** *n* 燉(或油煎)原汁肉丁.

II *vt* 燉(或油煎)(原汁肉丁).[法语]

fric·a·tive ['frikətive] **I** *a* 摩擦(而生)的: ~ consonants 摩擦辅音.

II *n* 摩擦辅音: The sounds [f,v,θ] are ~s, [f,v,θ] 音是摩擦辅音.[<拉丁语]

fric·tion ['frikʃən] *n* ①摩擦: In designing a machine it is necessary to reduce ~ as much as possible. 在设计一种机器时,必须尽可能减低其摩擦. Matches are lighted by ~. 火柴由摩擦而着火. ~ brake 摩擦制动器,摩擦闸. ~ tape (导体外面包的)绝缘胶布;摩擦带.②[C][U] 冲突;不和: Constant ~s between the two nations finally caused a war. 两国间经常的冲突终于造成了战争. ~(s) between parents and children 父母与子女之间的不和.[<拉丁语]

fric·tion·al ['frikʃənl] *a* 摩擦的;摩擦力的;由摩擦而产生的: ~ force 摩擦力. ~ electricity 摩擦电. ~ resistance 摩擦抵抗.[<friction]

Fri·day ['fraidi] *n* 星期五. ‖ ***Black* (*Good*)** ~ 耶稣受难日(复活节前的星期五). ***Man*** ~ 忠仆(源自《鲁宾逊漂流记》中的 Friday). 见 Sunday. [缩 Fri.]

fridge [fridʒ] *n* 电冰箱 (refrigerator 的简写词).

fried [fraid] **I** *v* fry 的过去式和过去分词.

II *a* ①油煎的;油炸的: ~ fish 炸鱼.②[俚]喝醉了的. ‖ ~ *shirt* [美俚]浆得笔挺的衬衫.

friend [frend] *n* ①朋友: We are great (good) ~s. 我们是好朋友. This is a ~ of mine. 这位是我的(一个)朋友.[<古英语;>下四条; befriend] [注意朋友不只一个,介绍时一般不说 This is my friend.] He had been a good ~ to me. 他一向是我的好朋友. ~ and foe (enemy) 友和敌.②有帮助的东西或性质: Her shyness there was her best ~. 她的腼腆在那里对她很有帮助. Bright light is the painter's best ~. 亮光对画家很有好处.③[C] 支持者;赞助者;忠告者: That rich lady is a ~ of arts. 那位阔妇人是艺术的赞助者.④ F~ 基督教教友派教徒. ‖ ***be ~s with*** …是…的朋友: I am ~s with him. 我跟他要好. ***make ~s with***… 与…交朋友. ***make ~s again*** 言归于好,(重归)和好.[<古英语;>下四条; befriend]

friend·less ['frendlis] *a* 没有朋友的;孤独无靠的.[<上条]

friend·li·ness ['frendlinis] *n* [U] 友谊;友善;亲切.[同上]

friend·ly ['frendli] *a* ①友善的;友谊的;友好的;和气的;亲切的: be ~ with sb 对某人友善. be on ~ terms with sb 与某人友好. a ~ match (game) 友谊赛.②赞助的;拥护的: be ~ to revolution 拥护革命.③(指事物)顺利地: a ~ wind 顺风.[<friend; >上条; 反 unfriendly]

Friend·ly So·ci·e·ty ['frendli səˌsaiəti] *n* 互助会(如在生病、失业、年老时互助).

friend·ship ['frendʃip] *n* ①[U] 友好;友谊;友情;交情: out of ~ 出于友好. my ~ for her 我对她的友谊. live together in ~ 友善地生活在一起. promote ~ between our two nations 增进我们两国的友谊.②[C] 友情的实例;友谊期间: a ~ of 20 years 二十年的友谊. never to forget old ~s 永不忘记旧时的友情.③[定语] a ~ association 友好协会. [<friend]

frieze[1] [friːz] *n* [C] 【建】(柱的)中楣;带状装饰.②(墙等的)横饰带(墙顶与天花板之间作为装饰用的横条).

frieze[2] [friːz] **I** *n* 粗呢;粗绒.

II *vt* 使(布上)起绒毛.

frig·ate ['frigət, 'frigit] *n* [C] 快速帆战舰(1750—1850);【英】快速护航舰;【美】驱逐领舰.[<意大利语]

fright [frait] **I** *n* ①[U] 惊悸,惊吓: die of ~ 惊吓致死. take ~ (at sth) (因某事物)吃惊.②[C] 惊吓的实例.③[C] (口语)怪样子的人或物: What a ~ you look in that old hat! 你戴着那顶旧帽子样子多么可笑啊! ‖ ***give sb a*** ~ 使某人吃惊. ***get* (*have*) *a*** ~ 感到吃惊.

II *vt* 【诗】使吃惊;使惊骇.[<古英语]

fright·en [ˈfraitn] *vt* 使吃惊,使害怕;吓唬: Did the noise ~ you? 那声音使你吃惊吗? She was nearly ~ed out of her life. 她几乎吓死了. ‖ ~ ***sb into*** (***out of***) ***doing sth*** 恐吓某人使他做(不做)某事.[<上条]

[辨异] frighten (使害怕)是个常用的词,表示突然吓人,通常指使人非常恐惧: Were you frightened by the earthquake? 这次地震你害怕了吗? alarm (使惊慌)程度上较轻: Her failure to come home at midnight alarmed us. 她深夜还没回家使我们很惊慌. scare (使惊吓)通常用作 frighten 的非正式代用词. 特别表示突然使胆小的人或动物非常恐惧: The firecrackers scared the baby. 爆竹声惊吓了那小孩. terrify (吓倒)程度最严重: She was terrified of being killed in an air raid. 她很害怕在空袭中被炸死. intimidate 指采用种种手段,对人"恐吓"、"恫吓",强要使人服从: intimidate sb into doing sth 恐吓某人使做某事.

fright·ened [ˈfraitnd] *a* [口语]害怕的;受惊的: She has always been ~ of the dark. 她一直是害怕黑暗的. be ~ at the idea of sth happening 想到某事的发生而惊恐.[同上]

frighten·ing [ˈfraitniŋ] *a* 可怕的;令人恐怖的: a ~ experience 可怕的经验.[同前]

fright·ful [ˈfraitful] *a* ①可怕的: a ~ accident 可怕的事故. ②[口语]极大的;讨厌的: a ~ mess 乱七八糟. a ~ journey 一次极不舒服的旅行.[同前]

frig·id [ˈfridʒid] *a* ①极寒,严寒: a ~ climate 寒冷的气候. the ~ zones 寒带. The air on the mountain top is ~. 那山顶上的空气很寒冷. ②很冷淡: a ~ welcome 冷淡的欢迎. a ~ conversation 冷淡的谈话. a ~ manner 冷淡的态度.[<拉丁语;>下条]

fri·gid·i·ty [friˈdʒiditi] *n* [U] 严寒;冷淡;无情;呆板.[<上条]

frill [fril] *n* ①边;纹. ②[*pl*] 矫饰;雕琢;花招;臭架子. ‖ ***put on one's ~s*** 摆架子;装腔作势。

frilled [frild] *a* 有饰边的: a ~ skirt 有饰边的裙子.

fringe [frindʒ] **I** *n* [C] ①穗子;花边. ②外边,边缘: on the ~(s) of the forest 在森林的边缘. ③额头的垂发,刘海儿.

II *vt* 作为…的边缘: a roadside ~d with trees 植有树的路边.[<拉丁语;>下三条]

fringe a·re·a [ˈfrindʒ ɛəriə] *n* ①边界地区. ②[喻]不太重要的地区.[<上条]

fringe ben·e·fits [ˈfrindʒ ˌbenifits] *n* (正式工资外)额外的福利.[同上]

fringe group [ˈfrindʒ gruːp] *n* 边缘团体,外围组织.[同前]

frip·per·y [ˈfripəri] *n* ①[U] (多余的)装饰品(尤指衣服上的). ②[C] 便宜货;无用的小东西. ③[U]矫饰;装腔作势: Affectations of manner and speech are mere ~. 态度与语言的做作只是矫饰而已.[<古法语]

Fris·bee [ˈfrizbiː, ˈfrizbi] *n* (商标)飞盘(一种掷着玩的圆形塑料盘).

frisk [frisk] ❶ *vi* 跳跃: The new lambs are ~ing in the fields. 新生的小羊羔在田野里跳跃. ❷ *vt* ①高兴地摇动: The puppy ~ed its tail. 那小狗高兴地摇动着它的尾巴. ②[俚]遍身搜查: The police ~ed the prisoner. 警察搜查犯人全身. ③[俚]扒窃: The pickpocket ~ed him of his wallet. 扒手将他的皮夹偷走了.[<古法语;>下条]

frisk·y [ˈfriski] *a* 跳跃的;活泼的: as ~ as a kitten 像小猫一样活泼.[<上条]

fris·son [friˈsɔn] *n* (*pl* frissons [friˈsɔn]) 颤抖: a ~ of delight (horror) 高兴(害怕)得发抖.[法语]

frit·ter[1] [ˈfritə] *vt* 消磨. ‖ ~ ***sth away*** 零碎地消耗: ~ away one's time (energy, money) 零碎地消耗时间(精力,金钱).

frit·ter[2] [ˈfritə] *n* [C] 果馅油炸饼: apple ~s 炸苹果饼. 见 fry.

frivol [ˈfrivl] (frivol(l)ed; frivol(l)ing) *vi* & *vt* [俚]闲混,做无聊的事. ‖ ~ ***away*** 浪费(时间、金钱等).

fri·vol·i·ty [friˈvɔliti] *n* ①[U] 轻薄,轻浮. ②[C] (*pl* frivolities) [friˈvɔlitiz]) 轻佻行为;轻薄话.[<下条]

friv·o·lous [ˈfrivələs] *a* ①不庄重的: ~ remarks (behaviour) 不庄重的言语(举动). ②(指人)轻浮的;喜欢享乐的. ③琐碎的.[<拉丁语;>上条]

frizz [friz] **I** *vt* (指毛发)使卷曲.

II *n* (*pl* frizzes [ˈfriziz])卷曲的东西(如头发). The boy had a ~ of black hair. 那孩子有一头卷曲的黑头发.[法语]

friz·zle [ˈfrizl] *vi* & *vt* ①(油炸时)吱吱响: The sausages were frizzling in the pan. 香肠在锅里煎得吱吱响. ~ bacon 煎腌肉使卷曲. ②(指毛发)(使)卷曲: ~d hair 卷发.

friz·zly [ˈfrizli] *a* 卷缩的;卷毛的: ~ hair 卷发.

fro [frəu] *ad* ‖ [只用于] ***to and*** ~ 来回地;往返地: walking to and ~ 来回地走着;走来走去. making journeys to and ~ between London and Paris 往返旅行于伦敦与巴黎之间.[<古斯堪的纳维亚语]

frock [frɔk] *n* [C] ①(女用)上衣;(童装)外衣;[口语]

衣服.②工装;罩衫.③僧袍,袈裟.[古法语]

frog [frɔg] ***n*** ①蛙.②(铁道)辙岔,岔心,电车吊线分叉.③(砖)凹槽. ‖ ***a ~ in the (one's) throat*** 因喉头不适而微带嘶哑. ~ ***rammer*** 蛙式打夯机,跳跃式打夯机,爆炸夯. ***moval point*** ~ 活动辙叉.[古英语]

frog·man ['frɔgmən](*pl* frogmen ['frɔgmən]) ***n*** (为军事目的潜入水中的)蛙人;潜水员.

frog-march ['frɔgmɑːtʃ] ***vt & n*** 蛙式抬运(令犯人面向下,由四人提着四肢行走).

frol·ic ['frɔlik] **I *n*** [C] ①嬉戏;玩乐: The children had a ~ on the lawn. 孩子们在草坪上闹着玩.②狂欢的聚会.

II *vi* (frolicked ['frɔlikt]; froliking ['frɔlikiŋ])嬉戏,玩闹: I come to ~ with you. 我是来同你玩的.[>下条; rollick][<中古荷兰语]

frol·ic·some ['frɔliksəm] ***a*** 嬉戏的;爱闹的: ~ children 爱闹的孩子. Young creatures are naturally ~. 孩子们天生就是爱闹的.[<上条]

from [强 frɔm, 弱 frəm, frm] ***prep*** [总义]从:①[表示动作发生的起点]自,从: fall ~ the sky 从天上落下. part ~ a friend 跟朋友分别. set out ~ Beijing 从北京出发. (re)move ~ one place to another 从甲地迁到乙地. bees going ~ flower to flower 逐花飞行的蜜蜂.②[表示时间、顺序的起点]自,从…起: ~ 1st October 从10月1日起. ~ now on 从现在起;从今以后. We have good Italian wine ~ £ 3.50 a bottle. 我们有上好意大利酒,售价一瓶自3.50镑起. count ~ one toten 从一数到十. There were ~ 60 to 80 people present. 出席的人在60人到80人之间(= between …and …). ~ beginning to end 自始至终. ~ time to time 时时.③[表示变化、转变]从: awake ~ a dream 从梦中醒来. recover ~ illness 疾病痊愈. Things are going ~ bad to worse. 事情越来越糟. The price has been increased ~ 20p to 25p. 价格已由20便士增至25便士.④[表示距离、间隔]离开: be (go) away ~ home 不在家,离开家. five years ~ now 今后五年. be absent (stay away) ~ school 缺课. How far is it from here? 离开这里多远? far ~ blaming you 绝不责备你.⑤[表示差异、区别]跟…不同: different ~ others 跟其他的不同. differ ~ others 与其他的不同. How would you know an Englishman ~ an American? 你怎样分辨英国人和美国人? know right ~ wrong 辨别是非.⑥[表示除去、解除、停业、阻碍、防止、制止]从…拿走: Take that knife (away) ~ the baby. 将那刀子从那婴儿那里拿走. What prevented (stopped, hindered) you ~ coming? 什么事阻止你前来? take 5 ~ 8 八减去五. be expelled ~ school 从学校开除. be released ~ prison 从监狱中释放. cannot refrain ~ laughing 忍不住笑.⑦[表示出处、来源、根源、根据]由: quotations ~ Shakespeare 引用莎士比亚的语句. draw water ~ a well 由井中汲水. draw conclusions ~ the evidence 由证据获得结论. painted ~ nature 写生. judge ~ a person's conduct 根据某人的行为来判断. ~ what I have heard 根据我所听到的. expect much ~ a person 对某人期望很大.⑧[表示原因、动机、理由]由于;因为: die ~ cancer 患癌症而死. collapse ~ fatigue 累倒. suffer ~ influenza 患流行性感冒. suffer ~ starvation and disease. 因饥饿和疾病而受苦. do sth ~ a sense of duty 出于责任感做某事. F~ his appearance, you wouldn't think he was old. 由外表看来,你不会觉得他老.⑨[表示原料、材料]用…(制成): make wine ~ grapes 用葡萄酿酒. Steel is made ~ iron. 钢是生铁炼成的.⑩[表示给者或寄者]由…发出: a letter ~ my father 我父亲的来信. a present ~ a foreign guest 外宾给他的一件礼物. Tell him ~ me that … 替我转告他….⑪[修饰表示场所的副词和介词短语]: see ~ above (below) 自上(下)而看. She was looking at me ~ above (under) her spectacles. 她从眼镜上面(下面)看我. ~ within (without) 从内(外). ~ far and near 从远近. ~ long ago 从很久以前. ~ amidst … 从…中. Choose a book ~ among these. 从这些书籍中选一册.[比较: Choose a book from the library. 从图书馆选择一本书.] ~ before the war 自从战前. speak ~ behind the door 从门后说话. ~ over the sea 从海外. ~ under the table 从桌下.[<古英语;>therefrom]
[辨异]在制造过程中,原料的形状和性质不变的用 of: 例如 That bridge is made of steel. 那座桥是用钢做的.

front [frʌnt] **I *n*** ①[C] [the ~]正面;前面;前部;前方: the ~ of a building 建筑物的正面. the east (west) ~ of the Palace 宫殿的东(西)面. sitting in the ~ of the class 坐在班上前排.[反 at the back of …][比较: standing in ~ of the class 站在全班学生面前].②[C]前线;战线;(政治)战线;形势: go (be sent) to the ~ 上前线,出征. a ~ of 500 miles 长达五百英里的前线. the popular ~ 人民阵线. the united ~ 统一战线. How are things on the domestic ~? 国内的形势如何? ③城边海滨的步道;环湖的道路: have a walk along the (sea) ~ 在海滨散步.

drive along the lake ~ 在湖滨开车. a house on the ~ 位于海滨的一所房屋. ④【气】锋(冷热气团间的交界面): a cold (warm) 冷(热)锋. ⑤[诗]额;面孔. ⑥脸面: show a bold ~ on …对…表示抗拒态度.

II *a* [定语] the ~ door 正门. the ~ row 前排. a ~ seat 前排座. the ~ gardon 前花园. a ~ room 前面的房间. the ~ page (书籍)标题页. the ~ page of a newspaper 报纸的第一版. ~-page news 登在第一版的重要新闻. a seat in the ~ part of the train 火车前部的座位. ‖ (*be*) *in the* ~ *rank* [比喻]著名;显要. *come to the* ~ [比喻]出名. *have the* ~ (*to do sth*) 厚颜(做某事): have the ~ to deny a fact 厚着脸皮否认事实. *in* ~ *of* 在…的前面: There are some trees in ~ of the house. 那房屋前有几棵树. [比较: in front 在前面: Please go in ~. 请在前面走]. *put on* (*show*, *present*) *a bold* ~ (表面上)勇敢地面对某种情况. *shirt* ~ 衬衫的胸部(尤指男子衬衫浆硬的胸部).

III *vt* & *vi* ①面向;朝: hotels that ~ the sea 朝海的旅社. windows ~ing the street 朝街的窗子. a house ~ing north 朝北的房子. The hospital ~s upon (towards) the lake. 这个医院正面临湖. ②[旧用法]面对;对抗: ~ danger 面对危险. [<拉丁语; > affront, confront; forefront, seafront; 下六条]

front·age ['frʌntidʒ] *n* [C] ①(建筑物)正面长度;临街面: For sale, office buildings with ~s on two streets. 面临两街的办公大楼出售. ②屋前空地;沿街土地;临河土地: factory premises with a good river ~ 厂房连同一片良好的面向河流的空地. a building site with a road ~ of 500 metres 一块建筑用地,五百米临路. [<上条]

fron·tal ['frʌntl] *a* ①正面的;前面的: a ~ attack 正面攻击. ②额的;前额的。[同上]

fron·tier ['frʌntjə, 'frɔntjə] *n* ①边界,边疆,国境: a town on the ~ 位于边区的城市. the German ~ of France 法国靠德国的边界. [同 boundary]. ②(尤指昔日美国的)新开辟地. ③[比喻:常用复]尖端: the ~s of medicine 医学的尖端. ④[定语] ~ disputes (incidents) 边界争端(事件). a ~ station 边境车站. ~ spirit [美]拓荒精神. [同前]

fron·tiers·man ['frʌntiəzmən] (*pl* frontiersmen ['frʌntiəzmən]) *n* 边疆居民;拓荒者. [同前]

fron·tis·piece ['frʌntispi:s] *n* [C] 与书名页相对的插画;卷头插画. [同前]

front man ['frʌnt mən] *n* ①公开的代表人. ②为他人作掩护者. [同前]

frost [frɔst, [美]frɔ:st] **I** *n* ①[U] 霜: There is ~ on the grass. 草上有霜. ②[C] 降霜;严寒期: a heavy ~ 厚霜. early ~s 早寒(在秋季). late ~s 春寒. ③[U] 冻结;严寒: five degrees of ~ 冰点下五度. There is still ~ in the ground. 地面还冰冻着. ④[C] [口语] (演剧、出版物、宴会、旅行等的)失败;扫兴: The party was a ~. 那聚会使人不感兴趣.

II ❶ *vt* ①起霜于;复以霜;在(蛋糕等)上复以糖粉: Ground is ~ed。满地是霜。~ed window-panes 复有霜的窗玻璃. ②使(玻璃)不透明: ~ed glass 不透明的玻璃;磨砂玻璃;毛玻璃. ❷ *vi* 结霜: It ~s already. 已经结霜了. ‖ ~ *over* (*up*) 复有霜;结霜: The windscreen of my car ~ed over during the night. 我车子的挡风玻璃夜里结了霜. [<古英语; >hoarfrost; 下六条]

frost·bite ['frɔstˌbait, 'frɔ:stbait] *n* [U] 霜害;冻疮,冻伤: suffering from ~ 患冻疮. 见 chilblain. [<上条]

frost·bit·ten ['frɔstˌbitn] *a* 被冻伤的,受冻伤的: ~ toes 受冻伤的脚趾头. [同上]

frostbound ['frɔstbaund] *a* (指地)冻硬的: The garden's still ~. 园子的地还冻着呢. [同前]

frost·ed ['frɔstid] *a* ①盖着霜的. ②盖着糖霜的: a ~ cake 盖着糖霜的饼. ③受了霜害的;冻伤的. ④除去光泽的: ~ glass 毛玻璃,磨砂玻璃. [同前]

frost·ing ['frɔstiŋ] *n* [U] ①(糕点上的)糖霜;酥皮(= sugaricing). ②(玻璃、金属等)无光泽面. [同前]

frost·y ['frɔsti, 'frɔ:sti] *a* ①结霜的;严寒的: ~ weather 结霜的天气. a ~ morning 寒冷的早晨. ②[比喻]冷淡的;无情的: ~ smiles (looks) 冷淡的笑(表情). a ~ welcome 冷淡的欢迎. [同前]

froth [frɔθ, frɔ:θ] **I** *n* [U] ①泡沫: a glass of beer with a lot of ~ on it 有许多泡沫的一杯啤酒. ~ at the mouth 嘴角上的涎沫. ②空想;废话: a lot of verbal ~ 花言巧语.

II ❶ *vi* (啤酒等)起沫;发泡: Beer ~s when it is poured out. 啤酒倒出时(会)起泡沫. ❷ *vt* 使起泡沫: ~ beer 使啤酒起泡沫. [<古斯堪的纳维亚语; >下条]

froth·y ['frɔθi, 'frɔ:θi] *a* ①起沫的: This glass of beer is very ~; there's only half a glass of drink in it. 这杯啤酒很起沫,实际上只有半杯. ②空洞的;浅薄的: a ~ conversation 空空洞洞的谈话. [<上条]

fro·ward ['frəuəd] *a* 刚愎的;顽固的;倔强的: a ~ child 一个倔强的孩子.

frown [fraun] **I** *vi* 皱眉头(表示不悦、迷惑、沉思等). She ~s when the sun gets in her eyes. 太阳光照到她

眼睛上时她皱起了眉头. The teacher ~ed at the noisy class. 老师对吵闹的全班学生皱眉头. ‖ ~ ***on*** (***upon***) 不赞成;反对: Gambling is very much ~ed upon here. 此地十分反对赌博.

II ***n*** 皱眉,皱眉头,蹙额;不悦: There was a deep ~ on his face. 他的额头深深皱着.[<古法语]

[**辨异**] frown, scowl 均表示皱眉,皱眉头,蹙额: frown 有时表示用力思索,但主要表示失望或不欢. The teacher ~ed when the boy came in late. 那小孩迟到时,教师皱眉头. scowl 表示发脾气,抑郁、不满时绷着脸: He is a disagreeable person, always scowling. 他是个脾气很坏的人,老是绷着脸.

frowst·y ['frausti] ***a*** (指房间内的空气)闷热而有霉味的;污浊的.

frowz·y ['frauzi] ***a*** ①霉臭的;闷气的(如房间).②不整洁的,无人照管的: ~ children 脏孩子.

froze [frəuz] ***v*** freeze 的过去式.

fro·zen ['frəuzn] **I** ***v*** freeze 的过去分词.

II ***a*** ①结冰的: a ~ river 结了冰的河.②冰冷的(如食物等).③冷酷无情的: a ~ heart 无情的心.④冻僵的;吓呆的: ~ to the spot in horror 吓得不能动.⑤冻结的: ~ assets 冻结资产.⑥冻伤的;冻死的.⑦[美](事实,真理)不可推翻的;不容否认的.⑧(物价)固定的;冻结的.

fru·gal ['fru:gəl] ***a*** 节俭的(尤指食物和费用方面),节省的;节约的: a ~ housekeepeer 节俭的管家. a ~ meal 节省的餐食. He ate a ~ supper of bread and milk. 他吃了一顿仅有面包和牛奶的节俭的晚餐.[<拉丁语]

fru·gal·i·ty [fru:'gæliti] ***n*** [U] [C] 节俭,节约,俭省: He lives in ~. 他生活俭朴. ~ of praise 不随便夸奖。[<上条]

fruit [fru:t] **I** ***n*** ①[U] 水果(总称): Do you eat much ~? 你水果吃得很多吗? a ~ tree 果树. F~ is expensive these days. 水果近来很贵.②[C] 一种水果;果实: What ~s are in season now? 哪几种水果现在上市了? Is a tomato a ~? 西红柿是水果吗? the dry (fleshy) ~ 干(肉)果.③[常用复]成果;收获: the ~s of industry 勤苦的收获. I hope your hard work will bear ~. 我希望你的辛苦工作会有收获. His knowledge is the ~ of long study. 他的知识是长期学习的成果. ‖ ***the ~s of the earth*** 大地的果实(谷类或蔬菜等).

II ***vi*** 结(果)实: This tree ~s well. 这棵树结的果实很多.[<拉丁语;> bread fruit, first-fruits, grapefruit; fruitage … fruity]

[**辨异**] fruit 做集体名词,不用复数. fruits 指许多不同种类的水果: People are eating more fruit than they used to. 人们现在吃水果比以前吃得多了. A fruit salad consists of various fruits cut up and mixed in a bowl, often with cream. 水果沙拉包括许多不同种类的水果,切成碎块,在一个大碗里混合,往往还加奶油.

fruit·age ['frutidʒ] ***n*** [U] ①效果.②果实(总称).[<上条]

fruit·cake ['fru:tkeik] ***n*** [C] [U] 水果蛋糕.[同上]

fruit·er ['fru:tə] ***n*** [C] ①果树.②果农.[<同前]

fruit·er·er ['fru:tərə] ***n*** [C] ①水果商.②装运水果的船.[同前]

fruit-fly ['fru:tflai] (*pl* fruitflies ['fru:tflaiz]) 果蝇.[同前]

fruit·ful ['fru:tful] ***a*** ①果实累累的;多产的: a ~ tree 结果实多的树.②肥沃的: ~ land 肥沃的土地.③结果好的;有效果的: a ~ meeting 很有成效的会议.[同前;> [反] unfruitful]

fru·i·tion [fru(:)'iʃən] ***n*** ①结果;实现;完成;成果: the ~ of one's labor 某人劳动的成果. After years of hard work, his hopes came to ~. 几年的辛勤工作后,他的希望实现了. Success was the ~ of his years of work. 成功是他多年工作的结果. the ~ of one's studies 某人研究的成果.②享有.[同前]

fruit·less ['fru:tlis] ***a*** 不结果实的;没有效果的: ~ efforts 徒劳. an enterprise ~ of profit 毫无利润的企业.[同前]

fruit·y ['fru:ti] ***a*** ①果实的;有水果香味(滋味)的.②味醇的: a ~ wine 一种味醇的酒.③[口语]丰腴的;(声音)宏亮的;圆润的: a ~ voice 圆润的声音.④[口语]充满戏谑的:a ~ novel 充满戏谑的小说.[同前]

frump [frʌmp] ***n*** ①衣着旧式而邋遢的女人.②守旧者;老顽固.

frus·trate [frʌs'treit,[美]'frʌstreit] ❶ ***vt*** 挫折;打击: ~ one's enemies in their plans = ~ the plans of one's enemies 打乱敌人的计划. be ~d in an attempt to do sth 欲做某事而遭受挫折. ❷ ***vi*** 受到挫折;感到沮丧: His trouble is that he ~s much too easily. 他的毛病是他很容易感到沮丧(泄气).[<拉丁语;<下条]

[**辨异**] frustrate, thwart, baffle 均指阻止某人做某事. frustrate 指阻止某人做他要做的事: The police ~d the bandit's attempt to rob the bank. 警察打破了匪徒抢劫银行的企图. thwart 指阻挠某人正在做的事: The sudden storm thwarted the men trying to

reach the wrecked plane. 突然而来的暴风雨阻挠了人们奋力到达飞机失事的地方. baffle 指阻碍或妨碍的混乱状态：The absence of clues baffled the police. 缺乏线索阻碍了警察破案.

frus·tra·tion [frʌsˈtreiʃən] *n* [U] [C] ①挫折；打击：embittered by numerous ～s 受许多挫折之苦. ②契约落空. [＜上条]

fry[1] [frai] *n sing* or *pl* ①鱼苗；鱼秧. ②成群生活在一起的动物(如蛙等). ③小东西；小生物. ‖ ***small*** ～ 1)小孩子. 2) 不重要的人或物. [＜古斯堪的纳维亚语]

fry[2] [frai] **I** *vt* & *vi* (fried [fraid]) 油煎，油炸：The sausages are ～ing (being fried). 香肠正在煎着. fried chicken 炸鸡. [＜拉丁语]

II ①[U]油炸食品. ②[口语]兴奋状态. [＞ deep-fry; 下条]

fry·ing-pan [ˈfraiiŋ pæn] (＝ [美] fry-pan) [C] 煎锅，长柄平锅. ‖ ***jump*** (***leap***) ***out of the*** ～ ***into the fire*** 跳出釜底进火坑，出了笸箩进了坑，避坑落井. [＜上条]

ft. [缩] ＝foot; feet. 呎，英尺.

fuch·sia [ˈfjuːʃə] **I** *n* ①[C]【植】倒挂金钟属；灯笼海棠. ②紫红色.

II *a* 紫红色的. [近代拉丁语]

fud·dle [ˈfʌdl] *vt* 使(人)烂醉；使(人)迷糊：～ oneself (one's brain) with gin 喝杜松子酒喝得烂醉. in a ～d state 烂醉如泥. [＞ befuddle]

fudge [fʌdʒ] **I** *n* ①[U] 软糖：Have a piece of ～! 吃一块软糖吧！ ②胡说，瞎扯.

II *vi* ①胡说. ②欺骗 [常与 on 连用]：～ on an exam 考试时作弊.

fuel [ˈfjuəl] **I** *n* ①[U] 燃料：solid ～ 固体燃料. Wood, coal, oil and gas are different forms of ～. 木柴，煤炭，油和煤气是各种不同的燃料。②[C] (一种)燃料：Petrol is no longer a cheap ～. 石油不再是一种便宜的燃料. ③[比喻]刺激感情的事物：His insults were ～ to her hatred. 他的侮辱更加强了她的恨. ‖ ***add*** ～ ***to the flames*** (***fire***) 火上加油：John wasn't satisfied with his wage, and when he was asked to work longer hours, it added ～ to the flames. 约翰不满意他的工资，而当要他延长工作时间时，更使他火上加油了(使他更为愤怒).

II (fuel(l)ed [ˈfjuəld], fuel(l)ing [ˈfjuəliŋ]) *vt* & *vi* 加燃料，添柴炭：a power station ～led by uranium 以铀作燃料的发电站. ～ a ship 给船加燃料. a ～-ling station 加油站；燃料供应站. [＜拉丁语; ＞ refuel]

fug [fʌg] *n* [口语]污浊难闻的空气：What a ～! 空气多么污浊！

fu·gi·tive [ˈfjuːdʒitiv] **I** *n* 逃亡者，亡命徒：～s from an invaded country 从受侵国家逃出的难民. ～s from justice 逃犯.

II *a* ①逃亡的：a ～ prisoner 逃跑的犯人. ②即兴的；一时的：～ verses 即兴诗. [＜拉丁语]

fugue [fjuːg] *n* ①【乐】赋格曲；遁走曲. ②【心】【医】浮客症，神游(症). [法语]

-ful *suf* ①[形容词后缀，表示"充满…；有…性质"等]的：beautiful 美丽的. peaceful 和平的. wonderful 惊奇的. ②[名词后缀]满…；一…：mouthful 一口。spoonful 满匙.

ful·crum [ˈfʌlkrəm] (*pl* fulkra [ˈfʌlkrə]) *n* 支点；支轴. [＜拉丁语]

ful·fil ([美] **ful·fill**) [fulˈfil] (fulfilled [fulˈfild], fulfilling [fulˈfiliŋ]) *vt* ①完成(任务，计划等)：A nurse has many duties to ～ in caring for the sick. 一个护士在护理病人方面有很多任务要完成. A chimney ～s the function of taking away smoke. 烟囱的作用是排烟. ②服从；执行：The doctor's instructions must be ～led exactly. 医生的指令必须严格执行. ③履行(契约等)：If you make a promise you should ～ it. 如果你作了允诺，就应该遵守. ④满足(要求等)：～ sb's expectations or hopes 满足某人的期望. ⑤[常用被动式]证明是真的：The old belief that the world would come to an end after 1,000 years was not ～led. 认为世界末日在一千年后就要来临的旧的信仰证明并不是真的. ⑥实现：If he's lazy, he'll never ～ his ambition to be a doctor. 他如果懒惰，就永远不会实现当医生的志愿. ⑦充分发挥潜在能力[通常与反身代词连用]：She realized that she could never ～ herself in such work. 她了解到，她在那种工作中无法充分发挥她的能力. [full ＋ fill ＞ 下条; overfulfil]

ful·fil·ment [fulˈfilmənt] *n* [U] 完成；履行：the ～ of the Five-Year Plan 五年计划的完成.

full[1] [ful] **I** *a* ①满，满满；充满的：The glass is ～. 杯子满了. The box is ～. 这箱子满了. The drawers were ～ to overflowing. 抽屉满得装不下了. I am ～. 我吃饱了. ②丰满的；圆的：a ～ figure 丰满的身材. rather ～ in the face 面孔颇圆. ③肥大的(委婉语)：This shop sells dresses for the ～er figure. 这家商店出售肥大的衣服. ④充分的；充足的；全的：a ～ supply 充分的供应. wait a ～ hour 等了足足一个钟头(一小时). ～ age 成年. ～ dress 大礼服. one's ～ name 全名. a ～ stop (point) 句号. apple-trees in

~ blossom 盛开着花的苹果树. He fell ~ length. 他直挺挺地跌倒在地上. ⑤(指衣服) 1) 有宽褶的: a ~ skirt 有宽褶的裙子. 2) 宽松的: Please make this coat a little ~er across the back. 请将这上衣的背部做宽松些. ⑥[尤与比较级和最高级连用]完整的: A ~ (~er) account will be given later. 以后将有更为详细的报告. This is the ~est account yet received. 这是迄今最完整的报告. ‖ ***at ~ speed*** 全速(地): He drove the car at ~ speed to Great Wall. 他以全速开车到长城. ***come to a ~ stop*** 完全停止. ***in ~ career*** 在以最大的速率行进中. ***~ of*** 满的,装满的,充满的;充满某种思想的: pockets ~ of money 装满钱的口袋. a lake ~ of fish 有很多鱼的湖. The room was ~ of people. 房间里挤满了人. a girl ~ of vitality 活力充沛的女孩. She was ~ of the news. 她脑子里尽想着这个消息(禁不住谈论这个消息). He was ~ of himself. 他脑子里只想着自己(自以为很了不起). ***~ up*** [口语]全满的: The greedy girl ate and ate until she was ~ up. 那个贪心的女孩不停地吃,直到吃得很饱为止.

II *n* [U] 全部,完全,充分. ‖ ***at the ~*** 满满;达到顶点: The moon is at the ~. 圆月当空. ***in ~*** 未省略地;完全地: Write your name in ~, please. 请把你的全名写下来. pay a debt in ~ 还清全部债务. ***to the ~*** 完全地: enjoy oneself to the ~ 尽情享乐.

III *ad* ①充分地;完全地: I walked ~ five miles. 我足足走了五英里. ②(位置、方向等)恰恰;正: The blow hit him ~ in the face. 这一击正打在他的脸上. [<古英语;> brimful; chock-full; full-grown … fully; fulfil]

full[2] [ful] ***vt*** 蒸洗,漂洗(使毛织品紧密);缩绒: ~ing clay 漂土,漂泥. a ~ing mill 漂洗机. [<fuller]

full-back [ˈfulbæk] ***n*** (足球等)后卫。

full-blood·ed· [ˌfulˈblʌdid] ***a*** ①精力旺盛的;精神饱满的. ②纯种的: a ~ horse 纯种马.

full-blown [ˌfulˈbləun] ***a*** ①(指花)盛开的: a ~ rose 盛开的玫瑰. ②发音完全的;成熟的.

full dress [ˌfulˈdres] ***n*** ①礼服;盛装. ②(船只等)挂满旗.

full-dress [ˌfulˈdres] ***a*** 正式的;全副的: a ~ rehearsal (戏剧)彩排: a ~ debate on an important question (国会)对一重要问题的正式辩论.

full·er [ˈfulə] ***n*** 漂布(毡合)工人: ~'s earth 硅藻(漂白)土. [>full[2]]

full face [ˌful ˈfeis] ***a*** 正面的脸: a ~ portrait 正面肖像. 见 profile.

full fash·ion·ed [ˌful ˈfæʃənd] ***a*** (商业用语,指衣着)完全合身的: ~ stockings (sweaters) 完全合乎腿形的长袜(合身的毛线衫).

full-fledged [ˌfulˈfledʒd] ***a*** ①(指鸟)羽毛长全的;能飞的. ②[比喻]经过充分训练的: a ~ barrister 有充分资格的律师.

full-grown [ˈfulgrəun] ***a*** 发育完全的;成熟的: A ~ elephant can weigh over 6,000 kilograms. 一头发育完全的象可重六千公斤以上.

full house [ˌful ˈhaus] ***n*** (戏院)客满.

full-length [ˌfulˈleŋθ] ***a*** ①(指肖像)全身的. ②标准长度的;通常长度的: a ~ novel 通常字数的小说.

full marks [ˌful ˈmɑːks] ***n*** 满分.

full moon [ˌful ˈmuːn] ***n*** 满月;圆月;望月.

full·ness [ˈfulnis] ***n*** 满;充满;完全: have a feeling of ~ after a meal 饭后有饱胀的感觉. ‖ ***in the ~ of time*** 在预定的时候;终于.

full-page [ˌful ˈpeidʒ] ***a*** 全页的: a ~ advertisement in a newspaper 报纸上全页的广告.

full-scale [ˌful ˈskeil] ***a*** ①(指绘图、设计图等)与原物大小相等的;原尺寸的. ②完全的;全部的.

full stop [ˌful ˈstɔp] ***n*** 句点,句号. ‖ ***come to a ~*** 完全停止.

full time [ˌful ˈtaim] ***n*** 足球等比赛的结束.

full-time [ˌfulˈtaim] ***a & ad*** 全时的(地);专任的(地): It's a ~ job. 这是个专任的工作. a ~ teacher 专任教员. 见 half-time, part-time.

ful·ly [ˈfuli] ***ad*** ①完全(地);全部(地): ~ satisfied 完全满意的. a ~ paid up debt 全部还清的债. I feel ~ rewarded. 我觉得已得到充分的报酬. ②至少: The journey will take ~ two hours. 这行程至少要花费两小时. [< full[1]]

ful·mi·nate [ˈfʌlmineit] **I *vi*** ①电闪雷鸣;[比喻]发作,爆炸. ②强烈抗议(攻击);严词谴责[常与 against 连用]: The newspapers ~d against the crime wave. 报纸严厉谴责猖獗的犯罪活动.

II *n* 雷酸盐;雷汞: mercury ~ 雷酸汞. silver ~ 雷酸银. [<拉丁语]

ful·some [ˈfulsəm] ***a*** 可厌恶的;(指恭维等)言不由衷的: I don't like such ~ flattery. 我不喜欢这种令人恶心的拍马. He was too ~ in his praise. 他吹捧人太肉麻. [< full[1]]

fum·ble [ˈfʌmbl] **I ❶ *vi*** 摸索;乱搜: He ~d in his pockets for a key. 他在口袋里搜索钥匙. The boy ~d at a lock. 这孩子摸弄一把锁. She ~d in the dark. 她在黑暗中摸索. [比喻] He's not very good speaker;

he often had to ~ for the right word. 他并不是一个很好的演说家,经常为找一个恰当的词而犹豫. ❷ *vt* 笨拙地处理: ~ a ball 失球(如在打板球中).

II *n* 笨拙的处理;失误: We completed the difficult experiment without a ~. 我们顺利地完成了困难的实验.[<古斯堪的纳维亚语]

fume [fjuːm] **I** *n* ①[常用复]烟(雾);气味: air thick with the ~s of cigars 充满雪茄味的空气. petrol ~s 强烈的汽油味。~s of incense 浓郁的香的烟味。~s of wine (冒上来的)酒气.②[a ~]火气,怒气: be in a ~ 怒气冲冲. in a ~ of anxiety 一阵焦虑. She was in a ~ of impatience because she had to wait for the others. 她有一阵不耐烦,因为她不得不等别的人.

II *vi* ①冒烟: The burnt heaps of wood were still fuming. 燃烧过的柴堆还在冒烟.②发火,发怒: ~ because one is kept waiting 因久等而生气. "Was he angry" "他生气了吗?" "Yes, he was really fuming." "是的,他真的发火了."[<拉丁语;> perfume]

fu·mi·gate ['fjuːmigeit] *vt* ①用烟熏消毒: ~ a room used by sb with an infectious disease 用烟熏消毒一个传染病患者住过的房间. ~ rosebushes 熏玫瑰树(以除害虫)。②焚(香).[见上条;>下条]

fu·mi·ga·tion [ˌfjuːmiˈgeiʃən] *n* [U] [C] ①烟熏(法).②烧香.[<上条]

fun [fʌn] *n* [U] ①玩笑;嬉戏: have ~ 玩乐. be fond of ~ 喜欢开玩笑. What ~! 多好玩! What fun the children had at the seaside! 孩子们在海边玩得真开心! He's full of ~. 他很有趣.②有趣的人;乐事: Your friend is great ~. 你的朋友真逗. Sailing a boat is great ~. 划船是一件极有趣的事. I don't see the ~ of doing that. 我并不觉得那样做有什么趣味. ‖ ***in fun*** (= ***for fun***) 开玩笑地;非认真地: He said it only in ~. 他只是说着玩的. ~ ***and games*** [口语]欢乐;开玩笑. ***make ~ of*** (= ***poke ~ at***) 嘲弄;取笑: It is cruel to make ~ of a cripple. 嘲笑一个跛子是残忍的.[<中古英语;> funny]

func·tion ['fʌŋkʃən] *n* [C] ①机能,官能;功用;作用: The brain performs a very important ~; it controls the nervous system of the body. 大脑的功用非常重要,它控制着人体的神经系统. The ~ of an adjective is to describe or add to the meaning of a noun. 形容词的功用在于描述名词或给名词增添含义.②[常用复]职责;任务: the ~s of a judge 审判员的职责. discharge one's ~s 尽职.③仪式;集会: speak at a ~ 在集会上讲话.④【数】函数.⑤与其他因素有密切关系的事物: Price is a ~ of supply and demand. 物价与供求有密切关系(供求决定物价).

II *vi* 担任工作;有效用: Mary ~ed as a teacher. 玛丽担任教师的职务. The refrigerator is not ~ing satisfactorily. 这台冰箱不灵了. The sofa ~s as a bed. 这沙发可当作床用.[<拉丁语;>下二条]

func·tion·al ['fʌŋkʃənl] *a* ①机能的;官能的: a ~ disorder 官能病.②实用的: ~ architecture 实用建筑(以功用为主,美观其次). schools designed according to ~ principles 根据实用的原则而设计的学校.[<上条]

func·tion·al·ism ['fʌŋkʃənlizm] *n* (生产、建筑、心理学等)机能主义.[同上]

func·tion·a·ry ['fʌŋkʃnəri] [C] [常含贬义]公务员;官员: a petty ~ 小官;芝麻官.

fund [fʌnd] **I** *n* [C] ①储备;蕴藏: a ~ of knowledge 丰富的知识. a ~ of common sense (humour, amusing stories) 大量的常识(幽默、有趣的故事). When explaining a new point to a class, a teacher should have a ~ of good examples to make his meaning clear. 教员向全班解释一个新问题时,应有大量的好例子使他把自己的意思讲清楚.②[常用复]专款;基金: school ~s 学校基金(经费). a scholarship ~ 奖学金基地. ‖ ***be in ~s*** 有钱;有资本. ***no ~s*** 无存款(银行通知开空头支票者的用语). ***the (public) ~s*** 公债;(以公债充作的)基金.

II *vt* 供以款项: a project ~ed by the government 经费由政府补助的一项计划: The university scientists' search for a cure for this disease is being ~ed by the government. 该大学科学家们治疗这种疾病的研究由政府供给经费.[<拉丁语;> refund, profound]

fun·da·men·tal [ˌfʌndəˈmentl] **I** *a* ①基本的;根本的: the ~ rules of grammar 语法的基本规则. The ~ cause of his success was his ability to work for long hours without tiring. 他成功的根本原因在于他能长时间工作而不疲倦. ‖ ~ ***to*** …对…非常必要: Fresh air is ~ to good health. 新鲜空气对于良好的健康十分必要.

II *n* 基本原则;原理. ‖ ***the ~s of mathematics*** 数学的基本原理.[见 fund]

fu·ner·al ['fjuːnərəl] *n* [C] ①葬礼: a state ~ 国葬. attend a ~ 参加葬礼.②[定语]葬礼的;送殡的: a ~ ceremony (service) 葬礼. a ~ march 葬礼进行曲. a ~ oration 悼词. a ~ parlor 殡仪馆. a ~ procession (train) 送葬行列. a ~ urn 骨灰瓮. ‖ ***it's (that's) my (your, his) ~*** 后果由我(你,他)负责.

Let him worry, it's his ～! 让他烦恼吧——这事须由他自行解决.[<拉丁语;>下条]

fu·ne·re·al [fjuːˈniəriəl] ***a*** ①丧葬的;丧葬似的: A ～ march is very slow. 送葬行列走得很慢. ②阴森的;忧郁的: a ～ expression on one's face 一个人脸上的忧郁表情.[<上条]

fun·gi [ˈfʌŋgai, ˈfʌndʒi] ***n*** fungus 的复数.

fun·gi·cide [ˈfʌndʒisaid] ***n*** 杀(真)菌剂.[同下]

fun·gous [ˈfʌŋgəs] ***a*** ①真菌(状,类)的. ②突然发生而不能持久的.[<下条]

fun·gus [ˈfʌŋgəs] (*pl* funguses [ˈfʌŋgəsiz] *or* fungi [ˈfʌŋgai]) ***n*** (真霉)菌,蘑菇,蕈: ～ resistance 耐霉性. ～ test 防霉性能试验.[拉丁语;>上三条]

fu·nic·u·lar [fju(:)ˈnikjulə] ***a*** 绳索的. ‖ ～ ***railway*** 缆索铁路.[<拉丁语]

funk [fʌŋk] **I** ***n*** [口语]①惊惶;恐惧: be in a ～ 大为恐惧. ②怯懦者.

II ***vi*** & ***vt*** 畏惧;畏缩;因畏惧而避免(做某事): He always ～ed when competition grew too keen. 当竞争太激烈时他总是畏缩不前. ～ pain 怕痛. We all ～ed telling her the truth. 我们都怕告诉她真实情况.

funk·y [ˈfʌŋki] ***a*** (美俚)有感情和韵律的.

fun·nel [ˈfʌnl] **I** ***n*** ①漏斗: He used a ～ to fill the bottle with oil. 他用漏斗往瓶子里灌油. ②(火车,轮船等)烟囱. ③漏斗形的东西: the black ～ of a tornado 黑色漏斗形的龙卷风.

II ❶ ***vi*** 从漏斗中漏过: The crowd ～ed through the gate. 人群从大门通过. ❷ ***vt*** 集中: ～ all one's energies into a job 集中全部精力做一工作.[<拉丁语]

fun·nel(l)ed [ˈfʌnld] ***a*** ①有漏斗的;漏斗状的. ②有(…个)烟囱的: a two ～ steamer 两个烟囱的轮船.

fun·ny [ˈfʌni] ***a*** ①好玩的;好笑的,滑稽的: I heard such a ～ story this morning. 今天早上我听到这样一个好笑的故事. It was the funniest thing out. 那是我所听到的最有趣的一件事. ②[口语]奇怪;希奇;难以解释: There's something ～ about the telephone, it won't work this morning. 这电话有点奇怪,今天早上就是不好使. There's something ～ about this affair; no one seems to know what's happened to all the money. 这件事有点奇怪,好像谁都不知道这些钱都上哪儿去了.[< fun]

fur [fəː] **I** ***n*** ① [U](动物)软毛. ②[C] 毛皮;皮子: a fine fox ～ 一块上等狐皮. wearing expensive ～s 穿着昂贵的皮衣.[作定语] a ～ coat 皮上衣. ③[U] 舌苔;壶,锅等的水锈. ‖ ～ ***and feather*** 鸟兽. ***make the*** ～ ***fly*** 1)惹是非;引起骚动;吵架: When the woman made an unpleasant remark about another woman's child, it really made the ～ fly. 那位妇女说了另外一位妇女的孩子几句不好听的话,两人就吵起来了. 2)匆忙地做: She was late and made the ～ fly in her rush to get out. 她迟了所以忽匆忙忙地赶着出去.

II ❶ ***vt*** 覆以毛皮;使长舌苔;使生水锈: a furred animal (tongue, kettle) 有毛皮的动物(长舌苔的舌头,生水锈的壶). ❷ ***vi*** 长舌苔;生水锈.[<古法语;> furrier; furry]

fur·bish [ˈfəːbiʃ] ***vt*** ①研磨;擦亮: She was ～ing an old silver ornament. 她正在擦亮一只旧银制装饰品. ②刷新: We're ～ing up our house with a fresh coat of paint. 我们正在用新漆刷新我们的房子. ③重温: Before going to France, he ～ed up his half-forgotten French. 去法国之前,他重温已经忘了一半的法语.[<古法语]

fur·i·ous [ˈfjuəriəs] ***a*** ①狂怒的: be ～ with sb (at what sb has done) 对某人(某人所做的事)大发雷霆. The general was ～ to hear (= when he heard) of the defeat. 那将军听到失败的消息非常愤怒. ②狂暴的,激烈的,猛烈的: a ～ struggle (storm, quarrel) 猛烈的斗争(暴风雨,争吵)。There was a ～ knocking at the door. 门上有一阵猛烈的敲门声. She drove the car at a fast and ～ rate. 她以极快甚至疯狂的速度开车. ‖ ***fast and*** ～ 疯狂般的: The fun was fast and ～. 疯狂般地玩乐.[<拉丁语]

furl [fəːl] ***vt*** & ***vi*** 卷起;折起: ～ the sail of a yacht 卷起一轻舟的帆. This umbrella doesn't ～ properly. 这把伞不好折起.[<古法语;> unfurl]

fur·long [ˈfəːlɔŋ] ***n*** (长度)浪 (= 1/8 英里, = 220 码) [< long]

fur·lough [ˈfəːləu] ***n*** [U] [C] 士兵假期;休假(特指在国外官员的休假): go home on ～ 休假回国. two months' ～ 两个月休假. have a ～ every three years 每三年休假一次.[<荷兰语]

fur·nace [ˈfəːnis] ***n*** [C] ①炉子,火炉: boiler ～ 蒸气锅炉. The room's like a ～ (= it's much too hot). 这房间像个火炉(即太热了). ②【冶】炉: converting ～ 吹炼炉,吹风氧化炉.[<拉丁语;> blast-furnace]

fur·nish [ˈfəːniʃ] ***vt*** ①供给;供应: The sun ～es heat. 太阳供热. That's a well ～ed shop. 那是个货物齐全的商店. ②用家具布置: ～ a room (an office) 用家具布置一房间(办公室). F～ed rooms to let. 备有家具的房间出租. The new hotel's finished, but it's not yet ～ed. 这新旅馆业已竣工,但尚未陈设. ‖

~ *a room with furniture* 在房间内陈设家具. ~ *sth to sb*; ~ *sb with sth* 向某人供给某物: ~ supplies to an army; ~ an army with supplies 供给军队补给品.
~ *sth with sth* 供给;陈设: ~ a library with books 供给一图书馆书籍.[<古法语;>下二条; unfurnished]

fur·nish·ing ['fəːniʃiŋ] *n* ①[U] 装璜.②[C] (*pl*) 家具;(固定)设备摆设.③[美]服饰品: men's ~s 男用服饰品.

fur·ni·ture ['fəːnitʃə] *n* [U] 家具(总称): a piece (a set) of ~ 一件(一套)家具. Beds, chairs, tables, and desks are ~. 床,椅,桌子和书桌都是家具. There isn't much ~. 家具不多. There's a lot of ~. 家具很多.[<法语]

fu·ro·re [fjuə'rɔːri] *n* ①狂热;轰动: The new play at the National Theatre created (made) a ~. 在国家剧院演出的新剧轰动一时.②[fu'rɔːri]【乐】热情;激情.[意大利语]

fur·ri·er ['fʌriə] *n* ①皮货商.②毛皮加工者.[< fur]

fur·row ['fʌrəu] **I** *n* ①犁沟;畦: newly turned ~s 新犁的犁沟. The country roads were muddy and full of ~s left by farm carts. 乡间的路很泥泞,而且满是农庄车辆轧的沟.②(额上的)皱纹.
II *vt* 犁;使起皱纹: a forehead ~ed by old age (anxiety) 因年迈(焦虑)而起皱纹的额头.[<古英语]

fur·ry ['fəːri] *a* 有毛皮的;毛皮制的;毛皮似的: a ~ little rabbit 一只毛很多的小兔. This ~ material will make a warm coat for the winter. 这种毛皮料子可以做过冬的暖和衣服.

fur·ther ['fəːðə] (far 的比较级) **I** *ad* ①更远(= farther): Don't go any ~. 别再往远走了. It is a mile ~. 还有一英里路程. He can swim ~ than I can. 他能比我游的更远.②进一层;进一步: We need go no ~ into the matter. 我们不需要进一步调查此事. I'll offer you £50 but I can't go any ~. 我愿出价五十英镑,但不能再多了.③而且: The house isn't big enough for us, and ~, it's too far from the town. 那房子我们住不够大,而且离城太远.
II *a* ①较远的.[通常用 farther]②进一层的;更多的;另外的: The Museum will be closed until (till) ~ notice. 该博物馆将关闭,开放时另行通知. They need ~ help. 他们需要进一步帮助.
III *vt* 促进;增进;赞助: ~ a preson's plan 赞助某人的计划. ~ one's own interest 为自己打算。[<古英语;> farther, 下三条]

fur·ther·ance ['fəːðərəns] *n* [U] 促进,增进,助成: for the ~ of public welfare 为促进群众的福利. He's gone to the university for the ~ of his studies. 他上大学以便进一步学习. In ~ of their aim of improving the school, the peasants in the village are building a new set of science classrooms. 村里的农民为促成改进学校的目的,正在修建一套新的科学教堂.[<上条]

fur·ther·more ['fəːðəmɔə] *ad* 而且;此外: F~, he hoped not to be disturbed. 此外,他希望不要打扰他.[同上]

fur·ther·most ['fəːðəməust] *a* 最远的: Their house is ~ on the right. 他们的房子是在右侧最远的那一栋.[同前]

fur·thest ['fəːðist] *a & ad* [far 的最高级之一]最远(的): I hope to return in a week at the ~. 我希望最迟一星期可以回来.[> farthest]

fur·tive ['fəːtiv] *a* 偷偷摸摸的;鬼鬼祟祟的: a ~ glance into the room 偷看这房间. The man's ~ manner made the policeman watch him to see what he would do. 那人偷偷摸摸的样子使得警察注意他,看他要干什么. The thief was ~ in his movements. 这小偷行动鬼鬼祟祟.[<拉丁语]

fu·ry ['fjuəri] *n* ①[U] 狂怒,暴怒: She couldn't speak for ~. 她气得说不出话来.②[C] [常用单]愤怒的状态: It's no use trying to argue with you when you fly into a ~ for the slightest reason. 跟你没法辩(论),你为一点小事就会暴跳如雷. He was in one of his furies today. 今天他又大发脾气了.③[C] [口语]泼妇: Jane's a little ~ if she can't get what she wants at once. 简如果立刻得不到她想要的东西简直就像个小泼妇.[[同] anger]④[U] 狂暴;激烈、猛烈: It rained like ~. 下了一阵暴雨. At last the ~ of the storm lessened. 终于暴风雨的猛烈程度减小了. In the ~ of battle the soldier didn't notice that he was slightly wounded. 在激战中他没有注意到自己受了轻伤.[<拉丁语;> furious; infuriate]

furze [fəːz] *n* [U]【植】荆豆(属).

fuse¹ [fjuːz] *n* [C] ①引信,信管,导火索(军语作 fuze): He lit the ~ and ran behind the rock before the bomb could explode. 他点燃了导火线,在炸弹能爆炸之前跑去躲到岩石的后面.②【电】保险丝: A ~ has blown, causing the lights to fail. 一个保险丝烧断了,致使灯灭.[<拉丁语]

fuse² [fjuːz] *vt & vi* ①熔化;熔合: ~ two pieces of wire together 将两条金属线熔合起来. The light had ~d. 保险丝烧断,灯不亮了.②(政党等)联合;融

合.[> 下条; fusible; fusion; interfuse, suffuse, transfuse]

fused [fju:zd] *a* ①熔(化、融成,凝,合)的,发火的,装备引信(信管)的: ~ quartz 熔(凝,化)石英(水晶).②稠合的.[<上条]

fu·se·lage ['fju:zilɑ:ʒ] *n* [C] (飞机)机身.[法语]

fu·sel oil ['fju:zl ɔil] *n* [U] 【化】杂醇油.

fu·si·ble ['fju:zəbl] *a* 易熔的;可熔化的: a ~ alloy (metal) 易熔合金;易熔金属.[< fuse²; [反] infusible]

fu·sil·lade [ˌfju:zi'leid] **I** *n* [C] ①【军】枪炮的连发;排枪.②一连串的猛烈批评: a ~ of questions 连珠炮似的质问.

II 用排枪射击,用排枪袭击.[法语]

fu·sion ['fju:ʒən] *n* ①[U] 熔化;熔合: This metal is formed by the ~ of 2 other types of metal. 这种金属是由另外两种金属熔合成的.②[U] [C] 合并;融合: a ~ of political parties 政党的合并. There's a great deal of variety among the people of that nation; they're the result of the ~ of several races. 那个国家的人有各种各样的,他们都是各个种族融合的结果.[< fuse²; > transfusion]

fu·sion bomb ['fju:ʒn bɔm] *n* 热核弹,氢弹.(= hydrogen bomb).

fuss [fʌs] **I** *n* [U] [a ~](神经质的)兴奋,激动;紧张;急躁: What a ~ about nothing! 这简直是小题大做! Don't make so much ~ over losing a pencil. 别为丢了一支铅笔就如此急躁. ‖ ***get into a ~*** 焦急;忙乱: The old lady soon gets into a ~. 这位老太太立刻焦急起来. ***make a ~ = make too much ~*** 小题大做,无事自扰. ***make a ~ of sb*** 对某人过分关心(照料): Aunt Mary always makes a great ~ of her sister's daughter. 玛丽姑姑总是对她姐姐(妹妹)的女儿过分操心. make a great ~ about nothing (trifles) 小题大做. ***not be ~ed*** (about sth) [口语]不在乎;无所谓:"Would you like tea or coffee?" 您要茶还是要咖啡?"I'm not ~ed." 都可以.

II *vi & vt* 小题大做;急躁;自扰: Stop ~ing. 不要大惊小怪. Don't ~ over the children so much. 不要为孩子们过于操心. Don't ~ me. 不要以琐事烦扰我. ‖ ~ ***about*** 过于担心(某事): She ~es too much about her health; she's always trying some new medicine. 她过于担心自己的健康,她总在试吃一种新药.[>下条]

fuss·y ['fʌsi] *a* ①易于激动的;唠唠叨叨的: It's not restful to be in the company of a ~ person. 跟一个易于激动的人在一起不得安宁.②爱挑剔的: be too ~ about one's clothes 过于挑剔衣服. A sick person is likely to be ~ about his food. 一个病人容易挑剔(他的)食物.③(指衣服,文体等)装饰过分的;小题大作的;咬文嚼字的.[<上条]

fus·ti·an ['fʌstiən[美] 'fʌstʃən] *n* [U] ①一种粗而牢的棉布.②夸张话;大言.

fust·y ['fʌsti] *a* ①发霉的.②陈旧的: His knowledge of science is a bit ~, as he hasn't studied it at all since he left school 30 years ago. 他的科学知识有点陈旧了,因为他自从三十年前离校以后就根本没有再学过.[<古法语]

fu·tile ['fju:tail, [美] 'fju:til] *a* ①无效的;无益的: a ~ attempt 无效果的尝试. Don't waste time by asking ~ questions. 别浪费时间问一些没有用的问题.②不重要的,琐细的: ~ tasks 杂务.③(指人)无用的;轻浮的: That ~ young man does nothing but waste money. 那个无用的青年什么也不做,光是浪费金钱.[<拉丁语;>下条]

fu·til·i·ty [fju(:)'tiliti] *n* ①[U] 无效;无益: You don't seem to understand the ~ of trying to prepare for such a difficult examination in only three months. 你似乎不了解仅仅用三个月时间准备应付这样难的考试是无用的.②无益的事物: Herbert's a very serious person and considers such things as parties, dances, and games to be complete futilities. 赫伯特是一个非常严肃的人,他认为像聚会,跳舞,游戏这些事都是毫无益处的.[<上条]

fu·ture ['fju:tʃə] **I** *n* ①[U] 将来;未来: He thinks that the ~ must always be uncertain. 他觉得未来总是难以预测的.②[C] 前途: That young man has a bright ~ before him as a painter. 那位青年作画家前途光明. (There's) no ~ in it. 这可不行;这不中用.③【语】将来时(态): the immediate ~ 最近将来时. the ~-in-the-past 过去将来时.④[复]【商】期货;期货定单: deal in ~s 做期货买卖(交易). ‖ ***in ~*** 从此以后;下次:Be more careful in ~。下次留心一点. ***in the ~*** 在将来: no one knows for sure what will happen in the ~ 没有人准确地知道将来会发生什么事情. ***for the ~*** 为将来: Have you provided for the ~? 你为将来作准备没有(储蓄,保险等)? **II** attrib *a* 将来的: his ~ wife 他将与之结婚的姑娘. In ~ years, we shall remember your visit with pleasure. 在未来的年月里,我们将愉快地记得你的访问. Keep this book for ~ use. 留着这本书以后用.[<拉丁语;>下二条]

fu·tur·ism ['fjuːtʃərizəm] *n* [U] 【艺】未来主义;未来派(二十世纪初期,因受现代机械的影响,西方文艺界欲彻底打破传统,主张表达当代生活方式的一种运动).[<上条]

fu·tu·ri·ty [fjuː'tjuəriti] *n* ①[U] 未来,将来: face ~ 面对未来.②(*sing* or *pl*)未来事物.③后世的人: How will ~ regard us? 后世人将对我们怎么看?[同上]

fuze [fjuːz] *n* 【军】[美]= fuse[1].

fuzz [fʌz] *n* [U] 细毛;绒毛. ‖ ***the*** ~ [美俚]警察. [>下条]

fuzz·y ['fʌzi] *a* ①有细毛的;有绒毛的.②模糊的: The television picture is rather ~ tonight. 今晚的电视图像有点模糊.[<上条]

-fy [fai] *suf* [动词后缀]使…,…化: beautify 美化. electrify 电气化. magnify 放大.

G g

G,g [dʒiː] (*pl* G's, g's or Gs, gs [dʒiːz]) ①英语的第七个字母.②[G]【乐】G 调,G 音.③[G][美俚]一千美元.④[G][美]学业成绩优良 (good) 的符号.⑤[G]【电】导电性 (conductance) 的符号.⑥[g]【理】重力加速度 (acceleration of gravity) 的符号.⑦[g][心理]普通(或一般)智力 (general intelligence) 的符号.

g [dʒiː] [缩] = gram (me) 克.

Ga [化学符号]= gallium 镓.

gab [gæb] **I** *n* [U] [口语]空谈;唠叨;废话: Stop your ~! 住嘴! 别废话! ‖ ***have the gift of the*** ~ 有口才;能说会道.

II (gabbed [gæbd]; gabbing['gæbiŋ]) *vi* 空谈;瞎聊: ~ all day 整天喋喋不休.

gab·ar·dine, gab·er·dine ['gæbədiːn] *n* [U] 华达呢(俗称轧别丁).[<西班牙语]

gab·ble ['gæbl] **I** ❶ *vi* 急促而不清楚地说话;喋喋;咕噜: Don't ~ —— speak more slowly. 别说得那么急——讲得慢一些. Listen to those children gabbling away. 听那些孩子们叽哩咕噜地说个没完. ❷ *vt* 罗唆;急促而不清楚地说: ~ sb crazy 罗唆得使某人发疯. The little girl ~d her prayers and jumped into bed. 那小女孩急促地祈祷后就跳上床了.

II *n* [U] 急促而不清楚的谈话;咕噜.[象声]

ga·ble ['geibl] *n* [C] 【建】(双斜面屋顶形成的)山(形)墙: a ~ roof 人字屋顶;三角屋顶.[>下条]

ga·bled ['geibld] *a* ①山形的;人字形的.②有山(形)墙的: a ~ house 有山(形)墙的房屋.[<上条]

Ga·bon [gæ'bɔn],**Ga·boon, Ga·bun** [gæ'buːn] *n* 加蓬: the Republic of ~ 加蓬共和国.[首都 Libreville 利伯维尔][<法语 Gabon]

gad[1] [gæd] (gadded ['gædid]; gadding ['gædiŋ]) **I** *vi* [~ about (around)](为寻找刺激或欢乐而)游荡;闲荡: ~ up and down the world 到处游荡寻欢作乐. ~ about (Europe) a lot (在欧洲)到处游荡玩乐.

II *n* 游荡;闲逛. ‖ ***on*** (***upon***) ***the*** ~ 游荡: He is always on the ~. 他不停地游荡.

gad[2], **Gad** [gæd] *int* 哎呀,天哪(表示惊异):[旧用语] By ~! 天哪! 哎呀!

gad·a·bout ['gædəbaut] *n* [口语]游手好闲的人;游荡者.[<gad[1]]

gad·fly ['gædflai] *n* [C] ①虻;牛虻.②令人讨厌的人.③强烈的刺激(冲动).[<fly 苍蝇]

gadg·et ['gædʒit] *n* [C] [口语]①装置;(小)机件: a new ~ for opening tin cans 开罐头用的新器具.②小玩意儿;新发明.③[比喻]圈套;诡计.

gadg·et·ry ['gædʒitri] *n* [U] [总称]小机件;小玩意儿;新发明: the ~ of a modern kitchen 现代化厨房里用的各种机械玩意儿.

gad·o·lin·i·um [ˌgædə'liniəm] *n* [U] 【化】钆(化学符号 Gd).[<新拉丁语 Gadolinite]

Gael [geil] *n* 盖尔人(苏格兰或爱尔兰的 Gelts 塞尔特人).[苏格兰语]

Gael·ic ['geilik] **I** *a* 盖尔人的;盖尔语的.

II *n* 盖尔语.

gaff [gæf] **I** *n* [C] ①弯齿鱼叉;挽钩(将钓得的鱼钩到

岸上所用的钩子).②【海】斜桁.③欺骗;花招。‖ *blow the* ~【俚】泄露秘密;泄露计划. *stand the* ~【俚】忍受痛苦或惩罚而屹然不动.

II *vt* ①用鱼叉叉(鱼),用挽钩拉(鱼).②欺骗,诈骗.

gaffe [gæf] *n* 失礼;失言;出丑;过失.[法语]

gaf·fer ['gæfə] *n* [C] ①[口语](尤指乡下)老大爷,老公公.②[英]工头;雇主.[<godfather]

gag [gæg] I *n* [C] ①塞口物;(外科)张口器;(牲畜用)口衔.②对言论的压制: place (put) a ~ upon freedom of speech 压制言论自由.③(戏剧)随口科白;插科打诨.

II (gagged[gægd]; gagging['gægiŋ]) ❶ *vt* ①塞物于…的口中使不能出声.②将张口器置于…的口中.③禁止发言;压制言论自由: ~ the press 箝制新闻界. ❷ *vi* ①(演员)打诨: He ~s cleverly. 他善于插科打诨.②[口语]作呕: ~ on a piece of hard bread 咽不下一块硬面包而且要吐.[象声]

ga·ga ['gɑ:gɑ:, 'gægɑ:] *a* [俚]①老朽的;愚蠢的.②疯狂的;狂热的.③蹩脚的.[法语]

gage[1] [geidʒ] I *n* ①抵押品;担保品: leave a diamond as ~ for the horse 留下钻石作为马的抵押品.②(表示挑战扔下的)手套(帽子等);挑战;寻衅: throw down the ~ (glove) (中世纪武士)抛手套于地面而挑战;挑战.

II *vt* 以…为担保;以…做抵押: ~ a house upon the debt 以房屋来担保债务.[<古法语, a pledge]

gage[2] [geidʒ] *n* & *vt* = gauge.

gag·gle ['gægl] *n* ①鹅群.②[贬][谑]一群(饶舌妇女等): a ~ of girls 一群叽叽喳喳的女孩.[<中世纪英语 gagelen, to cackle]

gai·e·ty ['geiəti] *n* ①[U] 快乐;愉快;欢乐的气氛: flags and bunting that added to the ~ of the scene 为那场面增添欢乐气氛的旗帜. Her ~ helped the party. 她的欢乐的情绪有助于宴会获得成功.②[U](服装)华丽: ~ of dress (plumage) 衣服的华丽(羽毛的艳丽).③[复]狂欢;作乐;欢乐的场合: the gaieties of the Spring Festival 春节的欢乐. the gaieties of the Christmas season 圣诞节期间的欢乐场合.[<gay, a]

gai·ly ['geili] *ad* ①快乐地.②华丽地;艳丽的: be ~ dressed 穿得很华丽.

gain [gein] I ❶ *vt* ①取得;获得: ~ a victory (experience) 获得胜利(经验). ~ an advantage over a competitor 胜过对手;占上风. ~ strength 恢复体力. ~ one's living by working as a teacher 靠当教师谋生.②赢得;赚: ~ the first prize 得一等奖. ~ five pounds 赚五镑.③增加;渐增: ~ speed 渐渐增加速度. ~ momentum (weight) 增加动量(重量). My watch ~s five minutes (in) a day. 我的表每天快五分钟.④到达: ~ the summit of a mountain 到达山顶. ~ the shore 抵岸. ❷ *vi* ①得利;获益: ~ from an experience 从经验中获益. He has obviously ~ed by the change. 这一改变显然对他有益.②进步;增进;改进: ~ in weight 体重增加. The child is ~ing and will soon be well. 小孩的健康在增进,不久便可康复了. ‖ ~ *ground* 进步;得势. ~ *time* 拖延时间. ~ *the upper hand* 得胜;占上风. ~ *on* (*upon*) 1)接近;逼近: ~ on the other runners in a race 在赛跑中赶上其他的选手. 2)超越;跑得较…快: ~ on one's pursuers 跑得比追赶者快. 3)(指海)逐渐侵蚀(陆地): The sea is ~ing on the land. 海水逐渐侵蚀陆地.[反 lose]

II *n* ①[复]收益,获利: No pains, no ~s. 不辛劳,无所获. the love of ~ 爱财. interested only in ~ 只想发财.②[U] 利益;得益: ~ or loss 益或损;得失.③[C] 增加;增进: a ~ in weight (health) 体重的增加(健康的增进). a ~ to knowledge 知识的增进.④[定语]: ~ control【无】增益控制(调整) ‖ *ill-gotten* ~*s* 不义之财[<古法语 gaaignier, earn; > regain;下条]

gain·ful ['geinful] *a* 有利益的;有报酬的: ~ occupations (employment) 有报酬的职业.[<上条]

gain·say [ˌgein'sei] (gainsaid [ˌgein'seid]) *vt* [主要用于否定和疑问句]反对;否定;否认: There is no ~ing his honesty. 他的诚实是不能否认的. She is a fine woman —— that nobody can ~. 她是个好女人——无人能否认.[<古英语 gegn, against + seggan, say]

gait [geit] *n* [C] 走相;步态;步法: an awkward (slouching) ~ 难看(垂头丧气)的步态. He has a lame ~ because of an injured foot. 他因一只脚受伤而跛行.[<古斯堪的纳维亚语, path]

gai·ter ['geitə] *n* [常用复]①绑腿;皮腿套;鞋罩: a pair of ~s 一副绑腿.②高帮松紧鞋;有绑腿的高统靴.[<法语 guêtre]

gal[1] [gæl] *n* [过时口语]= girl.

gal[2] [缩] = gallon(s).

ga·la ['gɑ:lə, 'geilə] *n* ①[C] 节日;庆祝.②[定语]: a ~ day 节日;庆祝日. a ~ night 欢乐之夜(如戏院中有特别节目的夜晚). in ~ attire 着盛装.[<古法语 gale, enjoyment]

ga·lac·tic [gə'læktik] *a* ①银河的；银河系的：the ~ system (circle) 银河系(圈). extra-~ systems 银河外面的星系. ②乳汁的；【医】催乳的. [＜希腊文 gala, milk]

gal·ax·y ['gæləksi] *n* [C] ①【天】星系：the ~ 银河系；天河. ②[褒义]一群出色的或显赫的人物 (= a splendid or brilliant group)：a ~ of talent 一批英才. a ~ of beautiful women 一群美女. [同上]

gale [geil] *n* [C] ①大风；强风：It is blowing a ~. 刮大风了. The ship lost her masts in the ~. 这船的桅墙被强风吹断了. ②(一)阵：a ~ of wind 一阵大风. ~s of laughter 阵阵笑声.

ga·le·na [gə'li:nə] *n* [U]【矿】方铅矿. [拉丁语，lead ore]

Ga·li·cia [gə'liʃiə] *n* ①加利西亚[西班牙西北部一省]. ②加利西亚地区[原为奥匈帝国领土，后分属波兰和苏联]. [＞下条]

Ga·li·ci·an [gə'liʃiən] *n* ①[C] 加利西亚人. ②[U] 加利西亚语. [＜上条]

gall[1] [gɔ:l] *n* [U] ①胆汁；胆. ②恶毒；刻薄；怨恨：with a pen dipped in ~ 以恶毒的笔调. ③[口语]厚颜；鲁莽：have the ~ to do sth 竟有脸皮做某事. Of all the ~! 脸皮真厚! ‖ ~ ***and wormwood*** 苦胆和苦艾；深恶痛绝；极苦恼的事. ***dip one's*** (***the***) ***pen in*** ~ = ***write in*** ~ 用恶毒的笔调写. [＞gall-bladder]

gall[2] [gɔ:l] **I** *n* [C]擦伤；(指马)鞍伤；擦伤之处.

II ❶ *vt* ①擦破；磨伤：The rough strap ~ed the horse's skin. 粗皮带磨伤了马的皮. ②[比喻]伤害…的感情；侮辱；激怒：~ sb with one's remark 用言语伤害某人的感情. ❷ *vi* (被)磨伤；(被)擦伤；[比喻](被)伤害：It was ~ing to him to have to ask for a loan. 必须向人求贷使他感到屈辱.

gall[3] [gɔ:l] *n* [C]【植】虫瘿；五倍子. [＞gall-fly, gall-nut]

gal·lant ['gælənt] **I** *a* ①勇猛的；英勇的；豪侠的；骑士风度的：a ~ knight (soldier) 勇敢的骑士(士兵). ~ deeds 英勇的业绩. ②堂皇的；华丽的；壮丽的；雄伟的：a ~ display 辉煌的展览. a ~-looking ship 华丽的船只. ③(对女子)献殷勤的：He was very ~ at the ball. 他在舞会中对妇女大献殷勤.

II *n* ①时髦人士. ②对妇女殷勤有礼的男子. ③情郎；求爱者：play the ~ 求爱；调戏. [＞下条]

gal·lan·try ['gæləntri] *n* ①[U] 英勇，勇猛；豪侠. ②[U] (对妇女的)殷勤尊崇. ③[C]英勇行为；风流韵事. [＜上条]

gall·blad·der ['gɔ:lˌblædə] *n* [C] 胆囊.

gal·le·ry ['gæləri] *n* [C] ①长廊；走廊；柱廊；狭长的房间：a shooting ~ 室内靶场. ②画廊；美术陈列室；美术馆. ③(剧场中票价最低的)顶层楼座：the ~ 顶层楼座观众. ④(教堂、议院等的)楼座；边座；专席；廊台：the press ~ 记者席. ⑤观众台. ⑥坑道. ‖ ***bring down the*** ~ 博得全场喝采. ***play to the*** ~ 迎合大众趣味；讨好观众. [＜中世纪英语 galeria]

gal·ley ['gæli] *n* [C] ①(船、舰)厨房. ②(古代用奴隶等划桨的)单层甲板平底船；古希腊、罗马的战舰. ③(印刷)长方形活字盘；检字盘. [＜中世纪希腊语 galaia, a kind of ship; ＞下二条]

gal·ley-proof ['gælipru:f] *n* (印刷)长条校样.

gal·ley-slave ['gælisleiv] *n* 被罚划船的奴隶；船役囚犯；[比喻]苦工.

gall(-)fly ['gɔlflai] *n* [C] 五倍子虫.

Gal·lic ['gælik] *a* 高卢的；高卢人的；[谑]法国的.

gal·li·cism ['gælisizəm] *n* [U] [C] (指在其他语言中的)法语词语、法语语风(例如 "a thousand thanks" 这一短语译自法语 "mille remerciements").

gal·li·um ['gæliəm] *n* [U]【化】镓(化学符号 Ga).

gal·li·vant [ˌgæli'vænt] *vi* [~ about (off)] [常用 ~ing 形式]闲荡；寻欢作乐 (= gad about)：Where are you ~ing off to now? 你现在要到哪儿去游逛? [＜gallant]

gall(-)nut ['gɔ:lnʌt] *n* [C] 五倍子，没食子.

Gallo- ['gæləu-] *pref* 表示"法国的"：Gallo-Briton 法英的. [拉丁语]

gal·lon ['gælən] *n* (液量)加仑 (= 4 quarts)：five ~s of wine 五加仑葡萄酒. [缩 gal.] [＜中世纪拉丁语 galo, jug]

gal·lop ['gæləp] **I** *n* ①[U][a ~] 奔驰：go at a ~ 飞跑 [见 horsemanship] ②[C] 骑马奔驰：go for a ~ 骑马跑一阵. He rode away at a ~ (at full ~). 他骑着马疾驰而去. ③[U] 仓促：go through the work at a ~ 仓促地完成工作.

II ❶ *vi* ①(马)奔驰；骑马飞跑：He ~ed across the field. 他骑马奔驰过田野. The horse ~ed down the hill. 马从山上飞奔而下. ②急速进行：~ through one's work (lecture) 匆匆地赶完工作(演讲). ~ off (on one's horse) at full speed 骑马飞驰而去. ❷ *vt* 使(马)飞驰：~ a horse 使马飞驰. [＜古法语 galoper]

gal·lows ['gæləuz] *n* (*pl* gallows, gallowses ['gæləuziz]) [通常用单数动词]绞架；绞刑：send a man to the ~ 处某人绞刑. come to the ~ 上绞架；被绞死. He'll end up on the ~. 他总有一天要受绞刑的. ‖ ***a*** ~

look 恶贯满盈的脸相.［古英语 gala］

gal·lows-bird［'gæləuz bə:d］ ***n*** 应受绞刑的人.

Gal·lup poll［'gæləp 'pəul］ ***n*** C ［美］盖洛普民意测验.［<希腊语 Gallup］

ga·lore［gə'lɔ:］ ***ad*** 丰盛地: flowers and fruit ~ 花卉水果琳琅满目. a meal with beef and beer ~ 有牛肉啤酒的丰盛菜肴.［爱尔兰语 go leŏr, enough］

ga·losh［gə'lɔʃ］ ***n*** = golosh.

ga·lumph［gə'lʌmf］ ***vi*** 昂首阔步;得意洋洋地前进.［<gallop + triumph］

gal·van·ic［gæl'vænik］ ***a*** ①(流)电的;电流的;用流电的;流电学的;电疗的: a ~ battery 蓄电池组. ②(指微笑、动作等)突然而勉强的(如被电击般的): a ~ smile 不自然的笑. ③触电似的;震惊的: a ~ effect 惊人的效果.［见下条］

gal·va·nism［'gælvənizəm］ ***n*** U ①由化学作用自电池产生的电;流电;流电学. ②流电疗法.［< Luigi Galvani (人名)］

gal·va·nize［'gælvənaiz］ ***vt*** ①通电流于. ②电镀;镀锌于: ~d iron 镀锌铁皮,马口铁. ③刺激;惊起;激励. ‖ ~ ***sb*** (***into doing sth***) 激励某人(做某事): The fear of losing his life ~d him (into fighting back). 死亡的恐惧曾激励他(进行反击).［见上条］

gal·va·nom·e·ter［ˌgælvə'nɔmitə］ ***n*** C 电流计: a tangent ~ 正切电流计.［同上;见 -meter］

Gam·bia［'gæmbiə］ ***n*** ①冈比亚: the Republic of the ~ 冈比亚共和国［首都 Banjul 班珠尔］. ②［the ~］冈比亚河［非洲］.

gam·bit［'gæmbit］ ***n*** ①开局让棋法(国际象棋开局时牺牲一子以取得优势). ②［比喻］开场白;起步;任何开始的动作: His opening ~ at the debate was a direct attack on Government policy. 他在辩论开始时的开场白就直接攻击了政府的政策.［<西班牙语 gambito, a tripping］

gam·ble［'gæmbl］ **I** ❶ ***vi*** ①赌博: ~ at cards 赌扑克(纸牌). ②投机;冒险;孤注一掷: ~ in stocks (on the stock exchange) 进行股票投机(买卖股票的投机). ~ in oil shares 投机买卖石油股票. Don't ~ with your fortune. 不要以你的前途作孤注一掷. ③打赌: ~ on horse races 赌跑马. ~ on the result of a race 对比赛的结果打赌. ❷ ***vt*** ①赌输;赌光. ②打赌: I'm gambling that you'll like him. 我打赌你会喜欢他的. ‖ ~ ***sth away*** 赌输: He has ~d away half his fortune. 他赌博输去了一半财产.

II ***n*** ①赌博. ②投机;冒险: a military ~ 军事冒险. ‖ ***take a*** ~ (***on sth***) (在某事上)冒险.［见 game］［<古英语 gamenian, to play; >下二条］

gam·bler［'gæmblə］ ***n*** 赌徒;赌博者;为利益而冒险者.［<上条］

gam·bling［'gæmbliŋ］ ***n*** U 赌博;为可能的利益而冒险: a ~ house (~-den) 赌场;赌窟. fond of ~ 嗜赌.［同上］

gam·boge［gæm'bu:ʒ］ ***n*** U ①藤黄(树脂). ②橙黄色;雌黄(颜料)。［<Cambodia］

gam·bol［'gæmbl］ **I** ***n*** C ［常用复］(小羊、小孩等)跳跃;雀跃;嬉戏.

II (gambol(l)ed; gambol(l)ing) ***vi*** 跳跳蹦蹦;雀跃;嬉戏: Lambs ~ed in the meadow. 小羊在草地上欢跳.［<意大利语 gamba, leg］

game¹［geim］ ***a*** ［口语］跛的;有残疾的: a ~ leg 跛脚.

game²［geim］ ***n*** C ①游戏;玩耍: a ~ of ball 球戏. What a ~! 多么好玩! play ~s 做游戏. have a ~ of cards 玩纸牌. speak in ~ 说着玩的. play a good ~ at cards 打一手好牌. ②比赛: a football ~ 足球比赛. a ~ of tennis 网球比赛. a ~ at chess 棋赛;一盘棋. Which side won the ~? (比赛等)哪一边赢了? The ~ is not worth the candle. 得不偿失. ③(一)局;(一)场: win four ~s (in the first set) (在第一盘中)赢四局. ~ and ~ (~ all) 一比一;各赢一次;打平;平手.［比较: set 盘］. ④(比赛)胜利;得分;比分: a close ~ 比分接近. At the end of the first period the ~ was 6 to 3 in our favour. 上半场比赛结果为六比三,我方领先. The ~ is yours. 你们胜了. The ~ is 4 all. 双方各得四分. ⑤［复］运动会;比赛会.［见 Olympic ~s］⑥比赛方式或技巧: His ~ of chess is improving. 他的棋艺日渐进步. ⑦游戏器具;体育用品: This shop sells ~s. 这个商店经售体育用品. ⑧计划;策略;诡计: the ~ of politics 政治策略. the same old ~ 老一套手法. The ~ is up. 西洋镜(计划)被拆穿了. play a double ~ 耍两面派手法. He was playing a deep ~. 他在从事一项秘密计划(在背地里搞鬼). I wish I knew what his ~ is. 但愿我能知道他想做些什么. None of your little ~s! 不要耍你那套鬼把戏! You're playing Smith's ~. 你无意中帮助了史密斯的计谋. You're having a ~ with me. 你在欺骗(捉弄)我. ⑨U 猎物(总称,包括兽类、鸟类;美国指的范围较广,包括鱼类,即兼指"渔猎");野味: eat ~ 吃野味. ‖ ***be off one's*** ~ 竞技状态不佳. ***big*** ~ 1)(像狮、虎等)大猎物. 2)冒风险(或难以)获得的东西. ***fair*** ~ 1)正当的猎物;非禁区的猎物. 2)［比喻］可据理加以攻击或批评的人或制度或事物. ***give the*** ~ ***away*** 泄露计谋. ***have***

the ~ in one's hand 有必胜把握. *make ~ of sb* 嘲弄某人. *play the ~* 遵守比赛规则;[比喻]正直诚实. *That's a ~ two people can play*. 那是一套两个人都会玩的把戏(这一套你会我也会).[<古英语 gamen]

game³[geim] *a* ①雄赳赳的;勇敢的;精神抖擞的;有胆量的: a ~ little fellow 勇敢的小伙子. ~ for any adventure 敢作任何冒险. be ~ for (*or* to do) anything 什么事都敢作敢为. ②乐于做…的,愿意…的: He's ~ to do anything you may suggest. 他愿意去做你提出的任何事情.[< gamecock]

game⁴[geim] *vi* & *vt* ①赌博: ~ away 赌输. ②打赌. [> gamester, gaming]

game-bird ['geimbə:d] *n* 猎鸟;猎禽.[game + bird]

game·cock ['geimkɔk] *n* 斗鸡 [< game², 但又衍生 game³, a ①"精神抖擞的"]

game·keep·er ['geimˌki:pə] *n* [英]猎场看守员.[< game²]

game laws ['geim lɔ:z] *n* 狩猎规则;狩猎法.

game-li·cence ['geim laisəns] *n* 狩猎许可证;狩猎执照.

game·some ['geimsəm] *a* 爱玩耍的.

game·ster ['geimstə] *n* 赌徒;赌棍.[< game⁴, v]

gam·in ['gæmin] *n* ①流浪儿.②妖艳的女人.[法语]

gam·ing ['geimiŋ] *n* Ⓤ 赌博: ~-house (-rooms) 赌场(通常有许可执照).[<game⁴, v]

gam·ma ['gæmə] *n* Ⓒ ①希腊语的第三个字母(Γ, γ). ②【理】伽马(磁场强度单位): ~ surgery 伽马手术(癌症的放射治疗). ③丙等考试成绩: ~ minus 仅次于第三等. ~ plus 稍高于第三等.

gam·ma-rays ['gæməreiz] *n* (*pl*) γ 射线;伽马射线(放射性元素放出的极短波射线).

gam·mer ['gæmə] *n* [口语](乡下)老太婆;[称呼]老大娘,老婆婆.[<godmother]

gam·mex·ane ['gæmeksein] *n* 【化】六六六(杀虫剂).

gam·mon ['gæmən] I *n* Ⓤ 腌猪后腿;腊腿;熏腿.

II *vt* 腌腊: ~ed meat 腊肉.

gam·my ['gæmi] *a* 跛的;残疾的 (= game¹): a ~ leg 跛的腿.

gamp [gæmp] *n* [谑,过时用语]大伞.

gam·ut ['gæmət] *n* ①【乐】Ⓒ 音阶;全音域. ②全部;全范围: the whole ~ of experience 全部经验. the whole ~ of feeling 全部感情历程(如从极端喜悦到绝望或痛苦). ‖ *run the ~ (of sth)* 经历全过程: run the ~ of emotions 百感交集. He's run (= experienced) the whole ~ of human experience. 他历经人生的酸甜苦辣.[< gamma, 希腊语字母]

gam·y ['geimi] *a* ①(森林等)猎物多的;有猎物气味的. ②气味强烈的. ③好斗的;胆子大的(尤指动物). [<game, n]

Ga·na ['gɑ:nə] *n* = Ghana.

Gan·da ['gændə] *n* Ⓤ ①干达族(非洲乌干达班图语系的民族之一);干达人. ②干达语(乌干达的通用语言).

gan·der ['gændə] *n* ①雄鹅。[反 goose] ②蠢汉;傻瓜,糊涂虫. ③[俚]一看,一眼: I had a ~ at the new book but decided not to buy it. 我瞧了一下那本新书,但决定不买了.

gang [gæŋ] I *n* Ⓒ ①(劳动者的)一组;一队: a ~ of workmen repairing a road. 一队(群)修路工人. work in ~s 分班组劳动. ②(囚犯等的)一群;(歹徒等的)一帮: a ~ of slaves (prisoners) 一群奴隶(囚犯). a ~ of thieves 一帮盗贼. ③[口语,贬](青少年等的)一伙. ④(工具等的)一套.

II ❶ *vi* 成群结队;组成帮: The boys ~ed together. 那些男孩组成了一个帮. ❷ *vt* ①使分成班组;组成帮. ②合伙袭击. ③使成套运转(排列)。‖ *~ up* 联合;结伙: They ~ed up on (against) me. 他们联合起来对付我.[> gangster, gangplank, gangway]

Gan·ges ['gændʒi:z] *n* [the ~]恒河.[发源于喜马拉雅山,流经印度和孟加拉]

gang·ling ['gæŋgliŋ] *a* (指人)瘦长的;瘦长得难看的.

gan·gli·on ['gæŋgliən] (*pl* ganglia ['gæŋgliə], ganglions ['gæŋgliənz]) *n* Ⓒ ①神经节;神经中枢. ②[比喻](活动、力量、兴趣等的)中心.

gang(-)plank ['gæŋplæŋk] *n* (码头)步行桥;(上下船的)跳板,梯板.

gan·grene ['gæŋgri:n] I *n* Ⓤ ①[医]坏疽: G~ set in and his leg had to be amputated. 他的腿生了坏疽,必须切掉. ②[比喻]道德败坏.

II ❶ *vt* 使生疽;使腐化: Vice ~d large cities. 罪恶败坏了大城市. ❷ *vi* 生疽.[<希腊语 gran, gnaw]

gang·ster ['gæŋstə] *n* [美口语]盗伙;匪徒;歹徒: a ~ film 匪盗影片.[< gang; > 下条]

gang·ster·ism ['gæŋstərizəm] *n* Ⓤ 强盗行为;犯罪: The fight against ~ never stops. 与歹徒犯罪行为的斗争永无休止.[<上条]

Gang·tok ['gʌŋtɔk] *n* 甘托克(或译刚渡).[锡金首都]

gang·way ['gæŋwei] I *n* Ⓤ ①通路;过道. ②(剧场、火车等)座位间的过道. ③(轮船)梯口;舷门;舷梯;跳板.

II *int* 让路! 躲开! [gang + way]

gan·net ['gænit] ***n*** 【动】塘鹅.

gan·try ['gæntri] ***n*** ①(门式起重机的)台架;龙门起重机架. ②(铁路)跨线(轨)信号架. ③导弹拖车. [<拉丁语 canterius, beast of burden]

gaol, jail [dʒeil] [口语] **I *n*** (美国通常用 jail) ①[C] 监牢;监狱. ②[作宾语;不加冠词]监禁: be sent to ~ (被送)入狱. three years in ~ 监禁三年. break ~ 越狱.

II *vt* 下牢;监禁.

gaol-bird ['dʒeil bəːd] ***n*** (= jailbird) 囚犯;(尤指)惯犯;恶棍.

gaol-break [dʒeil'breik] ***n*** (= jailbreak) 越狱.

gaol·er, jail·er, jail·or ['dʒeilə] ***n*** 监狱看守;狱卒;狱吏. [< gaol, jail]

gap [gæp] ***n*** [C] ①裂缝;缺口;空隙;间隙: go in through a ~ in the fence 从篱笆缝里钻进去. We must see that there is no ~ in our defences. 我们必须注意不要使我们的防线有漏洞. ②空白点;间隔;隔阂;歧异;龃龉: a ~ in a conversation 谈话的间断. fill in the ~s in one's education 补充一个人的教育空白点. a wide ~ between the views 意见的巨大分歧. There are several ~s in the record. 在这份记录中有几处空白(脱漏). ③差距;距离: There is a ~ of two miles between us and the nearest houses. 在我们和最近的房屋之间有一段二英里的距离. a dollar ~ 【贸】美元短缺. the ~ between imports and exports 进出口的差额. ④【机】开口. ⑤峡(谷);山口;隘口;山间狭路. ‖ ***bridge*** (***fill***, ***stop***, ***supply***) ***a*** ~ 填补空白;弥补缺陷;弥合差距;补充所缺之物: I bridged a ~ in the conversation by telling a joke. 我用一个笑话弥补了谈话的空隙. ***credibility*** ~ 信用的差距(无法使对方相信所说的话). ***generation*** ~ 代沟(年轻一代与年长一代之间不能沟通思想,彼此了解). ***stand in the*** ~ (***breach***) 首当其冲;承受最厉害的攻击. [<古斯堪的纳维亚语 gapa, gape]

gape [geip] **I *vi*** ①张口;打哈欠: He ~d and yawned. 他张口打呵欠. ②目瞪口呆地注视: country visitors gaping at the neon lights 目瞪口呆地注视着霓虹灯的乡下人. ③开裂;裂开: a gaping chasm 裂罅. His shirt ~d open where the button had come off. 他的衬衣掉扣子的地方张开了.

II *n* [C] ①打呵欠;张口. ②目瞪口呆;张口凝视. ‖ ***the*** ~***s*** 1)【动】张口病. 2)[谑]一阵呵欠. [> a gape]

gap-toothed ['gæp tuːθt] ***a*** 牙齿间缝隙很大的.

gar·age ['gærɑːʒ, gə'rɑːʒ] **I *n*** [C] ①汽车库;汽车房;汽车间. ②汽车修理厂;[美]路边加油站 (= service station). ③飞机库.

II *vt* 把(汽车)送入车库(修理厂): He ~d his car near the railroad station. 他将汽车放在靠近火车站的一个停车房里. [法语< garer, protect]

garb [gɑːb] **I *n*** [U] 服装(尤指某一种人所穿者);装束: a man in clerical ~ 穿着牧师服装的人.

II *vt* 打扮;装扮: ~ oneself as a sailor 打扮成水手模样. be ~ed in motley 着花色衣服. [<意大利语 garbo, elegance]

gar·bage ['gɑːbidʒ] ***n*** [U] ①垃圾;废料;剩饭残羹: The street is covered with old tins and other forms of ~. 满街都是废弃的空罐头和其他各种废物. the ~ heap of history 历史的垃圾堆. ②无聊(或下流)读物;无价值的资料: literary ~ 无聊的读物. [中世纪英语, entrails of fowls]

gar·ble ['gɑːbl] ***vt*** [贬义]滥摘(报告等);恶意删节;窜改;曲解;使…错乱: a ~d account 断章取义的报导. a ~d report of a speech 曲解一篇演说的报导. a ~d text 窜改过的版本. [<拉丁语, a sieve]

gar·den ['gɑːdn] **I *n*** ①[C] [U] 花园;果园;菜园: a back ~ 后园. a kitchen ~ 菜园。a market ~ 供应市场蔬菜、水果和花卉的农圃. a roof ~ 屋顶花园. the ~ of England 英国的花园(指 Kent, Worcestershire 诸郡). We have not much ~ (only a small ~). 我们的花园不大. ②[常用复]公园: a public ~ 小公园. botanic(al) (zoological) ~s 植物(动物)园. ③[定语]: ~ flowers (plants) 园中的花(植物). a ~ plot 菜田. ~ stuff 蔬菜. ‖ ***lead sb up the*** ~ 将某人引入歧途;使迷惑.

II *vi* 从事园艺;种植花木: He's been ~ing all day. 他已干了一整天园艺工作. Some people ~ for pleasure. 有些人种植花木是为了娱乐. [<古诺曼底语 gardin; >下二条; gardening … garden suburb]

gar·den cit·y [ˌgɑːdn'siti] ***n*** (多空地,种有大量树木的)花园城市.

gar·den·er ['gɑːdnə] ***n*** 花匠;园丁;园林工人;园艺家. [< garden]

gar·de·ni·a [gɑː'diːnjə] ***n*** 【植】栀子;栀子属. [<Dr. Alexander Garden]

gar·den·ing ['gɑːdniŋ] ***n*** [U] 园艺(学): fond of ~ 爱好园艺. ~ gloves (tools) 园艺用手套(工具). [< garden]

gar·den par·ty ['gɑːdnˌpɑːti] ***n*** 游园会.

gar·den su·burb [ˌgɑːdn 'sʌbəːb] ***n*** (多空地,种有大量树木的)花园市郊.

gar·gan·tu·an [gɑː'gæntjuən] ***a*** 巨大的;庞大的.

gar·gle ['gɑːgl] I *vt* & *vi* 含漱;漱喉.
II *n* ①含漱剂;漱口剂.②漱喉.[<法语 gargouille, throat]

gar·goyle ['gɑːgɔil] *n* [C]【建】滴水嘴;笕嘴(通常作古怪的人形或动物形状);像滴水嘴的装饰.[见上条]

gar·ish ['gɛəriʃ] *a* (服装)鲜艳夺目的;花花绿绿的;炫耀的;过分装饰的: ~ clothes 过于艳丽的衣服. ~ colours 鲜艳夺目的颜色. ~ light 耀眼的灯光(亮光).

gar·land ['gɑːlənd] I *n* ①花环,花冠.②荣冠: carry away (gain, win) the ~ 比赛中获得胜利.
II *vt* ①把…做成花环.②给…戴上花冠;饰以花环。[<古法语 garlande]

gar·lic ['gɑːlik] *n*【植】[U] 蒜;蒜头;大蒜: a clove of ~ 一瓣蒜. too much ~ in the food 食物中放太多的蒜. His breath smells of ~. 他的呼气中有大蒜气味.[<古英语 gar, spear + leac, leek]

gar·ment ['gɑːmənt] *n* [C] ①(一件)衣服(尤其长袍、外套): a new ~ 一件新衣服.②[复]衣服,服装.③[美][定语]: the ~ industry 服装工业. ~ workers 制衣工人.[见 garnish; > undergarment]

gar·ner ['gɑːnə] I *n* [诗]谷仓;仓库.
II *vt* ①储藏;收藏: Wheat is cut and ~ed at harvest time. 在收获季节收割小麦并加以储藏.②获取;得到: ~ a reputation as a financial expert 赢得金融专家的名声.[<拉丁语 grannm, grain]

gar·net ['gɑːnit] *n* ①[C]【矿】石榴石.②[U] 石榴红(色).

gar·nish ['gɑːniʃ] I *vt* ①装饰(尤指食物);刷新;修饰.②(烹饪)盖浇: ~ a fish with slices of lemon 鱼上加配柠檬片.
II *n* [U] ①藻饰;食物上的装饰物.②盖浇菜;配头.[<古法语 garnir, furnish; >下条]

gar·ni·ture ['gɑːnitʃə] *n* ①装饰(物): Night comes with ~ of stars. 点缀着繁星的黑夜降临了.②陈设;摆设.③服装;服饰.[<上条]

gar·ret ['gærət] *n* [C] 屋顶层(室);阁楼 (= attic): a poor poet living in a ~ 住在阁楼里的穷诗人. from cellar to ~ = from ~ to kitchen 从上到下;整个房子;满房子.[<古法语 garir, to watch]

gar·ri·son ['gærisn] I *n* ①[C]【军】卫戍部队;要塞驻军;驻军.②[定语]: a ~ town 有部队驻防的城市.③驻地;要塞;卫戍区: the Beijing G~ 北京卫戍区。
II *vt* 驻防(城市);守卫;配备(军队): The government will ~ the coastal towns. 政府将派遣军队驻防沿海城市. The soldiers ~ed the town. 士兵们守卫着这座城市.[见 garret]

gar·rotte, ga·rotte [gə'rɔt] I *n* ①西班牙的绞刑.②绞刑刑具;勒杀…用的绳索.
II *vt* 处…以绞刑;执行绞刑.[西班牙语]

gar·ru·lous ['gærulәs] *a* 多话的;饶舌的;爱说话的: a ~ old man 一个饶舌的老人.[<拉丁语 garrire, to chatter]

gar·ter ['gɑːtə] *n* ①[C] (弹性)袜带.②[(the Order of) the G~]嘉德勋位(英国历史最久的最高勋位);嘉德勋章.[<古法语 garet, back of the knee]

gas [gæs] I *n* ① [C] [U] 气体;气态: Air is a mixture of ~es. 空气是各种气体的混合物. Hydrogen and oxygen are ~es. 氢和氧是气体. There are several kinds of ~ in the air. 空气中有好几种气体.②天然气;煤气;瓦斯: (natural) ~ 天然气. put the kettle on the ~ 将壶放在煤气炉上. turn on (off) the ~ 扭开(关掉)煤气.③毒气 (= poison ~): nerve ~ 神经毒气. tear ~ 催泪性毒气.④笑气(即牙医用作麻醉剂的一氧化二氮 N_2O).⑤[美口语]汽油.⑥空谈;吹牛.⑦有趣的人或事;给人以很大影响的人或事: The party was an absolute ~. 那次聚会真有趣.⑧[定语]: a ~ projectile 毒气弹. a ~ jet 煤气喷嘴. the ~ constant 气体常数. a ~ equation 气体方程式. the ~ laws 气体定律. a ~ mantle 煤气罩. a ~ thermometer 气体温度计. ‖ ***step on the*** ~ 踩油门;加速: We'd better step on the ~ or we'll be late for the concert. 我们得快一点,否则我们就不能及时赶上音乐会了.
II (gassed [gæst]; gassing) ❶ *vt* ①向…供应煤气等气体;[~ up]给(汽车等)加汽油.②用气体处理;用瓦斯将(线、织物等的)多余纤维烧掉.③以毒气毒害(杀伤;攻击).④使开心. ❷ *vi* ①吹牛;空谈;瞎扯: They were still ~sing (away) when I left. 当我离开时,他们仍在乱吹.②放出气体.③[~ up](给汽车等)加油: We'd better stop at a station soon and ~ up. 我们最好立刻到加油站加油.[<希腊语 chaos, chaos; > coal-gas; gas-burner… gas-fittings; gasify; gaslight… gasometer, gasworks]

gas·bag ['gæsbæg] *n* ①[口语]闲扯的人.②蓄气囊(如飞艇中的).

gas-brack·et ['gæsbrækit] *n* (墙上伸出的有喷嘴的)煤气灯管.

gas-burn·er ['gæsˌbəːnə] *n* [C] ①煤气喷嘴.②煤气炉(灶);煤气灯.

gas cham·ber ['gæs tʃeimbə] *n* 毒气室.

gas-cook·er ['gæskukə] *n* 煤气炉.

gas-en·gine ['gæs,endʒin] *n* [C] 煤气发动机;煤气内燃机.

gas·e·ous ['geizjəs] *a* 气(体)的;气态的: a ~ mixture 气体混合体. ~ density 气体密度. Steam is water in a ~ condition. 蒸气就是气体状态的水.[< gas]

gas fire ['gæs faiə] *n* 煤气暖炉;煤气取暖器.

gas-fit·ter ['gæs fitə] *n* 煤气装修工.

gas-fit·tings ['gæs fitiŋz] *n* (*pl*) 煤气装置.

gash [gæʃ] **I** *n* [C] 长而深的切痕或伤口.

II *vt* 长而深地切伤或砍伤.[<希腊语 charassein, to cut]

gas·hold·er ['gæs,həuldə] *n* 煤气库;储气柜;煤气表(= gasometer).

gas·i·fy ['gæsifai] *vt* & *vi* (使)变成气体;气化.[< gas]

gas·ket ['gæskit] *n* [C] ①【机】垫圈;垫板;垫密片;衬;接合垫料.②[常用复]【海】束帆索.

gas(-)light ['gæslait] *n* [U] 煤气灯光; [C] 煤气灯(= gaslamp).

gas·man ['gæsmæn] *n* (*pl* gasmen) ['gæsmen])煤气收费员,煤气厂工人.

gas-mask ['gæsmɑ:sk] *n* (= gas-helmet) 防毒面具.

gas me·ter ['gæs mi:tə] *n* 煤气表:lie like a ~ 乱扯谎.

gas·o·lene, gas·o·line ['gæsəli:n] *n* [U] [美] 汽油(= petrol).[< gas]

gas·om·e·ter [gæ'sɔmitə] *n* 煤气库;贮气器;煤气表;气量计(= gas holder).

gas-ov·en ['gæsʌvn] *n* ①煤气炉.②毒气室.

gasp [gɑ:sp, gæsp] **I** ❶ *vi* ①喘气;喘息: ~ for breath 喘息;气喘. ~ with rage 气得直喘气. ~ with (in) surprise 惊奇得喘不过气来.②[~ for, after] 热望;渴望. ❷ *vt* 喘着气说出: ~ out a few words 气喘地说出几句话. ~ out the message 喘着气地说出了这个消息. ‖ ~ ***one's life away*** (***out***), ~ ***one's last*** 断气,死去.

II *n* [C] (因痛苦、惊奇等)喘气;哮喘;屏息. ‖ ***at one's*** (***the***) ***last*** ~奄奄一息;即将断气. ***to the last*** ~ 直到死时.[<古斯堪的纳维亚语 geispa, to yawn]

gas pok·er ['gæs paukə] *n* 煤气点火棒.

gas-ring ['gæsriŋ] *n* (有环形喷火孔的轻便)煤气炉.

gas-sta·tion ['gæs,steiʃən] *n* [美] = petrol station (汽油)加油站.

gas-stove ['gæs stəuv] *n* = gas-cooker.

gas·sy ['gæsi] *a* ①气体的;充满气体的.②气状的,像气体的.③(指谈话等)空洞的;夸张的;吹牛的.

gas tar ['gæs tɑ:] *n* 煤焦油.

gas·tric ['gæstrik] *a* 胃的: ~ juice 胃液. a ~ ulcer 胃溃疡. ~ fever 胃热.[希腊语]

gas·tri·tis [gæs'traitis] *n* [U] 胃炎.

gas·tro·en·te·ri·tis [,gæstrəu,entə'raitis] *n* [U] 胃肠炎.

gas·tron·o·my [gæs'trɔnəmi] *n* [U] 烹调法;美食术;美食学.

gas(-)works ['gæswə:ks] *n* [作单数用]煤气厂.

gat [gæt] *n* [俚] (左轮)手枪.

gate [geit] **I** *n* ①大门;城门;围墙门;篱笆门: go through the ~(s) 穿过大门. enter at a ~ 从大门进去. the garden ~ 花园门. He jumped over the ~ into the field. 他跳过栅门进入田野.②闸门;阀门.③(运动会、展览会等的)观众数;门票收入: There was a ~ of thousands. 观众有数千人. The two teams divided a ~ of $ 3250. 两队平分 3250 美元的门票收入. ‖ ***at the*** ~ ***of death*** 死亡之门;将死. ***get the*** ~ 被解雇;被开除;被赶出. ***give sb the*** ~ 赶走某人;将某人解雇: His girl has given him the ~. 他的女友甩掉了他(不再爱他了).

[辨异]gate 指城墙或院子的大门或门口,面临空地. door 仅指房门.

II *vt* ①给…装门.②(英国大学里对学生的一种处罚)禁止外出.[<古英语 geat; >floodgate, sluicegate, tollgate]

gate·crash ['geitkræʃ] *vt* & *vi* [俚]无券入场;不邀进来;擅自入场: So many people ~ed that there wasn't enough food. 有那么多人不邀而来以至于食物都不够分配了.[< crash the gate; >下条]

gate·crash·er ['geitkræʃə] *n* [俚]无券入场者;擅自进入者;不邀而来者.[<上条]

gate·house ['geithaus] (*pl* gatehouses ['geit,hauziz]) *n* (公园等的)门房.

gate·keep·er ['geit,ki:pə] *n* 看门人.

gate mon·ey ['gei mʌni] *n* 入场费;门票费.

gate·post ['geitpəust] *n* 【建】门柱. ‖ ***between you*** (***and***) ***me and the*** ~ 只是咱们俩人私下说说,严守秘密的.

gate·way ['geitwei] *n* [C] ①门道;门口;入口.②[比喻]途径;手段;方法: a ~ to success 成功之道. a ~ to knowledge 求得知识的途径.

gath·er ['gæðə] **I** ❶ *vt* ①聚集;集合: He soon ~ed a crowd round him. 他很快就召集了一批群众.②渐增;逐渐获得: The enemy is ~ing strength. 敌人在增加力量. The train ~ed speed as it left the station.

火车离站后速度渐增. ③采集;摘取:~ flowers 采花. Bees ~ honey. 蜜蜂采蜜. ④[~ (in, up)]搜集;积累:~ experience 积累经验. ~ information 搜集情报. ~ one's papers and books together 将文件和书籍收集起来. The farmers are ~ing in the corn. 农民们正在收庄稼. G~, your toys up! 把你的工具收集起来! ⑤推测;推断;了解:What did you ~ from his statement? 从他的声明你能推断出什么? I ~ from his words that he is angry. 我根据他的话来推测,他是发怒了. ⑥[~ (up)] 鼓起勇气;鼓足(劲头等):~ up one's strength 鼓足力气. ⑦(衣服)打折;皱拢(眉头等):a skirt ~ed at the waist 腰部打折的裙子.
❷ *vi* ①聚集;集合:A crowd soon ~ed round him. 一群人很快就聚集在他周围. The clouds are ~ing; it's going to rain. 云在集结,天要下雨了. ②渐增;增长;积累: The storm ~s. 风暴大起来了. The dusk is ~ing. 暮色渐浓. ③皱眉. ④化脓. ‖ ***be ~ed to one's fathers*** 死,见老祖宗去. ~ ***oneself up*** (***together***) 打起精神,振作起来.

II *n* ①聚集;集合. ②[复]衣折;折裥. [<古英语 gad(e)rian; >forgather; together; woolgathering; 下条]

gath·er·ing ['gæðəriŋ] *n* Ⓒ①聚集;集合;集会. ②积累. ③脓肿. [<上条]

gauche [gəuʃ] *a* ①不善交际的;不圆滑的;无手腕的. ②粗鲁的;笨拙的: one's ~ manner 某人的粗鲁的态度. [<中世纪法语 gauchir, become warped]

gau·cho ['gautʃəu] (*pl* ~s) *n* 南美牧人(欧洲人和印第安人的混血儿). [西班牙语]

gaud [gɔːd] *n* ①Ⓒ华丽而俗气的装饰品. ②[复]讲究排场的仪式;排场[<中世纪英语 gaude, trinket; >下条]

gaud·y ['gɔːdi] *a* ①华丽的;俗丽的: ~ decorations 俗丽的装饰品. cheap and ~ jewels 价廉而炫丽的珠宝. ②(指文体)华而不实的;过于堆砌词藻的;雕琢的. [<上条]

ga(u)ge [geidʒ] **I** *n* ①Ⓒ规;量规;(量)计;(量)器;表:a rain ~ 雨量器. a screw ~ 螺旋规. ②ⓊⒸ(铁路)轨距:standard ~ 标准轨距. broad ~ 宽轨(宽于4英尺8.5英寸). narrow ~ 窄轨(不足3英尺8.5英寸)。③Ⓤ 规格;标准;尺度;范围;程度:take the ~ of … 估计…;衡量… take the ~ of sb's character 判断某人的品格. ④Ⓤ (金属线、子弹等的)直径;(金属板的)厚度.

II *vt* ①测量: ~ the rainfall 测量雨量. ~ the diameter of wire (the contents of a barrel, the strength of the wind) 测量金属线的直径(桶的容量、风力). ~ a person's character (strength) 估量一个人的品格(体力). [>air-gauge]

Gaul [gɔːl] *n* ①高卢(古罗马帝国的一部分,包括今日的意大利北部、法国、比利时、荷兰、德国、瑞士。②高卢人. ③法国人. [法语]

gaunt [gɔːnt] *a* ①(指人)憔悴的;瘦削的;枯瘦的:a ~ figure 枯瘦的身躯. ②(指地方)贫瘠的;荒凉的:a ~ hillside 荒凉的山坡. The old house stood ~ and empty, a complete ruin. 那老房子空荡荡的,被荒废了,完全成了废墟.

gaunt·let[1] ['gɔːntlit] *n* Ⓒ①(中古士兵所戴的)铁手套;臂铠. ②(驾驶、击剑等所戴的)宽口大手套;防护手套. ‖ ***fling*** (***throw***) ***down the*** ~ 挑战. ***pick*** (***take***) ***up the*** ~ 应战. [<古法语 gant, glove]

gaunt·let[2] ['gɔːntlit] *n* ①【史】笞刑(夹道鞭打). ②交叉射击;夹攻. ‖ ***run the*** ~ 1)受夹道鞭打. 2)[比喻]受严厉批评;冒大险:He ran the ~ of their criticism (scorn). 他受到他们的严厉批评(尖刻的嘲笑). the ~ of newspaper attacks 报纸的抨击. [<瑞典语<gata, lane + lopp, a run]

gauze [gɔːz] *n* Ⓤ ①纱;罗;粗纱;(外科)纱布. ②金属丝;铁纱;纱网(做纱窗等用者). [<法语 gaze]

gauz·y ['gɔːzi] *a* 罗纱似的;薄而轻的. [<上条]

gave [geiv] *v* give 的过去式.

gav·el ['gævl] *n* Ⓒ (会议主席、法官或拍卖人用的)小槌.

ga·votte [gə'vɔt] *n* Ⓒ(法国)加伏特舞;加伏特舞曲. [法语]

gawk [gɔːk] **I** *n* 笨人;腼腆的人.

II *vi* 呆呆地看着:Don't ~ at it, do something! 别呆呆地看着,干点事吧! [>下条]

gawk·y ['gɔːki] *a* 笨拙的;愚蠢的;腼腆的. [<上条]

gawp [gɔːp] *vi* [~ at] 呆呆地看着;张口凝视:What are they all ~ing at? 他们都在呆呆地看什么? [<中世纪英语 galpen, gape]

gay [gei] **I** *a* ①快乐的,愉快的,欢欣的: a ~ dance 欢乐的跳舞. ~ laughter 欢笑. ~ looks 欢乐的表情. the ~ voices of young children 孩子们欢乐的声音. ~ music 轻快的音乐. ②华丽的,艳丽的:~ colours 鲜艳的颜色. ~ flowers 艳丽的花朵. streets that were ~ with flags 旗帜飘扬的街道. ③放荡的;寻欢作乐的:a ~ lady 荡妇. lead a ~ life 过放荡的生活. ④[俚]同性恋爱的.

II *n* Ⓒ [俚]同性恋者. [<古法语; >gaiety; gaily gayly]

gay·ly ['geili] *ad* =gaily.

gaze [geiz] **I** *vi* [~ (at, on, upon, into)] 注视,凝视,盯:What are you gazing at? 你注视什么? ~ at (on) the moon 望月亮. ~ into the sky 凝视天空. ~ on (upon) sb in bewilderment 困惑地盯着某人. ~ after sb 目送某人. stop gazing round 不要左顾右盼. ‖ ~ ***on*** (***upon***) (正式用语)看:She was the most beautiful woman he had ever ~d upon. 她是他见过的最美丽的女子.

II *n* [只用单]注视;凝视:stand at ~ 站着呆呆地看着. attract the ~ of people 引人注目. with a bewildered ~ 以迷惑的凝视.

[辨异] gaze 和 stare 均指凝视某人或某物. gaze 是由于惊奇、喜爱或兴趣而目不转睛地凝望着. 如 For hours he sat gazing at the stars. 他坐着注视群星几个小时. stare 则主要由于好奇、粗鲁无礼或惊讶愚蠢而睁大眼睛直望某人或某物或远方. 如 The little boy stared at the stranger for a few minutes. 这小孩对那陌生人好奇地望了几分钟.

ga·ze·bo [gə'ziːbəu] (*pl* gazebos, gezeboes [gə'ziːbəuz]) *n* ①眺台;阳台. ②信号台. ③凉亭.

ga·zelle [gə'zel] (*pl* gazelles, gazelle) *n* [C] 小羚羊;瞪羚(北非、亚洲产). [法语]

ga·zette [gə'zet] **I** *n* [C]①(政府等的)公报:London G~ 伦敦公报. ②(报刊名)…新闻;…报:the Marlowe G~ 马洛报.

II *vt* [be ~d] 在公报上刊登:The new law was ~d. 新法律已公布. He was ~d to the post. 公报上公布他任该职. [法语;>下条]

gaz·et·teer [ˌgæzi'tiə] *n* [C] 地名辞典;地名索引. [<上条]

G.B. [缩] = Great Britain 大不列颠.

Gd [化学符号] = gadolinium 钆.

Gdansk [gə'dɑːnsk] *n* 格但斯克. [波兰海港城市,旧称 Danzig 但泽]

GDP [缩] = Gross Domestic Product 本国生产总值.

G.D.R. [缩] = German Democratic Republic (原德意志民主共和国).

Ge [化学符号] = germanium 锗.

gear [giə] **I** *n* ①[C][U]【机】齿轮;(齿轮)传动装置;汽车的排挡:change ~ 换排挡. a car with five ~s, first, second, third, fourth and reverse 一辆有五挡即头挡、二挡、三挡、四挡和倒(车)挡的汽车. steering ~ 转向装置. top ~ 最高挡,末挡. bottom ~ 最低速(挡),头挡. the landing ~ of an aircraft 飞机的起落架. ②[U] 装备;用具;工具;马具:hunting ~ 狩猎用具. fishing ~ 钓鱼具. ③[现代口语]衣服:party ~ 宴(舞)会穿的衣服. ‖ ***high*** ~ 1)【机】高速挡. 2)[口语]高速度:The defense effort moved into high ~. 防御准备进入高潮. The work was finished at high ~. 这项工作已经以高速度完成了. ***in*** ~ 1)搭上齿轮;齿轮与引擎联系. 2)(事情)推得动. ***low*** ~ 1)【机】低速挡. 2)[口语]低速度. ***out of*** ~ 1)(脱下)齿轮;齿轮与引擎脱开. 2)(事情)推不动. ***shift*** ~***s*** 1)换挡;变速. 2)改变方式(办法等).

II ❶ *vt* ①将齿轮装上;用齿轮连接;使(机器)开动. ②[~ up]装备;给(马等)套上马具. ③[~ to] 使适合:The country's economics must be ~ed to war-time requirement. 国家的经济必须适合于战时的需要.

❷ *vi* ①(齿轮)连接上;(机器)开动. ②[~ with] 适合;一致. ‖ ~ ***down*** 使与低速齿轮相接;开慢车. ~ ***up*** 1)使与高速齿轮相连;开快车. 2)增加;促进:~ up production 加速生产. [>footgear, headgear; 下三条]

gear-box ['giəbɔks] *n* [C] (汽车等的)齿轮箱(= gear case). [< gear, n]

gear·ing ['giəriŋ] *n* [U] 传动装置;齿轮装置:in (out of) ~ 在(不在)传动. [<gear, v]

gear·le·ver ['giəliːvə, 'giələvə], **gear shift** ['giəʃift], **gear stick** ['giə stik] *n* 操纵杆(变速杆);齿轮转换装置. [<gear, n]

geck·o ['gekəu] (*pl* geckos, geckoes ['gekəuz]) *n* 【动】壁虎. [马来语, gekok, 它鸣叫的象声词]

gee[1] [dʒiː], **gee-up** [dʒiːʌp] *int* (驾驶马、牛等的)吆喝声(叫牲口向前跑、快跑或向右转等).

gee[2] [dʒiː], **gee whiz** [dʒiː'*h*wiz] *int* 哎呀(表示惊奇、赞赏等的感叹语):G~, I like your new hat! 啊! 我喜欢你的新帽子!

gee(-gee) ['dʒiːdʒi] *n* [C] [儿语、口语]马(= horse). [<gee[1]]

geese [giːs] *n* goose 的复数.

gee·zer ['giːzə] *n* [俚]老家伙;老人(尤指古怪的). [<guise]

Gei·ger coun·ter ['gaigə kauntə] *n* [C] 盖革计数器(为含有电极的金属管,用以测量放射作用).

gei·sha ['geiʃə] (*pl* geisha, geishas) *n* (日本的)艺妓. [<日语"艺者"]

gel [dʒel] **I** *n* [U]【化】①凝胶(体);冻胶. ②胶滞体.

II (gelled; gelling) *vi* 胶化;形成胶体. [<下条]

gel·a·tin ['dʒelətin], **gel·a·tine** [ˌdʒelə'tiːn] *n* [U] ①明胶,水胶,骨(动物)胶. ②凝胶(体). [>上条;下条]

ge·lat·i·nous [dʒi'lætinəs] *a* ①明胶的;骨胶的. ②胶

状的;胶冻状的.[<上条]

geld [geld] (gelded or gelt) *vt* 阉割(动物),(给动物)去势.[<古斯堪的纳维亚语 geldr, barren]

gem [dʒem] **I** *n* [C] ①宝石;珠宝.②珍品;精选作品:the ~ of the collection 所搜集的物品中的精华部分.③受尊敬的人;被人喜爱的人.

II (gemmed; gemming) *vt* 饰以宝石;似饰有宝石:The night sky is ~med with stars。夜空点缀着晶莹的星星.[<拉丁语 gemma]

gen [dʒen] **I** *n* [英][军俚][(the) ~]情报;一般布告. **II** *vt* (genned; genning) [~ up] 供以情报:We ~ned him up before leaving. 我们离开之前给他提供了事情的真相.

Gen. [缩] ①= General 将军;上将.②= Genesis. ③= Geneva.

gen·darme [ˈʒɑːndɑːm] *n* ①(法国等)宪兵.②[美俚]警察.[法语]

gen·dar·me·rie, gen·dar·me·ry [ʒɑːnˈdɑːməri] *n* 宪兵队.[法语]

gen·der [ˈdʒendə] *n* ①【语】性: the common ~ 通性. the feminine (masculine) ~ 阴(阳)性. The noun "school" is of the neuter ~. "school" 这个名词属于中性.②[谑](生理上的)性.[<拉丁语 genus].

[辨异]gender 一般指语法上的性别;sex 指生理上的性别.

gene [dʒiːn] *n* [C]【生】基因;遗传因子.[见 heterogen]

ge·ne·a·log·i·cal [ˌdʒiːnjəˈlɔdʒikəl] *a* 系谱的,宗谱有;家系的,家谱的:a ~ tree 家谱;家系图;(动物等进化发育的)系谱图.[<下条]

ge·ne·al·o·gy [ˌdʒiːniˈælədʒi] *n* ①[C]家谱,家系;血统;宗谱;(动植物、语言的)系统.②[U]系谱学.③系谱图;系统图.[<希腊语 genea, race + -logy]

gen·er·a [ˈdʒenərə] *n* genus 的复数.

gen·er·al [ˈdʒenərəl] **I** *a* ①总的;全体的;全面的;普遍的:a ~ meeting 全体大会.a ~ act 总议定书.a ~ catalogue 总目录.a ~ election 普选.a ~ strike 总罢工. a ~ attack 总攻击;全面进攻.a ~ war 全面战争. the ~ line 总路线. ~ principles 原则;总则;通则.the ~ public 公众;大众.the G~ Assembly 联合国大会;(美国某些州的)州议会.the G~ Post Office [英]邮政总局.a matter of ~ interest 普遍感兴趣的事情.the ~ welfare 公共福利.for the ~ good 为了公益.a ~ rainfall 普遍降雨.a word that is in ~ use 一般人普遍使用的一个词.The cold weather has been ~. 这些日子全国大部分地区(或到处都)天气寒冷.[[反] individual, particular] ②一般性的;普通的;通用的;综合的:~ affairs 总务;庶务.a ~ dealer 杂货商.a ~ store (shop) 百货店.a ~ practitioner 普通医生(通看各科的开业医生).a ~ hospital 综合医院.a ~ reader 普通读者,一般读者.a ~ servant 做杂务的仆人.a ~ debate 一般性辩论.the ~ opinion 一般舆论. a ~ order 一般命令;卫兵守则. ~ education 普通教育. ~ knowledge 一般知识,普通知识;常识.[[反] special] ③概括的;大概的;笼统的:have a ~ idea of what a book is about 对一本书的内容有一个概括的观念.a ~ outline of a scheme 一个计划的大纲(概要).explain sth in ~ terms 概括地说明某事物.[[反] specific]. ④(用于职位)总…;…长:a ~ secretary (a secretary-~)总书记;秘书长. ~ editor 总编辑.a consul ~ 总领事.postmaster ~ 邮政部长;邮政总长.inspector ~ 首席监察官;督察署署长.the Attorney G~ [美]司法部长;[英]检察总长. ‖ ***as a ~ rule*** 原则上,一般说来;通常,照例:He comes home at six as a (~) rule. 他通常六点钟回家. ***in a ~ way*** 概括地说;一般说来.

II *n* ①普通(一般、普遍)的事物;一般;全体.②[C]将军;将官;陆军上将[[缩] Gen.]:G~ William 威廉将军. G~ of the Army [美]陆军五星上将.G~ of the Air Force [美]空军五星上将. ‖ ***in ~*** 1)一般地;大体上:In ~ , people like her. 一般来说,人们喜欢她.2)[在复数名词之后]大多数:People in ~ like her. 大多数人都喜欢她. ‖ ***in the ~*** 概括地说.[<拉丁语 genus, class; >(I) generality; generalize; generally. (II)lieutenant-general, major-general; generalship]

gen·er·al·is·si·mo [ˌdʒenərəˈlisiməu] (*pl* ~s) *n* 大元帅;最高统帅;总司令.[意大利语]

gen·er·al·i·ty [ˌdʒenəˈræliti] *n* ①[U]一般性,普遍性,概括性:a rule of great ~ 普遍性的法则.②[C]一般原则,通则;一般事项;概括;概论:I wish you would come down from generalities to particularities. 我希望你不要谈一般性的,而要谈特殊的.③[the ~] 大部分;大多数:the ~ of people 一般人民;多数人:The ~ of Swedes are blonde. 大多数瑞典人都是金发白肤碧眼者.[< general, a]

gen·e·ral·i·za·tion [ˌdʒenərəlaiˈzeiʃən] *n* ①[U]一般化,普遍化;概论,归纳:It is unwise to be hasty in ~. 急于归纳是不明智的. ②[C]概括;[贬]判断:Don't make hasty ~s. 不要匆匆下判断.[<下条]

gen·er·al·ize [ˈdʒenərəlaiz] ❶ *vt* ①使一般化,使普遍化.②总结,概括,归纳: ~ a conclusion from a collection of instances or facts 从一些事例中得出结论.③

普及,推广:~ the use of a new invention 推广一个新发明(物)的使用. ❷ *vi* ①形成概念:~ from all the information given to us 根据我们所获得的资料进行概括. ②笼统地讲(或写);泛论:He ~d because he knew no details. 他只是泛泛而论,因为他不知道细节. ③延及全身. [<general, a; >上条]

gen·er·al·ly ['dʒenərəli] *ad* ①广泛地,普遍地:The new plan was ~ welcomed. 新计划受到普遍的欢迎. ②通常;一般:He is ~ on time. 他通常不迟到. I ~ get up at six o'clock. 我通常六时起床. ③一般地,概括地:~ speaking 一般而论,一般说来. [<general, a]

gen·er·al·ship ['dʒenərəlʃip] *n* [U] ①将才;指挥、管理或领导的才干:good ~ 良好的指挥. ②将军职位;将军任期. [< general, n]

gen·er·ate ['dʒenəreit] *vt* ①生殖;生育. ②(化学上、物理上)发生;产生:~ electricity (heat) 发电(热). a generating plant (or station) 发电站. ③引起,导致:hatred ~d by racial prejudices 因种族偏见而引起的仇恨. [<拉丁语 genus, race; >下三条]

gen·e·ra·tion [ˌdʒenə'reiʃən] *n* ①[U]生殖;产生;发生:the ~ of electricity by steam or water-power 用蒸汽或水力发电. the ~ of heat by friction 摩擦生热. ②[C]家族中的一代,一世:three ~s 三代(儿女、父母、祖父母). ③[C]代,一代(自子女长大,结婚,再生子女,通常为三十年):a ~ ago 一代以前;约三十年前. ④[C]同时代人:the present ~ 现在的一代人;现代人. the past (last) ~ 上一代人;前辈人. the coming ~ 下一代(人). the rising ~ 青年. future ~s 后代(人). ~ after ~, from ~ to ~ 一代一代;世世代代. ⑤同一时期的产品:second ~ computers 第二代计算机. [<上条]

gen·e·ra·tive ['dʒenərətiv] *a* ①生殖的;有生殖力的:the ~ organs 生殖器. a ~ cell 生殖细胞. ②能生产的;有生产力的:~ force (power) 发生力;生殖力;生产力. [同上]

gen·e·ra·tor ['dʒenəreitə] *n* [C]①发电机(= dynamo):an electric ~ 发电机. ②发生器;蒸汽发生器:a gas ~ 煤气发生器. a steam ~ 蒸汽发生器. ③生殖者;制造者;生产者. [同前]

ge·ner·ic [dʒi'nerik] *a* ①【生】属的;类属性的:Cats and lions show ~ differences. 猫与狮显示出类属的差别. ②一般的;普通的:Liquid is a ~ term. 液体是一般性名称. [反 specific] ③【语】全称的:the ~ singular 全称单数.(例如:The owl cannot see well in the daytime). the ~ plural 全称复数(例如:Owls cannot see well in the daytime). [见 genus]

gen·e·ros·i·ty [ˌdʒenə'rɔsiti] *n* ①[U]宽大;慷慨,大方:show ~ in dealing with a defeated enemy 对战败的敌人表示宽大. ②[C]慷慨行为,宽大行为;宽大处理:We thanked him for his generosities. 我们对他的慷慨行为表示感谢. [<下条]

gen·e·rous ['dʒenərəs] *a* ①宽大的;慷慨的:a man with ~ nature 宽大为怀的人. He has a ~ nature. 他的禀性宽大. He is ~ with his money. 他用钱大方. ~ in giving help 慷慨地助人. It was ~ of them to share their house with the refugees. 他们真慷慨,让难民们住在他们家里. ②丰盛的;丰富的:a ~ harvest 丰收. a ~ portion 丰富的一份. of ~ size (amount) 大型(量)的. a ~ helping of meat and vegetables 一份丰富的肉和菜. ③肥沃的:~ fields 肥沃的田地. ④浓郁的气味;浓的;浓厚的:~ wine 气味浓郁的酒. a ~ colour 浓颜色. ⑤思想高尚的;具有高贵气质的:~ spirit 高尚的精神. [<拉丁语 generosus, of noble birth < genus; >上条;下条]

gen·e·sis ['dʒenisis] *n* ①[the ~]创始;起源;发生:the ~ of civilization 文明的起源. the ~ of space travel 宇宙飞行的开创. ②[G~]《创世记》(基督教《圣经》中《旧约全书》的第一卷). [<希腊语; >biogenesis, pathogenesis]

ge·net·ic(al) [dʒi'netik(əl)] *a* ①遗传学的:~ code 【生】遗传密码. ~ material 【生】遗传物质. ~ engineering 遗传工程. ~ system 遗传系统. [<genesis]

ge·net·i·cist [dʒi'netisist] *n* 遗传学家;遗传学者.

ge·net·ics [dʒi'netiks] *n* [U][动词用单数]遗传学;发生学(生物学的一个分支). [<genetic]

Ge·ne·va [dʒi'ni:və] *n* 日内瓦[瑞士城市]:the ~ Conference 日内瓦会议. the ~ Conventions 日内瓦公约(1864). the ~ Agreement 日内瓦协议. Lake ~ 日内瓦湖. ~ cross 红十字.

ge·ni·al[1] [dʒi'naiəl] *a* 【解】颐的;颏的(= of the chin).

ge·ni·al[2] ['dʒi:njəl] *a* ①和蔼的;亲切的;友善的;愉快的:~ smiles 亲切的微笑. a ~ old man 一位和蔼的老人. a man with a ~ character 一位性格温和的人. under the ~ influence of good wine 在好酒的愉快的影响下. ②利于生长的;温和的;温暖的:a ~ climate 温和的气候. ~ sunshine 和煦的阳光. [见 genus; >congenial; 下二条]

ge·ni·al·i·ty [ˌdʒi:ni'æliti] *n* ①[U]和蔼;亲切;友好. ②[C]亲切的表情、行动、言语等. [<上条]

ge·ni·al·ly ['dʒi:njəli] *ad* 和蔼地;可亲地. [同上]

ge·nie ['dʒi:ni] (*pl* genies, genii['dʒi:niai]) *n* (阿拉伯

神话中的)神怪;妖怪.[法语;见下条]

ge·ni·i [ˈdʒiːniai] *n* genius 和 genie 的复数.

gen·i·tal [ˈdʒenitl] **I** *a* 生殖器的;生殖的;生产的. **II** *n* [复]生殖器;外阴部.[<genere, beget]

gen·i·tive [ˈdʒenitiv] *a* 【语】生格的;所有格的:the ~ case 生格;所有格;第二格(英语中一般称为 the possessive case 所有格).[<拉丁语 (casus) genitivus, case of origin]

ge·ni·us [ˈdʒiːnjəs] *n* ①[U]天才;才华;创造能力:a man of ~ 有天才的人;有才华的人.②(*pl* geniuses)[C]天才人物;英才:Shakespeare was a ~ in literature. 莎士比亚是个文学天才. Einstein was a mathematical ~. 爱因斯坦是一位数学天才.③[a ~ for]天资;天赋:have a ~ for music (languages) 有音乐(语言)的天赋. have a ~ for acting (making friends) 有表演(交友)的才能.④[the ~(of)]语言、制度、民族、时代等的)特征或本质或精神:the French ~ 法国人的特征. the ~ of the British Constitution (the Renaissance period in Italy) 英国宪法(意大利文艺复兴时期)的精神.⑤(*pl* genii [ˈdʒiːniai]) 守护神;神灵;精灵. ‖ ***one's evil*** ~ 附在某人身上的恶魔;对某人有很坏影响的人. ***one's good*** ~ 某人的守护神;对某人有良好影响的人.[拉丁语,guardian spirit]

ge·ni·us lo·ci [ˌdʒenjəsˈləusai] *n* [只用单]一个地方的风气或特色;一个地方的守护神.[拉丁语]

Gen·o·a [ˈdʒenəuə] *n* 热那亚.[意大利港市]

gen·o·cide [ˈdʒenəusaid] *n* [U]种族灭绝;灭绝种族的大屠杀;集体大屠杀.

gen·re [ʒɑ̃ːŋr] *n* ①种类;类型;流派;风格:a ~ of detective story 某种类型的侦探小说.②(= ~ painting) 风俗画;世态画;(日本的)浮世绘.[法语<拉丁语 genus, kind]

gent [dʒent] *n* [口语]绅士;男子(gentleman 的缩略语). ‖ ***the*** (*a*) ***G***~***s***[英口语]男厕所;公共男厕.

gen·teel [dʒenˈtiːl] *a* ①[古]斯文的;有教养的.②有上流社会特点的;适于上流社会的;绅士风度的.③[讽刺]摆架子的;装派头的;赶时髦的:living in ~ poverty 家境贫穷,却虚摆阔气;打肿脸充胖子.[见 gentility][<法语 gentil; >下条]

gen·teel·ism [dʒenˈtiːlizəm] *n* [U][C]雅语(如以 perspire 代 sweat,以 peruse 代 read):"Limb"is a ~ for "leg"."Limb"是"leg"的雅语.[<上条]

gen·tian [ˈdʒenʃiən] *n* [C][U]【植】龙胆属植物;龙胆.[<拉丁语 gentiana]

gen·tile [ˈdʒentail] *n* & *a* 非犹太人(的);异教徒(的).[<拉丁语 gentilis, of the same clan]

gen·til·i·ty [dʒenˈtiliti] *n* [U]①出身高贵;上流阶层.②文雅;有礼貌;有教养.③[讽刺]装体面;臭架子;穷派头:living in shabby ~ 硬充上流人士.[见下条]

gen·tle [ˈdʒentl] *a* ①温柔的;文雅的;温和的;和善的;友善的:~ manners 文雅的态度. a ~ nature (heart, look) 温和的性情(仁慈的心肠,和善的面貌). be ~ with children 待儿童温和. a ~ breeze (wind) 和风. a ~ rain 细雨. a ~ heat 暖和. a ~ slope 不很陡的斜坡.②轻轻的;低声的:a ~ voice 柔和的声音. a ~ call 低声的呼唤. a ~ touch 轻轻的触摸. a ~ smile 轻盈的笑.③出身高贵的;(指家庭)有社会地位的:a person of ~ birth 出身名门的人.[<拉丁语 gentilis, of the same clan; > genteel, gentile; 下二条;gentleness… gently]

[辨异] gentle 和 mild 均指温和的,不粗鲁的,不狂暴的. gentle 强调对力量的克制,并含有使人感觉愉快、舒适的意思. The nurse is gentle in touch, manner and voice. 护士在风格、态度和声调方面都是温柔和蔼的. mild 强调生来就是温顺的,不粗野,不严厉的:He is a mild man and seldom gets angry. 他是生性温和的人,很少生气.

gen·tle·folk(s) [ˈdʒentlfəuk(s)] *n* (*pl*) 上流人士,出身高贵的人;出身名门的人.[<上条]

gen·tle·man [ˈdʒentlmən] (*pl* gentlemen [ˈdʒentlmən]) *n* ①绅士;君子;有身分的人;出身高贵的人:a ~'s agreement 君子协定.②有教养的人;彬彬有礼的人.③男人(= any man):A ~ has called to see you. 有个男人来看过你. ④[复]先生们:Gentlemen!(对男性听众的称呼或商业信件等中相当于 sirs 的称呼)各位先生! 先生们.[反 ladies] Ladies and gentlemen 女士们! 先生们.⑤(英史)王室或贵族的侍从:one of the king's gentlemen 国王的一位侍从.⑥(英史)有钱有地位无需工作以谋生者.⑦[美]男议员.⑧GENTLEMEN 男厕所.[< gentle]

gen·tle·man-at-arms [ˌdʒentlmən ətˌɑːmz] (*pl* gentlemen-at-arms) *n* (于重大仪式中护卫英王的)四十侍卫之一.

gen·tle·man-far·mer [ˌdʒentlmənˈfɑːmə] (*pl* gentlemen-farmers) *n* (拥有农场但不从事劳动的)乡绅;豪农.

gen·tle·man·like [ˈdʒentlmənlaik], **gen·tle·man·ly** [ˈdʒentlmənli] *a* 绅士的;绅士派头的;举止高雅的;有貌的;风度好的.[<gentleman]

gen·tle·ness [ˈdʒentlnis] *n* [U]温柔,温厚;文雅;温和.[<gentle]

gen·tle·wo·man [ˈdʒentlˌwumən] (*pl* gentlewomen

['dʒentlˌwimin]) *n* 淑女;贵妇人;女士.[同上]

gent·ly ['dʒentli] *ad* ①和善地;温柔地;温和地;文雅地:Speak ~ (= softly, kindly) to the child. 对孩子温和地谈话.②轻轻地;小心地:Hold it ~ . 小心地拿着它.③慢慢地;逐渐地:G~! 慢一些! The road slopes ~(= gradually) to the sea. 那条路逐渐向海边倾斜下去.[< gentle]

gen·tri·fy ['dʒentrifai] *vt* [口语]将(房屋、地区等)翻新,改建;现代化(以适合中产阶级人士居住):~ working-class districts 使劳工住宅区现代化.

gen·try ['dʒentri] **I** *n* [U]①[the ~]绅士们;大人先生们(总称):the enlightened ~ 开明绅士. the landed ~ 有地的乡绅. the newspaper ~ 新闻界人士.②[贬]家伙:these ~ 这些家伙. the light-fingered ~ 扒手们.[见 gentle]

gen·u·flect ['dʒenju(:)flekt] *vi* ①(宗教仪式中的)曲膝;跪拜.②屈从;屈服.[<拉丁语 genu, knee + flectere, bend]

gen·u·ine ['dʒenjuin] *a* ①真正的;真实的;地道的:a ~ pearls 真珍珠. a ~ picture by Rubens 鲁宾斯的真迹(画). a ~ signature 亲笔签名.②真诚的;真心的:~ sorrow 衷心忧伤. a ~ person 诚恳的人.[<拉丁语 gignere, be born]

ge·nus ['dʒi:nəs] (*pl* genera ['dʒenərə]) *n* ①(动植物的)类;属:the ~ Homo 人类.②种类.[拉丁语;见 generic]

ge·o·cen·tric [ˌdʒi(:)əu'sentrik] *a* 地心的;由地心出发观察(或测量)的;以地球为中心的:the ~ theory 地球中心说;地心说. the ~ latitude (longitude) 地心纬度(经度).[< centric]

ge·o·chem·is·try [ˌdʒi(:)əu'kemistri] *n* [U]地球化学,地质化学.[< chemistry]

ge·o·des·ic [ˌdʒi(:)əu'desik] **I** *a* 【数】大地测量学的;测地的;短程的;最短线的:~ line 测地线;短程线. **II** *n* 【数】短程线;测地线(= ~ line).[<下条]

ge·od·e·sy [dʒi(:)'ɔdisi] *n* [U] 大地测量学.[见 surveying.][<希腊语 gē, earth + daiein, divide]

ge·o·dy·nam·ics [ˌdʒi(:)əudai'næmiks] *n* [U]地球动力学.[<dynamics]

ge·og·ra·pher [dʒi'ɔgrəfə] *n* 地理学家,地理学者.[< geography]

ge·o·graph·ic(al) [dʒiə'græfik(əl)] *a* 地理学(上)的;地理的:~ feature 地势. ~ latitude 地理纬度. ~ distribution 地理分布.

ge·og·ra·phy [dʒi'ɔgrəfi] *n* ①[U]地理;地理学:physical ~ 自然地理(学). the ~ of Asia 亚洲地理. lessons in ~ 地理课程.②[U]地形;地势:the ~ of New English 新英格兰的地形.③[C]地理书;地志:a ~ of Africa 非洲地志.[<希腊语 gē, earth + graphein, write]

ge·o·log·ic(al) [dʒiə'lɔdʒik(əl)] *a* 地质(学)的:a ~ survey 地质调查.[< geology]

ge·ol·o·gist [dʒi'ɔlədʒist] *n* 地质学家,地质学者.[<下条]

ge·ol·o·gy [dʒi'ɔlədʒi] *n* [U]①地质学.②(某一地区的)地质概况:the ~ of North America 北美地质概况.[>上二条]

ge·o·met·ric(al) [ˌdʒiə'metrik(əl)] *a* ①几何学(上)的:~ progression 几何级数,等比级数(如 1:3:9:27:81).②几何图形的:~ patterns 几何图案.[<下条]

ge·om·e·try [dʒi'ɔmitri] *n* [U]几何(学):analytical ~ 解析几何(学). plane (solid) ~ 平面(立体)几何(学). spherical ~ 球面几何(学).[<希腊语 gē, earth + metrein, measure)

ge·o·mor·phol·o·gy [ˌdʒi:əmɔ:'fɔlədʒi] *n* [U] 地貌学.[<morphology]

ge·o·phys·i·cal [ˌdʒi(:)əu'fizikəl] *a* 地球物理的:the International G~ Year 国际地球物理年. ~ prospecting and drilling 地球物理勘探.[<下条]

ge·o·phys·ics [ˌdʒi(:)əu'fiziks] *n* [用作单]地球物理学.[<physics; >上条]

ge·o·pol·i·tics [ˌdʒi(:)əu'pɔlitiks] *n* [U]地缘政治学;地理政治论.[<politics]

George ['dʒɔ:dʒ] *n* ①乔治(男子名).②[St. ~]圣乔治(英国的守护神). St. G~'s day 守护神日(四月二十三日). St. G~'s Cross (Medal) 圣乔治十字勋章.③[俚]飞机自动驾驶仪. ‖ ***By*** ~ [旧](表示惊讶、决心的感叹词)的确,确实!

geor·gette [dʒɔ:'dʒet] *n* [U]乔其纱.[<Geogette de la Plante]

Geor·gia ['dʒɔ:dʒjə] *n* ①格鲁吉亚.[前苏联加盟共和国名]②佐治亚.[美国州名].[< George]

Geor·gi·an ['dʒɔ:dʒjən] **I** *a* ①[英]乔治王朝的;英王乔治一世至三世时期的;(尤指) ~ architecture 英王乔治一世至三世时期的建筑.②格鲁吉亚的.[美]佐治亚州的.

II *n* ①格鲁吉亚人;[U]格鲁吉亚语.②佐治亚州人.[同上]

ge·ra·ni·um [dʒi'reinjəm] *n* [C]【植】老鹳草属;天竺葵.[拉丁语<希腊语 geranion, cranesbill]

ge·ri·at·ric [ˌdʒeri'ætrik] *a* 老年医学的;老年病学的;

老年卫生学的：the ～ ward 老人病房. a ～ hospital 老人医院.［见下条］

ge·ri·at·rics [ˌdʒeriˈætriks] *n* [用作单]老年医学；老年卫生学；老年病学.［<希腊语 gēras, old age］

germ [dʒəːm] *n* [C] ①细菌；病菌：～ warfare 细菌战. Is this milk free from ～s? 这奶没有细菌吗？②胚芽；幼芽. ③[比喻]萌芽；起源；根源：the ～ of life 生命的起源. in ～ 在萌芽中；尚未发展.［<拉丁语 germen, bud; > germicide］

Ger·man [ˈdʒəːmən] **I** *a* ①德国的；德国人的；日耳曼(人)的：Hegel was a ～ philosopher 黑格尔是德国哲学家. ②德语的；日耳曼语的.

II *n* ①德国人. ②[U]德语.［> Germanic, Germany］

ger·mane [dʒəːˈmein] *a* [～ (to)] 有密切关系的；贴切的；适当的：a remark hardly ～ to the question 不大切题的话. The statement was ～ to the argument. 这句话与论点有密切关系.

Ger·man·ic [dʒəːˈmænik] **I** *a* ①德国的；德国人的；德语的. ②日耳曼人的；日耳曼语(系)的.

II *n* [U]日耳曼语(系).［<German］

ger·ma·ni·um [dʒəːˈmeiniəm] *n* [U]【化】锗[符号 Ge].［<拉丁语 Germania, Germany］

Ger·ma·ny [ˈdʒəːməni] *n* 德意志；德国：～ is situated in north Central Europe. 德国位于北欧中部.［< German; >上条］

ger·mi·cide [ˈdʒəːmisaid] *n* 杀菌剂.［<germ］

ger·mi·nate [ˈdʒəːmineit] ❶ *vi* 发芽；萌芽；发育：Seeds ～ in the spring. 种子在春季发芽. ❷ *vt* ①使发芽：Warmth and moisture ～ seeds. 温暖与水分使种子发芽. ②使发生；使产生.［见 germ; >下条］

ger·mi·na·tion [ˌdʒəːmiˈneiʃən] *n* [U]发芽：～ percentage 发芽率.［<上条］

ger·on·tol·o·gy [dʒerɔnˈtɔlədʒi] *n* 老年学；老年医学.

ger·ry·man·der [ˌdʒerimændə] **I** *vt* 为一方利益不公正地划分或擅自改划选区(政治区域).

II *n* 不公正划分的选区.

ger·und [ˈdʒerənd] *n* [C]【语】动名词(由动词加 -ing 形成，如 fond of swimming 中的 swimming).［<拉丁语 gerere, do］

Ge·stalt [gəˈʃtaːlt] (*pl* Gestalten [gəˈʃtaːltən]) *n* 【心】完形；经验的整体；格式塔：～ psychology 形态心理学；完形心理学；格式塔心理学.［德语, = form］

Ge·sta·po [gesˈtaːpəu] *n* 盖世太保(德国纳粹掌权时期的秘密警察).［德语］

ges·ta·tion [dʒesˈteiʃən] *n* ①怀孕(期)：the ～ period 怀孕期. ②(计划等的)酝酿.

ges·tic·u·late [dʒesˈtikjuleit] ❶ *vi* 做手势；做表达情意的动作或姿态：The speaker ～d by raising his arms and pounding the desk. 演说者举臂捶桌以表达他的意思. ❷ *vt* 以手势或动作表达：He tried to ～ a message across the crowded room. 他想在那拥挤的房间用手势来传达一个消息.［<拉丁语 gerere, do; >下条］

ges·tic·u·la·tion [dʒesˌtikjuˈleiʃən] *n* [U][C]做表达情意的手势，姿势或动作；示意的手势、动作或姿势.［<上条］

ges·ture [ˈdʒestʃə] **I** *n* [U][C]①姿势；手势；表情：the ～ language 手势语. a ～ of refusal 拒绝的手势. an angry ～ 愤怒的表情. facial ～ 面部表情. an actor who is a master of the art of ～ 精于表情的演员. ②表示，姿态：a friendly ～ to sb 对某人做友好的表示. a ～ of friendship 友谊的表示. His resignation was merely a ～. 他的辞职只是一种姿态.

II *vi* & *vt* = gesticulate.［见上二条］

get [get] (got, got or [古][美]gotten; getting) ❶ *vt* ①收到；得到；获得；买得：～ a letter (a telegram) 收到一封信(一个电报). ～ a living 谋生. ～ news (knowledge, possession of sth) 获得消息(知识、某物). ～ a new coat 买一件新大衣. ～ leave (= permission) to go home 请假回家. Go and ～ (= take, eat) your breakfast. 去吃你的早饭. This room ～s (= receives, admits) very little sunshine. 这房间几乎晒不到太阳. I'll come as soon as I ～ time. 我一有时间便会来的. If we divide 12 by 4, we ～ 3. 我们如以 4 除 12，便得 3. Can you ～ (= receive) distant stations on your transistor? 你的半导体收音机能收到远处的电台吗？②[～ + 双宾语；～ sth for sb]给…取来；给…拿来；弄到；搞到：G～ me a cup of water. = G～ a cup of water for me. 给我拿杯水来. Will you ～ me a ticket? 你可以给我弄一张票吗？G～ us a good teacher. = G～ a good teacher for us. 给我们找一个好教师吧. G～ some more food for the guests. 再给客人们拿些食物来. He has got himself a wife. 他娶了妻子. ③了解；学得；懂得：～ a lesson 学会功课；得到教训. I don't ～ you (your ideas, your meaning). 我不明白你的话(你的看法，你的意思). G～ it? 懂不懂？She didn't ～ the joke. 她没有听懂那个笑话. I didn't ～ (= hear) your name. 我没有听清楚你的姓名. ～ a poem by heart 背熟一首诗. You've got it wrong. 你误会了. Don't ～ me wrong —— I'm not complaining. 不要误解我，我不是诉苦. ④感染(疾病等)；抓住；受到；(毒品等)使上瘾；击

中;使受伤;受罚:~ a cold 伤风,受寒. ~ a blow on the head 头部受到一击. The soldier got it (a bullet) in the leg. 这士兵腿部中弹. The bullet got him. 子弹打中了他. ~ a scolding 挨骂. ~ six months 被判六个月徒刑. A bad habit has got him. 他染上了坏习惯. ~ religion (film) [口语]迷恋于宗教(电影). The police got the thief. 警察把贼抓住了. ⑤[口语]难住;使迷惑;问倒:The problem ~s me. 这问题难住我了. Ah! I've got you there! 啊!我可难倒了你! ⑥[后接复合宾语]使…达到;使…成为;使…变得: ~ one's feet wet 把脚弄湿了. ~ a breakfast ready (cooked) 准备好早餐. ~ sth in (out) 把某物带进来(出去). ~ sb away 把人打发出去. ~ sb home 送人回家. ~ a child to bed 叫孩子去睡觉. ~ a child ready for school 让孩子准备好去上学. Did you ~ the sum right? 你算对了吗? ~ one's wrist broken 折断了手腕. ~ sth done 完成某事;做好某事. ~ a new suit made 定制一套新衣. ~ one's coat mended 送大衣去修理. ~ one's hair cut 去理发. Can you ~ the work finished in time? 你能及时把这工作完成吗? ~ that old car going again 重新发动(修好)那辆旧车. ~ the children talking 让孩子说话. We'll soon ~ things going. 我们不久就要展开活动. ⑦[后接"名(代)词 + 不定式"]使…做某事或行动;请;说服,劝导: ~ sb to do sth 请人去做某事. I cannot ~ him to confess. 我不能说服他坦白. You should ~ your friend to help you. 你应该请朋友帮助你. ~ sb to understand 使某人了解. ~ the old radio to work 使这台旧收音机播音. I can't ~ anyone to do the work. 我找不到人去做这工作. I must ~ somebody to cut my hair. 我必须去理发. [比较: = I must ~ my hair cut]. I can't ~ her to talk. 我无法使她说话. [比较:It's not hard to ~ the children talking. 让孩子们谈起话来不难]. ⑧[have got][口语] 拥有,有: Have you got a newspaper? 你有报纸吗? I have got his latest work. 我已获得他的近著. I have got something to do. 我有工作(事)要做. ⑨[have got] 必须:have got to …不得不,只好,必须(= have to, must). I've got to write a letter. 我得写一封信. It has got to (= must) be done today. 此事今天必须做好. She's got to work hard for her living. 为了生活她必须努力工作. You haven't got to (= needn't) go to the office today, have you? 你今天无需去上班,对不对? ⑩[美]能够: Do you ever ~ to see him? 你有机会见到他吗? ⑪使烦恼;使生气;使激动: It really ~s me when he says those stupid things. 他说那些蠢话时真让我生气. ⑫(辩论中)驳倒对方: I'll ~ him on that point. 在那一点上我将驳倒他. ❷ *vi* ①到达;到: When shall we ~ there? 我们什么时候到那里? Can we ~ to the station in time? 我们能及时赶到车站吗? We didn't ~ to bed until two o'clock in the morning. 我们直到午夜后两点才上床睡觉. ②[加形容词、不定式或现在分词等作表语]变得;成为;…起来;逐渐…起来: She'll soon ~ well (better) again. 她不久就会康复的. ~ tired 感到疲倦. ~ wet 变得潮湿. ~ drunk 喝醉. ~ ready 准备好. ~ excited 变得兴奋起来. ~ lost 迷路. G~ lost! [俚]走开! The weather is ~ting warm. 天气热起来了. The days are ~-ting longer and longer. 白天越来越长了. You'll soon ~ used to the climate here. 你不久就可以适应这里的气候了. ~ to be friends 成为朋友. ~ to know (like)… 对…逐渐了解(喜爱). After a time you ~ to realize that … 过一段时期你就会认识到…。How did you ~ to know (= learn) that I was here? 你怎么知道我在这里! G~ going! 开始! It's time we got going. 我们该开始了. Things haven't really got going yet. 事情尚未展开(一切尚未充分活动). When these women ~ talking, they go on for hours. 这些妇女一谈便是几小时. ~ cracking [俚]忙个不停. ③[加过去分词构成被动式,着重于动作]被;受: ~ slapped (beaten) 挨打,挨揍. ~ dismissed 被开除;被解雇. ~ hurt 受伤. ~ dressed 穿好衣服. ~ married 结婚. ~ caught in the rain 遇上雨. ‖ ~ ***about*** 1)走动;旅行:The child can ~ about. 孩子会走了. He's ~ting about again after this accident. 经过这次意外事件后,他又可以走动了. He ~s about a good deal (quite a lot). 他经常旅行. 2)(消息、谣言等)传播,流传:The news of his resignation soon got about. 他辞职的消息很快就传开了. 3)忙工作;参加社会活动. ~ ***above oneself*** 自傲;自视过高. ~ (***sb***, ***sth***) ***across*** 1)(使)渡;(使)通过:~ across a river 渡过河. The bridge was destroyed so we couldn't ~ across. 桥被毁坏,所以我们无法过河. ~ the children across the street 带孩子们过马路. 2)[口语]被理解;被了解;被接受:I spoke slowly, but my meaning didn't ~ across. 我慢慢地讲,但我的意思仍不被人了解. I failed to ~ my joke across to the crowd. 我未能使群众了解我的笑话. The idea got across. 这个意见被接受了. ~ ***ahead*** (***of sb***) 上进;进步;前进并越过(某人):Tom has got ahead of all the other boys in the class. 汤姆胜过了班上其他所有的男孩. ~ ***along*** 1)过活,生活:We can't ~ along (*or* on) without

money. 没有钱我们无法生活. 2)进展:How are you ~ting along (*or* on)? 你好吗? How is he ~ting along with his French? 他的法语学习进展如何? 3)[~ along (with sb)](与某人)和睦相处;融洽:They ~ along (*or* on) quite well. 他们相处得很融洽. Do you ~ along (*or* on) well with your aunt? 你和你的姑母(舅母、姨母)相处得还好吗? 4)离开:I must be ~-ting along now. 我现在不得不走了. 5)(虽有困难,仍)继续:We can ~ along (*or* on) without your help. 没有你的帮助我们仍然可以继续干下去. 6)[用于口语,祈使句]:G~ along with you! (= Go along with you!) 滚开! 去你的! 胡说! ~ ***at sb (sth)*** 1)到达;得到;接近:The books are locked up and I can't ~ at them. 书被锁起来了,我无法拿到它们. 2)领会,了解;掌握;查明;发现:~ at the meaning 领会其意义. ~ at the reason 了解原因. ~ at the truth 发现真情. 3)[be ~ting at] 意指:What are you ~ting at? 你的意思是什么? 4)[常用被动语态]贿赂;腐蚀:One of the witnesses had been got at. 一位证人曾经接受贿赂. 5)责骂;辱骂:He's always ~ting at his wife. 他总是骂他的妻子. ~ ***away*** 1)离开;出发:Did you manage to ~ away (= have a holiday) this Easter? 这次复活节你有没有去度假呀? ~ away from the true facts 脱离实际. 2)逃脱:Two of the prisoners got away. 两个犯人逃走了. [>getaway,n]. 3)[~ away with sth]逃避(责备、惩罚等);侥幸成功:The thieves got away with the contents of the safe. 这些窃贼顺利地将保险柜内的东西偷走了. ~ away with it 做了坏事(或错事)而不被发觉(或惩罚). If I cheat in the examination, do you think I might ~ away with it? 如果我考试作弊,你想我能不被发觉,不受惩罚吗. 4)[用于祈使句]:G~ away (with you)! 走开! 滚开! ~ ***back*** 1)回来;归来:When did you ~ back (= return) from the country? 你何时从乡下回来的? 2)取回;收回:He got his former job back after a struggle. 他经过一番努力重新获得了他原来的工作. 3)恢复力量;东山再起:The Democrates hope to ~ back at the next election. 民主党党员希望在下次选举中东山再起. 4)[~ back at sb or ~ one's own back (on sb)] 报复:He tricked me this time but I'll ~ my own back one day. 这次他骗了我,可是我总有一天要向他报复. 5)[用于祈使句]:G~ back! 退后(如离开危险). ~ ***behind*** 1)落后:~ behind with the work 赶不上工作的需要. During my illness I got behind in my school work. 当我生病时,我的功课拉下来了. 2)支持;赞助:If we all ~ behind him we can easily elect him to that office. 如果我们都支持他,我们就能容易地使他当选那职位. ~ ***by*** 1)通过;走过;勉强通过:Please let me ~ by. 请让我过去. Your work will ~ by, but try to improve it. 你的工作会通得过去的,但要设法改进. 2)设法;继续存在:How can he ~ by on such low wages? 以如此低微的工资他如何能生活? She can't ~ by without him. 没有他她无法生活. ~ ***down*** 1)下来;下车:~ down from the bus (a horse) 下公共汽车(下马). 2)饭后离开餐桌:Please may I ~ down? 我可以离开餐桌了吗? 3)吞下,咽下;取下:The medicine was bitter; and she couldn't ~ it down. 这药很苦,她咽不下去. Go to the cupboard and ~ down the jam. 到柜橱去把果酱取下来. 4)写下,记下:Did you ~ that telephone message down? 你把电话里留的话记下来没有? 5)[口语]使沮丧:Don't let this cold weather ~ you down. 不要让这寒冷的天气使你沮丧(败坏你的情绪). 6)[~ down to sth]认真应付;处理:~ down to one's work after the holidays 假期后静下心来工作. ~ down to the facts 认真研究事实. ~ down to bedrock 推究底蕴;找出事实真相. ~ ***home*** 1)到家;把…送到家里:He's drunk, we'd better ~ him home. 他醉了,我们最好送他回家. 2)被充分了解;中肯:That remark of yours about her got home. 她听懂了你针对她所说的话. ~ ***in*** 1)(火车等)进站;到达;进入:I can't ~ in. 我进不去. The train got in five minutes early. 那班火车早到了五分钟. 2)当选:He got in (= was elected MP) for Islington. 他当选为伊斯灵顿的国会议员. 3)[~ sb in]使某人到家里等做某事:We must ~ someone in to repair the TV. 我们必须请个人来修理电视机. 4)[~ sth in] 收集;收回;收割;获某物的供应:~ in the crops (the harvest) 收割庄稼. ~ in debts (taxes)收回借款(收税). ~ coal in for the winter 储煤以过冬. ~ in more wine for Christmas 多备酒以供圣诞节之用. 5)插(话);加入:May I ~ a word in? 我可以插一句话吗? He has been trying for years to ~ in that club. 好几年以来他一直想加入那个会. ~ ***into*** 1)进入:Dust got into his eyes. 灰尘进入了他的眼睛. ~ into a subject 钻研问题. The wine got into his head. 酒力发作了;酒使他头晕脑胀. 2)穿上:I can't ~ into these shoes. 这双鞋我穿不进. 3)陷入;染上;进入特殊状态:~ into trouble (a rage, a temper) 惹上麻烦(发怒、发脾气). ~ into debt 负债. ~ a girl into trouble [口语]使一女子怀孕. ~ into bad habits 染上恶习. 4)结交:~ into indesirable

company 结交不良朋友. 5)学会;懂得: ~ into the way (habit, routine) of doing sth 学会做某事的方法(养成做某事的习惯;学会做某事的常规). 6) [~ it into one's head that …]相信…;认为: It got into his head that everybody was persecuting him. 他认为每个人都在迫害他. ~ ***off*** 1)下(车、马等): ~ off the tram 下电车. 2)送出;传递: ~ a person off 把人送走. ~ the children off to school 打发孩子去上学. ~ letters (parcels) off in good time 按时寄出信件(包裹). 3)脱下;除下: ~ shoes off 脱下鞋子. ~ off one's gloves 脱下手套. 4)出发;(飞机)起飞;离开: We got off after breakfast. 我们于早餐后出发. G~ off the grass (my toes). 不要践踏草地(踩我的脚趾). 5)(使)免于(处分等);[~ off with sth]逃脱严重的惩罚或灾祸: His youth and inexperience got him off. 他的年轻和无经验使他免于受处分. A clever barrister may be able to ~ you off. 一位聪明的律师可能为你开脱罪责. ~ off lightly (cheaply) 未受重罚或痛苦. He got off with only a fine 他仅仅被罚款. 6)使…入睡: She got the baby off (to sleep). 她使婴儿入睡(如摇动婴儿). 7)开始: We got off to a good(*or* flying) start. 我们顺利地开始了(一开始就顺利). 8)[~ off with sb][口语]与异性结识(或发生恋情或性关系). 9)[~ sth off(by heart)]能机械地背诵出来. 10)停止工作: What time do you ~ off? (When do you ~ off work?) 你什么时候停止工作? 11)[俚]搞错. 12)[tell sb where to ~ off (where he ~s off)][口语]告诉某人其不良行为、无礼等将被容忍到什么地步. ~ ***on*** 1)上(车、马等): ~ on the bus (train) 上公共汽车(火车). ~ on one's bike (horse)骑上自行车(马). 2)进展;进步;年事渐高: How's he ~ting on (*or* along) at school? 他的学业有进步吗? He's ~ting on (*or* along) well. 他颇有进步. Time is ~-ting on. 时光流逝. 3)过活;生活(= ~ along): How are you ~ting on? 您过得怎么样? 4)[~ on (with sb)](与某人)相处: They cannot ~ on at all well (together). 他们相处得一点也不好. The new manager is easy to ~ on with. 新经理易于相处. 5)[~ on one's feet]站立;[比喻]经挫折后复元: The industry will need time to ~ on its feet again. 工业需要一段时间才能恢复旧观. 6) [be ~ting on for][指年龄或时间]接近: He's ~ting on for seventy. 他快七十岁了. It's ~ting on for midnight. 快要半夜了. 7)穿上(衣服等): ~ on a coat 穿上大衣. 8) [~ on to sb] a)与某人联系(如通电话). b)[口语]认清某人的虚伪、欺骗等: He has tricked many of us, but people are beginning to ~ on to him at last. 他骗过我们当中许多人,但是人们终于认清了他的面目. 9)[~ on (with sth)]继续: Please ~ on with your work. 请继续你的工作. 10)[用于祈使句]: G~ a move on! 快点! ~ ***out*** 1)(使)出去;离开;下车: I can't ~ out. 我出不去. G~ out! [口语]滚出去! ~ out of bed 下床. ~ out of sight 看不见了. ~ out at the next stop 在下一站下车. 2)逃走: Several men got out (of prison) yesterday. 昨天有几个犯人(从监狱)逃走了. 3)(秘密)泄露;被人知道: The secret got out. 秘密泄露了. 4)[~ sth out]生产;出版;分配: ~ out a book 出版一本书. ~ out the model of the car 造出汽车的模型. 5)[~ out of (doing) sth] a)[比喻]避免;逃避: I wish I could ~ not of (going to) that wedding. 我希望我能不参加那婚礼. b)[比喻]逐渐放弃: ~ out of bad habits 逐渐放弃恶习. 6)[~ sth out (of sb)](使)说出;设法取得: The police have got a confession out of him. 警方已使他招供. I could ~ nothing out of him. 我不能使他说出任何东西(消息). ~ the most out of a library 充分利用图书馆. He managed to ~ out a few words of thanks. 他设法说出了几句感谢的话. ~ ***over*** 1)爬过: ~ over a wall 越墙. 2)克服: ~ over the difficulties 克服困难. She can't ~ over her shyness. 她不能克服她的羞怯. 3) [~ sth over (with)]做完;结束不愉快的事: You'll be glad to ~ your operation over (with). 熬过这次手术你会感到高兴. 4)(从疾病、震惊、损失等情况中)恢复;痊愈;复元: ~ over one's illness 把病养好. I can't ~ over his rudeness. 我无法忘掉他的无礼. He never got over the shock of losing Janne. 他永远也摆脱不了失去简时所受的打击. 5)[~ over sb][口语]忘却: He never got over Jane, you know. 你知道,他永远忘不了简. 6)[~ sth over (to sb)]使(某人)了解某事. ~ ***round*** 1)规避;逃避;钻(法律)漏洞: ~ round the law 规避法律. A clever lawyer might find ways of ~ting round that clause. 聪明的律师可能有办法逃避那条法律. 2)说服;争取;笼络;哄诱: She knows how to ~ round her father. 她知道如何说服她的父亲. 3)[~ round to (doing) sth]:找到时间去做;去处理: After a long delay, he got round to writing the letter. 拖延很长时间后,他终于找到时间写了这封信. 4) = ~ about. ~ ***sb with child*** [古]使女子怀孕. ~ ***somewhere*** (***anywhere***, ***nowhere***)有(有任何,无)进展;有(有任何,无)结果: He has really got somewhere with his program. 他在实现他的计划方面确实有所进展. It ~s you exactly nowhere! 它

的确没有给你带来什么成效! The government won't ~ anywhere (with is plans). 政府(在实行其计划方面)不会有什么进展. ~ ***there*** 1)到达那里. 2)[口语]成功;有成就. ~ ***through*** 1)[~ through (to sb)]到达;(与某人)接触;打通电话: I left as soon as your message got through (to me). 一接到你的信我就离开了. I rang you several times yesterday but couldn't ~ through. 我昨天给你打了几次电话,但都没有打通. 2)(考试)及格;(议案等)通过: Tom failed but his sister got through. 汤姆不及格,但他的妹妹及格了. ~ pupils through (an exam) 让学生们考试及格. ~ a bill through Parliament 使一法案在国会通过. The new law got through. 新法律通过了. 3)[~ through (with) sth] 结束;完成: I've got through a lot of correspondence today. 今天我写了许多信. ~ through (with) one's task 完成任务. He has got through (= spent) all his money. 他已将他所有的钱花光了. 4)[~ through to sb that …]告知某人说…: Try to ~ through to him that he's ruining his own life. 设法告诉他他正在糟塌自己的生命. ~ ***to*** 1)到达(某地、某种状态等);接触到: ~ to the station 到达火车站: Where have you got to? 你们到哪里去了? 2)开始: ~ to work 开始工作. ~ to talking (thinking) 开始谈(想). 3)对…产生影响. ~ ***together*** 1)聚会;聚集: ~ together for a friendly chat 聚在一起聊天. ~ together with sb to disscuss a problem 与某人一起讨论问题. The rebel leader couldn't ~ an army together. 叛军首领无法召集一支军队. [> get-together, n] 2)[~ it (sth) together][口语]组织;管理;整顿. 3)[~ oneself together]: [口语]控制自己、自己的感情等. ~ ***told off***[口语]受训诫: I daren't be late home again or I'll ~ told off. 我再也不敢晚回家了,否则会挨骂的. ~ (***sth***) ***under*** 1)控制: They soon got the fire under. 他们很快控制了火势. 2)镇压: The revolt was got under. 叛变被镇压下去了. ~ ***up*** 1)起床;起立: When (What time) do you ~ up? 你什么时候起床? He got up (= stood up) to sing. 他站起来唱歌. G~ the children up and dressed for school. 让孩子们起床,穿好衣服去上学. 2)登上;乘;骑. 3)(风、浪等)猛烈起来;变剧烈: The wind (sea) is ~ting up. 风势开始猛烈起来(海浪开始汹涌起来). 4)装扮某人;整理某物: got up to look like an Arab princess 被装扮成阿拉伯公主的样子. The book is well got up. 这本书印刷和装订得很好. 5)组织;筹划;安排: ~ up a performance 组织一场演出. We are ~ting up a party for his birthday. 我们正在为他的生日筹划一个庆祝会. 6)[~ up to]到达: We got up to page seventy-two last lesson. 我们上一课上到第七十二页. We soon got up to the others. 我们不久便赶上其他的人了. 7)钻研;致力于;专心于: ~ up a subject 钻研一个问题. What will they ~ up to next? 他们下一步要做什么? [<古斯堪的纳维亚语 geta, >下四条; get-up]

get-at-able [get'ætəbl] ***a*** 可到达的;易接近的;可进入的;可获得的. [>反 unget-at-able]

get(-)a·way ['getəwei] ***n*** C ①[口语]逃跑: make a ~ 逃之夭夭。②(汽车、赛马)起跑;开始: a car with a good ~ 一辆起动快的汽车. ③[定语]: a ~ car 一辆用于逃走的汽车.

get-rich (-quick) ['get-ritʃ(kwik)] ***attrib a*** [口语](利用人们的投机心理而想)一攫千金的;投机致富的;欺诈的: a ~ advertisement 能投机致富的广告.

get-to·geth·er ['getəˌgeðə] ***n*** C [美]聚会;联欢会: a political ~ 一个政治性会议.

Get·tys·burg ['getizbəːg] ***n*** 葛底斯堡[美国城市]: Lincoln's Gettysburg Address 林肯的《葛底斯堡演说》.

get-up ['getʌp] ***n*** U C [口语] ①装束;打扮: a queer ~ 奇特的装束. I wouldn't be seen dead with you in that ~! 你穿着这种怪衣服,我说什么也不愿意同你在一起. ②组织;结构. ③(书籍)版式;装订式样: the ~ of a book 某书的印刷装订式样.

get-up-and-go [ˌgetʌpən'gəu] ***n*** U [口语]精力;活力.

gew·gaw ['gjuːgɔː] **I** ***n*** C 小玩意儿;小装饰品;华而不实的东西.

II ***a*** 华而不实的;外表好看的.

gey·ser ['gaizə] ***n*** C ①间歇(喷)泉. ②['giːzə] [英](厨房、洗澡间等的)热水器;热水锅炉;水的(蒸气的)加热器. [<古斯堪的纳维亚语 giosa, gush]

Gha·na ['gaːnə] ***n*** 加纳: the Republic of ~ 加纳共和国. [首都 Accra 阿克拉][>下条]

Gha·nai·an [gaː'neiən] **I** ***a*** 加纳的;加纳人的.

II ***n*** 加纳人. [<上条]

ghast·ly ['gaːstli, 'gæstli] **I** ***a*** ①可怕的: a ~ accident 可怕的事故. the most ~ news 最可怕的消息. ②苍白的;死人般的: look ~ 脸色惨白. The sick man's face was ~. 这病人的脸色苍白. ③[口语]糟透;坏极: a ~ dinner 糟糕的一顿饭. We had a ~ time at the party, because we didn't know anybody. 我们在这次晚会上非常难受,因为我们连一个人都不认识.

II ***ad*** 可怕的;死人般地: ~ pale 死人般地苍白. [<古英语 gast, ghost]

gha(u)t [gɔːt] ***n*** (印度用英语)(上下河岸的)阶梯.[印地语]

gher·kin ['gəːkin] ***n*** [C](供腌泡用的)小黄瓜.[<低地德语 gurken]

ghet·to ['getəu] ***n*** [C]①犹太人街;犹太人区.②(城市中)少数民族聚居区;未享受正当权利的阶级或遭受歧视的人民居住的地区:the Black ~s in Washington 华盛顿的黑人区.[意大利语]

ghost [gəust] **I *n*** ①[C]鬼;幽灵:a ~ story 鬼怪小说. be not afraid of ~s 不怕鬼.②[U]灵魂.③上帝之灵:(仅用于) the Holy G~ 圣灵(圣父、圣子、圣灵三位一体中的第三位).④幻影;微量,一点:have not the ~ of a chance 连一点点机会都没有.⑤(= ~ writer) 为人代笔的作家;捉刀人.⑥电视屏幕上的双重图像.‖ ***give up the*** ~ 断气(= die).

II *vt* & *vi* 为人代笔;为人捉刀:~ed memoirs 由他人代笔撰写的回忆录.[古英语 gast]

ghost·ly ['gəustli] ***a*** ①鬼的;鬼一般的;似鬼的:vague shapes, looking ~ in the darkness 黑暗中看起来似鬼魂的模糊的影子.②心灵的;精神上的;宗教的;来自教士的:~ comfort (counsel) 精神上的安慰(教士的劝诫).[<上条;>ghastly]

ghost·write ['gəustrait] (ghost-wrote ['gəustrəut], ghostwritten ['gəustˌritn]) ***vt*** & ***vi*** 代写(作品),代笔.[<下条]

ghost·writ·er ['gəustˌraitə] ***n*** 代笔人,捉刀人.[>上条]

ghoul [guːl] ***n*** [C]①(东方神话中的)食尸鬼.②盗尸者.③嗜好和习性古怪可怕的人;以恐怖事情为乐的人.[<阿拉伯语 ghāla, seize]

ghoul·ish ['guːliʃ] ***a*** 恐怖的;残忍的;令人嫌恶的:~ stories 恐怖的故事.[<上条]

G.H.Q. [缩] = General Headquaters 统帅部;总司令部.

gi. [缩] = gill(s) 及耳.

GI, G.I. I ['dʒiː'ai] (*pl* GIs, GI's, G.I.'s) ***n*** [美口语]美国兵:a ~ Joe 美国兵. a ~ Jane (or Jill) 美国女兵.

II ['dʒiːai] ***attrib a*** 美国兵的;军队的;军队规格的.[Government Issue 的缩略语]

gi·ant ['dʒaiənt] **I *n*** ①(童话中的)巨人.②特别大的人、动物或植物.③[比喻]伟人;天才:Shakespeare was a ~ among writers. 莎士比亚是作家中的伟大人物.

II *attrib a* 大的,巨大的:a man of ~ strength 大力士.a ~ cabbage 一棵特大的卷心菜.[<希腊语 gigas; >gigantic]

gi·ant·ess ['dʒaiəntis] ***n*** 女巨人.[<上条]

gib·ber ['dʒibə] ***vi*** 叽里咕噜地说;作无意义的声音(如猿或因寒冷、恐惧等而发出者);结结巴巴地说.[<象声;>下条]

gib·ber·ish ['gibəriʃ] ***n*** [U]乱语,莫明其妙的话;无意义的声音.[<上条]

gib·bet ['dʒibit] **I *n*** [C]①(单柱)绞架.[[同] gallows].②示众架.③绞刑.

II *vt* 绞死;陈列于示众架;[比喻]使当众出丑;当众侮辱或嘲弄.[<(西欧)日耳曼语 gibb, forked stick; >jib²]

gib·bon ['gibən] ***n*** [C]长臂猿.[法语]

gib·bous ['gibəs] ***a*** ①凸状的;(指月亮)凸圆的(大于半月小于满月的):the ~ moon 凸月.②隆起的;驼背的.[<拉丁语 gibba, hump]

gibe, jibe [dʒaib] **I *vi*** 嘲弄;讥笑;捉弄:~ at a boy's mistakes 嘲笑一个孩子的错误.

II *n* [C]嘲弄;嘲笑:cheap ~s 轻易的但是不必要的嘲笑.The ~s of the crowd made him lose his temper. 群众的嘲笑使他恼火.

gib·lets ['dʒiblits] ***n*** (*pl*) 鸡、鹅等的杂碎;四件:~ soup 鸡(鹅等)杂汤.[<古法语 gibelet, stew made of game]

Gi·bral·tar [dʒi'brɔːltə] ***n*** ①直布罗陀[西班牙城市]:the Strait(s) of ~ 直布罗陀海峡[地中海与大西洋之间的通道].②[作普通名词]坚固的要塞;牢不可破之地.

gid·dy ['gidi] ***a*** ①头晕的;眼花缭乱的:feel ~ 感到头晕.look down from a ~ height 从令人眩晕的高处向下望.②轻率的,轻佻的:a ~ young girl 轻佻的年轻姑娘.a ~ life of pleasure 放荡的生活.[古英语 gydig, insane]

gift [gift] **I *n*** ①[C]礼品,礼物(指正式馈赠);【商】赠品:birthday ~s 生日礼物;寿礼.New Year's ~s 新年礼物[[同] present]. ~s to charities 捐赠给慈善事业的东西. ~ vouchers (coupons) 礼券.②[C]天赋;天资;才能:have a ~ for poetry (art, language) 有诗才(艺术天资、语言天赋).a woman of many ~s 多才多艺的女子.③授予权;赠予权;授予:The office is in the ~ of the people. 这一职位由人民授予.The post is in the ~ of the Prime Minister. 该职位由首相委派.

[辨异] gift, present 均可指礼物,可以互换. gift 较 present 更为正式,更为广泛,指给予或献于人、组织或机构的东西、钱及友谊等,如 The university re-

ceived a gift of a million dollars. 该大学得到一百万美元的捐赠(款). present 指给与亲友的物质方面的价钱一般的东西,如 We bought a wedding present for her. 我们给她买了一件结婚礼物.

II ***vt*** 赠予;赋予: We are all ~ed with conscience. 我们都有天赋的良心.[<古英语< giefan, give; >下二条]

gift·ed [ˈgiftid] ***a*** 有天赋才能的;有才华的;有天才的:~ children 天才儿童. a ~ pianist 天才钢琴家. ~ with rare talents 有罕见的天才.[<上条]

gift·horse [ˈgifthɔːs] ***n*** 馈赠的马;[转义]价值有问题的礼物:Don't look a ~ in the mouth。不要挑剔人家赠送的礼物(因观马齿可知马的年龄).[同上]

gig[1] [gig] ***n*** [C] ①(敞篷二轮)马车.②轻便快艇.[>whirligig]

gig[2] [gig] ***n*** [美俚]①演奏爵士乐的职业.②爵士乐演奏会;流行音乐或爵士音乐的短期演奏: a few ~s playing at Jazz clubs in New York 在纽约爵士乐俱乐部举行的一些爵士乐演奏会.

gi·gan·tic [dʒaiˈgæntik] ***a*** 巨大的;庞大的;巨人似的: He has a ~ appetite, and eats ~ meals. 他的食量很大,能吃很多食物.[< giant]

gig·gle [ˈgigl] **I** ***n*** 傻笑;格格的笑: the ~s of the silly schoolgirls 那些傻女学生的傻笑.

II ❶ ***vt*** 格格地笑:The girls ~d. 女孩子们格格地笑着.❷ ***vi*** 格格地笑着表示: She ~d her appreciation of my silly joke. 她格格地笑着表示欣赏我的愚蠢的笑话.[象声]

gig·o·lo [ˈʒigələu] ***n*** 舞男;职业性的男舞伴;较年长的妇女雇用的男伴.[法语]

Gil·bert and El·lice Is·lands [ˈgilbət ənd ˈelis ˈailəndz] ***n*** [the ~] 吉尔伯特群岛和埃利斯群岛.[西太平洋]

Gil·ber·ti·an [gilˈbəːtjən] ***a*** ①英国喜歌剧作家吉尔伯特(Gilbert)派的.②诙谐的;滑稽的. ‖ ***a ~ situation*** 可笑的或荒谬的诙谐场面(如吉尔伯特喜歌剧中的).

gild[1] [gild] (gilded, gilt) ***vt*** ①镀金;覆以金箔;涂或漆以金色;使有金子般的光彩:~ a picture-frame 给画框镀金. Sunshine ~ed the rooftops. 阳光给屋顶镀上了一层金色的光芒.②粉饰,虚饰. ‖ ~ ***the lily*** 过分装饰而破坏某物之美;画蛇添足. ~ ***the pill*** 给丸药包上金箔;虚饰外观.[见 gold; >下条;gilt]

gild[2] [gild] ***n*** = guild.

gild·ed [ˈgildid] ***a*** ①镀金的;贴金箔的;涂成金色的: a ~ frame 金色镜框.②虚饰的.③阔气的;富有的:~ youth 纨绔子弟们;公子哥儿们. ~ vanities 夸耀富贵的虚荣心.[< gild[1]]

gild·ing [ˈgildiŋ] ***n*** [U] ①镀金;涂金;飞金: chemical (electric) ~ 电镀金.②镀金或涂金用的材料(如金粉等).[同上]

gill[1] [gil] ***n*** [常用复]①鱼鳃.②(人的)腮.③【植】菌褶 ‖ ***be*** (*or* ***go***) ***green*** (***white***) ***about the ~s*** 有病(害怕). ***rosy*** (***blue***) ***about the ~s*** 呈健康(虚弱)的颜色. ***turn red in the ~s*** 发怒.

gill[2] [dʒil] ***n*** 及耳(液量单位, =1/4 pint, 即等于四分之一品脱.[缩] gi.)

gil·lie, gil·ly [ˈgili] (*pl* gillies [ˈgiliz]) ***n*** 苏格兰钓鱼(或游猎)者的仆从(或向导).[盖尔语 gille, boy]

gil·ly·flow·er [ˈdʒiliˌflauə] ***n*** 【植】紫罗兰花.

gilt[1] [gilt] **I** ***v*** gild 的过去式和过去分词.

II ***a*** 镀金的;烫金的;金色的: a book with a ~ top 顶端烫金的书. The plates have a ~ edge. 这些盘子的边是镀金的.

III ***n*** [U] ①镀金;金色;镀金材料:The ~ is coming off this frame. 这框子上的镀金在逐渐脱落.②表面的装饰;炫目的外表.③[俚]金钱. ‖ ***take the ~ off gingerbread*** 除去最诱人的外貌;使人感到空喜欢;令人扫兴.

gilt[2] [gilt] ***n*** 小母猪.[<古斯堪的纳维亚语 gyltr]

gilt-edged [ˈgilt edʒd] ***a*** ①(纸、书籍等)金边的.②上等的;头等的: ~ stocks (securities) 优良股票(证券);金边股票(证券)(指可靠的股票或证券).

gim·bals [ˈdʒimbəlz] ***n*** [常用复](罗盘等的)平衡环;水平环.[<拉丁语 geminus, twin]

gim·crack [ˈdʒimkræk] **I** ***a*** 华而不实的;绣花枕头似的: ~ ornaments 虚华而无用的饰物.

II ***n*** 小玩意儿;华而不实的东西.[<中世纪英语 gibbecrak, an ornament]

gim·let [ˈgimlit] **I** ***n*** [C] 手锥;手钻;螺丝锥: eyes like ~s 锐利的眼睛. ‖ ~ ***eye*** 锐利的目光.

II ***vt*** 以钻子钻(孔);穿透:She ~ed through her inquisitor with her eyes. 她以其锐利的眼睛凝视着询问者.[<中世纪荷兰语 nimmel, auger]

gim·mick [ˈgimik] ***n*** [C] [俚]①(魔术师等的)秘密装置.②巧妙的机械;小发明:We have radios, washing machines and ~s of all sorts. 我们拥有收音机、洗衣机和各种各样新发明的东西.③骗人的玩意儿:The new style buttons are just a ~; you can't even fasten them. 这种新式的钮扣只是骗人的玩意儿;你甚至无法把它们钉上.④噱头: commercial promotional ~s 商业广告的噱头.[< magic]

gin[1] [dʒin] *n* [U] 杜松子酒;荷兰酒.[<古法语 juniperus, juniper]

gin[2] [dʒin] **I** *n* [C] ①三脚起重机.②轧棉(子)机.③陷阱;网.

II *vt* ①轧(棉).②用陷阱(或网)诱捕.[<古法语 engin, engine]

gin·ger ['dʒindʒə] **I** *n* [U] ①姜,生姜:~ ale (brandy) 姜汁啤酒(白兰地).②[口语]劲头;元气;生气:Put some ~ into your running. 你的跑步要加把劲. There is no ~ in him. 他没精打采(没有生气).③[定语]:a ~ group 积极的少数派(如议会中促使政府更积极行事的一批议员).④姜黄色(的);淡赤黄色(的):~ hair 淡赤黄色的头发.

II *vt* [~ (up)] ①使更有生气;使更为活泼:~ up a performance 使表演生动活泼.②使有姜味.[<拉丁语 zingiber; >下条]

gin·ger·bread ['dʒindʒəbred] *n* [C] 姜饼;姜汁饼干.[<上条]

gin·ger·ly ['dʒindʒəli] **I** *ad* 小心翼翼地,兢兢业业地:set about sth ~ 极为小心地开始做某事. He ~ picked the delicate flower. 他小心翼翼地摘下那朵娇嫩的花朵.

II *a* 小心的;谨慎的:in a ~ fashion 小心翼翼. The subject was handled in a ~ way. 那问题处理得极为谨慎.[同上]

gin·ger nut ['dʒindʒə nʌt] *n* 姜汁饼干.

ging·ham ['giŋəm] *n* ①有条纹或方格纹的棉布或麻布.②[口语]大洋伞.[<马来语 ginggang, striped]

ging·ko ['giŋkəu], **gink·go** ['giŋkgəu] (*pl* gingkos, gingkoes ['giŋkəuz], ginkgoes ['giŋkgəuz]) *n* [C] 【植】白果树;银杏.[日语,<汉语]

gin·seng ['dʒinseŋ] *n* [U] 【植】人参.[<汉语]

gip·sy, gyp·sy ['dʒipsi] *n* ①吉普赛人;茨冈人:~'s warning 神秘或不祥的警言.②[定语]:a ~ caravan 吉普赛式马车. a ~ girl(camp, orchestra) 吉普赛女郎(营地、管弦乐队)。③[谑]漂亮或顽皮的姑娘.

gi·raffe [dʒi'rɑːf] *n* [C] 长颈鹿.[法语<阿拉伯语 zarāfa]

gird [gəːd] (girded, girt) *vt* ①系结;佩带:~ on a sword 佩带剑.②束以带;以带等束紧:~ up one's clothes 束紧衣服. He was girt about with a rope. 他被绳绑住.③围起;围绕:a sea-girt isle 四面环海的小岛. ~ a castle with a moat 以壕沟围起一城堡.‖ ~ (*up*) *one's loins* 准备行动:Seniors must ~ up their loins for the battles of life. 大学毕业生要作好人生奋斗的准备.[<古英语 gyrdan]

gird·er ['gəːdə] *n* [C] (大)梁;桁.[<上条]

gir·dle[1] ['gəːdl] **I** *n* ①带;腰带.②女人的紧身褡.③围绕物:a ~ of green field round a town 围绕在城市四周的一片绿野.

II *vt* [~ about (around, with)] 围绕:a lake ~d with trees 四周植树的湖泊. a satellite girdling the moon 绕月飞行的人造卫星.[见 gird]

gir·dle[2] ['gəːdl] *n* [苏格兰] (= griddle) (烘饼用的)浅铁锅;圆形铁板.

girl [gəːl] *n* ①女孩;少女;姑娘.[[反] boy]②女职员;女店员:an office ~ 女职员. a shop ~ 女店员.③保姆;女仆:a ~ who looks after the children 照料孩子的保姆. They have a new ~ to do the housework. 他们新雇了一个女仆做家务事.④女友;情人:John's ~ 约翰的女友.⑤女儿:My little ~ is ill. 我的小女儿病了.⑥妇女(不论年龄):old ~ 老太婆(对女子或妻子的爱称或蔑称,不论年纪大小).⑦[定语]:the G~ Guides 英国女童子军. a ~ guide 一个女童子军. the G~ Scouts 美国女童子军. a ~ scout 一个女童子军.[<中世纪英语 girle, youngster; > schoolgirl, shopgirl; 下五条]

girl fri·day [ˌgəːl'fraidi] *n* 忠实能干的女秘书、女仆等.

girl-friend ['gəːlfrend] *n* 女朋友;情妇.

girl·hood ['gəːlhud] *n* [U] ①少女时期:in her ~ 在她的少女时期.②女子们;妇女界;女流:the ~ of the nation 该国的妇女界.

girl·ie, gir·ly ['gəːli] **I** *n* ①姑娘(用作爱称).②[俚]娼妓.

II *a* (出版物)有半裸体女子画像的:~ shows 以暴露的女郎为号召的表演.

girl·ish ['gəːliʃ] *a* 女孩的;少女的;女孩似的;少女似的:~ games (behaviour, laughter) 女孩们的游戏(行为、大笑). Tom is rather ~. 汤姆有点女孩子气.

girt [gəːt] *vt* gird 的过去式和过去分词.

girth [gəːθ] *n* ①[C] (马的)肚带.②[U] 周围的长度:the ~ of a man 人的腰围. my ~ 我的腰围. a tree 10 metres in ~ 周长十米的树.[见 gird]

gist [dʒist] *n* [C] 要点,要旨,要义:the ~ of a question 问题的要点. Tell me the ~ of what he said. 告诉我他所说的要点.[<古法语]

give [giv] **I** (gave [geiv], given ['givn]) ❶ *vt* ①给:I gave him a book = I gave a book to him. 我给了他一本书. He is ~n a book. = A book is ~n (to) him. 有人送他一本书. = 有一本书送给了他. I gave it

(to) him. 我把它送给了他. G~ me one. 给我一个. G~ one to me. 拿一个给我. ②赠予;授予;给予(祝福、鼓励等): ~ an actor a role 派演员饰某角. ~ sb a title 授予某人爵位(称号). ~ sb an important post 给某人一重要职位. ~ encouragement to a person 对某人予以鼓励. I ~ you joy. 恭喜恭喜. ③付出(代价、报酬等)(= pay): I will ~ three dollars for it. 三元钱我就买. I will ~ it for three dollars. 三元钱我就卖. I would ~ anything to know what happened. 我愿付出任何代价以探明究竟发生了什么事. ④交付;委托: ~ a porter one's luggage to carry 把行李委托搬运员搬运. ~ one's daughter in marriage (to a man) 以女嫁人,嫁女儿. ~ a thing into the hands of …把东西交给…手里. G~ your money to the hotel manager to be looked after. 把你的钱交给旅馆经理保管. ⑤传给;为…的来源: You've ~n me your cold. 你把伤风传染给我了. Cows can give sickness to human beings. 牛会给人类带来疾病. ⑥举行;举办: ~ a concert 举行音乐会. ~ a dinner 设宴. ~ Hamlet 上演《哈姆雷特》. ⑦产生;引起;带来: Trees ~ fruit. 树结果子. Land ~s crops. 土地长庄稼. ~ sorrow (pain) 引起忧虑(痛苦). ~ one's parents some trouble 给父母带来麻烦. The news gave us a shock. 这消息使我们感到震惊. ⑧传授;发出;发表: ~ news 报导消息. ~ lessons in music 教授音乐. ~ orders 发出命令. ~ one's opinion 发表意见. ⑨指出;指示;指定: The thermometer gave 30℃. 温度计到 330℃。He gave us Friday as our day of meeting. 他给我们指定星期五为会面的日子. ⑩供给,供应: The sun ~s us warmth and light. 太阳供给我们热和光. You should ~ (set 较常用) them a good example. 你应当给他们树立个好榜样. ⑪给(某人)时间等;让与;容许;承认: You'd better ~ yourself half an hour for the journey. 你最好打算以半小时走完这段路程. They gave me a week to make up my mind. 他们给我一周时间作出决定. G~ me a chance to try the job. 给我一个机会来试一下这工作. "The car has a good engine". "OK, I'll ~ you that (= concede that you're right on that point), but the body's very rusty." "这辆汽车的引擎很好." "不错,你说得很对,但是车身很锈了." ⑫致力于;献身于: He gave his life to the cause of peace. 他终生献身于和平事业. ~ one's life for one's country 为国牺牲. ~ one's life to study 献身于研究工作. ⑬[用于祈使句,表示偏爱或选择]: G~ me liberty or ~ me death. 不自由毋宁死. G~ me Bach and Beethoven, not these modern crash-bang-tinkle composers. 我喜欢巴赫和贝多芬,不喜欢这些现代的喧嚣的作曲家. ⑭[同名词结合,构成词组,表示短暂的动作]: ~ it a pull 拉一拉它. ~ a guess 猜一猜. ~ a try 试一试. ~ a cough 咳一下;咳一声. ~ a shrug of shoulders 耸一耸肩膀. ~ a loud laugh 大笑一声. ~ a sigh (yell, groan) 叹气(嚎叫,呻吟). ~ three cheers 欢呼三声. ~ sb a push (kick, shove) 推(踢,撞)某人一下. ~ sb a ring 给某人打电话. ⑮[被动式的习惯用法](a)(在正式文件中)发出的;签订的: ~n under my hand and seal in this fifth day of May, 1985 我于 1985 年 5 月 5 日亲笔签订. (b)假定;倘若: G~n good health, I hope to finish the work this year. 假若健康情况良好,我希望今年完成这工作. (c)约定的;指定的: under the ~n conditions 在约定的条件下. They were to meet at a ~n time and place. 他们将在约定的时间和地点相会. (d) [~n name]: (不包括姓的)名字,如 David Hume 中的 David. (e) [be ~n to sth (doing sth)] 习惯于;沉溺于;深爱: He's ~n to boasting. 他喜欢自夸. I'm not much ~n to wild forecasts. 我不大喜欢作轻率的预言. ❷ *vi* ①赠送;捐助;施舍: ~ generously to charity 慷慨捐助. ②让步;退让;垮下;弯曲;塌陷: The foundations are giving. 地基在陷下去. The branch gave but did not break. 这树枝弯下来了,但并未折断. His knees seemed to ~. 他的膝盖弱得好像直不起来. ③(气候等)转暖;(冰霜等)溶解: The winter is giving. 寒冬正在消退. The frost is beginning to ~. 严寒开始减退. ④(器材等)有弹性: This chair ~s comfortably. 这把椅子很有弹性,坐起来很舒服. ⑤通往,通到: a road which ~s on to the highway 通往公路的一条路. ⑥适应;顺应: He gave to the motion of the horse. 他顺应马的动作. ⑦[美俚]发生;进行: He demanded to know what gave. 他要求知道发生了什么. ‖ ~ ***about*** 分布;传播. ~ ***and take*** 互让;互相迁就;公平交换: Faculty members will have to ~ and take in creating new courses. 在开设新课程方面教授们必须互相迁就. ~ ***as good as one gets*** 回敬;以牙还牙. ~ ***away*** 1) [~ sb away] (尤指)在婚礼中将(新娘)交付新郎: The bride was ~n away by her father. 新娘由她父亲将她交给了新郎. 2) [~ sth away] a) 让别人得去;牺牲: You've ~n away a good chance of winning the match. 你已失去一个比赛得胜的好机会. b) 分配;分送: The Mayor gave away the prizes at the sports meeting. 市长颁发运动会的奖品. c)赠送: He gave away all his money.

他把所有的钱都送给了别人. d)泄露: Don't ~ away my secret. 不要泄露我的秘密. His accent gave him away. 他的口音暴露了他的身分. [> give-away,n] ~ ***back*** 恢复;归还;送还: ~ a thing back to its rightful owner 将一物归还原主。~ a man back his liberty 恢复一人的自由. a wall of rock that ~s back loud echoes 产生响亮回音的一块岩壁. ~ ***sb best*** [旧]承认某人的优越性. ~ ***forth*** 1)发出(声音等);放出(臭气等). 2)发布;公布(一般常用 ~ out). ~ ***in*** 1)投降;屈服;归顺: The rebels were forced to ~ in. 叛军被迫投降. He has ~n in to my view. 他已接受了我的观点. She usually has to ~ in to her big brother. 她通常必须听从她大哥的话. 2) [~ sth in] 呈交: Please ~ in your examination papers now. 现在请将试卷交上来. 3)宣布;表示: ~ one's name in (to sb) (向某人)公开宣布愿做某事. ~ in one's allegiance to …宣布向某人效忠. ~ ***it to sb*** (***hot***, ***straight***) [口语]惩罚;责备;严斥: I'll ~ it to you when I catch you. 我抓住你时我会揍你. I gave it to him hot. 我痛骂了他一顿. ~ ***off*** 放出;发出(蒸气、光线、烟、气味等): The gas gave off an unpleasant smell. 煤气发出了一种恶臭. ~ ***on*** (***to***) (= ~ upon) 向;朝;面对;俯视: The window ~s on the street. 窗户朝着街道. ~ on to a courtyard 面对着庭院. ~ ***or take*** 加或减…而差别不大: She'll be here at 4 o'clock, ~ or take a few minutes. 她大概四点钟到这里,或早或晚几分钟. He's six feet tall, ~ or take an inch or two. 他身高大约六英尺,上下不会超过一、二英寸. ~ ***out*** 1)用尽,耗尽: The water supply at last gave out. 水的供应终于断绝了. Her patience (strength) gave out. 她失去了耐心(她精疲力竭了). 2)分配,分发: ~ out books (handbills) 分发书籍(传单). 3)宣布;公布: It was ~n out that he was dead. 他的死讯已公布. The date of the election will be ~n out soon. 选举日期即将宣布. 4)发出(热量等);发散(气味等): This gas-fire ~s out a good heat. 这个煤气炉发出很大的热量. ~ ***over*** 1)[俚]停止,不再: Please ~ over crying. 请不要再哭了. Do ~ over! 停止! I've ~n over trying to convince him. 我不再试图去说服他了. The rain gave over. 雨停了. 2)交与,交付(通常用 hand over): ~ sb over to the police 将某人交与警察. The keys were ~n over to our neighbours during our absence. 我们外出期间把钥匙交给了邻居保管. 3)放弃;丢弃: He had been ~n over by the doctor. 医生已认为他无法治疗了. 4)沉溺于: be ~n over to despair 陷于绝望. He ~s himself over to drinking. 他沉溺于饮酒. 5)专心于,致力于,专用于: ~ oneself over to one's work 专心于工作. ~ one's life over to helping people 终生致力于帮助他人. The period after supper was ~n over to games. 晚饭后的时间用来做游戏. ~ ***sb the air*** (***gate***) 解雇;放弃;拒绝. ~ ***sb the slip*** 溜走: The thief saw the policeman and took care to ~ him the slip. 那贼看到了警察,就小心地溜走了. ~ ***sb to understand that*** 使某人了解;告知某人;使某人相信: I was ~n to understand that you might help me to find employment. 我听说你可能帮我找工作. ~ ***the lie to*** 1)指责…说谎;揭穿…的谎言: They gave her the lie. 他们指责她说谎. He gave the lie to the report. 他揭穿这份报告中的谎言. 2)证明…是虚假的: The record seems to have ~n the lie to ancient creeds. 该记录似乎证明了古代的信条是虚假的. ~ ***up*** 1)放弃(做某事等);让与: ~ up one's seat to a woman 把座位让给一个妇女. ~ up one's studies 放弃学习. ~ up working 停止工作. I've ~n up the idea. 我已放弃了这种想法. I can't answer that puzzle; I ~ up. 我猜不出那个谜,我放弃. 2)[~ sb up] a) 认为(或宣称)某人已不能得救或救药: The doctors have ~n him up (or over). 医生们说他的病已不能治了. Even his teachers have ~n him up. 甚至他的老师们也认为他已无可救药. The boy was ~n up for lost (for dead). 这男孩被认为再也找不到了(再也治不好了). b)与某人断绝来往: Don't ~ your friends up. 不要与你的朋友们断绝来往. c) 不再期待某人: She was so late that we had ~n her up. 她到得太迟,我们以为她不会来了. 3)投降;自首;把…交给: We gave him up to the police. 我们把他交给了警察[= We gave him over to the police]. The escaped prisoner gave himself up. 那逃犯投案了. 4)停止,断绝: ~ up drinking (smoking) 戒酒(烟). 5)使…埋头于: ~ oneself up to study 埋头做学问[= ~ oneself over to study]. ~ ***up the ghost*** 死. ~ ***up on*** 不再希望: I ~ up on you: you'll never know anything about German. 我对你不再抱什么希望:你对德语将永远一窍不通. ~ ***sb what for*** 骂或打某人. ~ ***way*** 1)退后;撤退: Our troops had to ~ way. 我们的部队不得不撤退了. 2)不能支持;坍塌;断裂: The floor gave way under the weight. 地板在重压下陷下去了. The ice gave way and we all went through into the water. 冰裂了,我们都掉进水中. The rope gave way. 绳子断了. 3)失效;屈服: His reason has ~n way. 他失掉了理性. ~ ***way to sth*** (***sb***) 1)顺从;让…优先: G~

way to traffic coming in from the right. 让从右面来的车辆先走. 2)被代替: Tears gave way to smiles. 破涕为笑. Steam trains gave way to electric trains. 蒸汽火车被电气火车所代替. 3)放纵自己,耽于: Don't ~ way to despair (grief, tears). 不要耽于绝望(悲痛、哭泣). 4)让步: We must not ~ way to these unreasonable demands. 对这些不合理的要求,我们一定不能让步.

II ***n*** [U] ①弹性;弹力: A stone floor has no ~ in it. 石头地面没有弹性. ②[比喻](指人)屈服性;让步;适应性: There's no ~ in him. 他丝毫不让步(例如在谈判或争论中). ‖ ~ ***and take*** 妥协;互相让步;双方迁就: Married life is said to be a matter of ~-and-take. 婚姻生活据说是双方互相让步的事. Is marriage a ~-and-take affair? [作定语]婚姻是互相让步的事吗? [古英语 giefan; >下四条; forgive, misgive]

give-a·way ['givəwei] **I** ***n*** [C] [口语]①(购货)赠品: airlines which present ~s (= gifts) to their passengers 给乘客赠品的航空公司. The last question on the exam paper was a ~. 考卷中的最后一题(非常容易)等于赠送分数. ②(有意或无意)泄露的事: The expression on the thief's face was a ~. 那窃贼面部的表情显示他有罪.

II ***a*** ①大廉价出售的: a ~ price 大廉价. ②(无线电、电视中的)有奖问答节目. a ~ show (program) 有奖节目.

giv·en ['givn] ***v*** give 的过去分词.

giv·er ['givə] ***n*** 赠送者;给予者: a generous (cheerful) ~ 慷慨的(乐意的)赠送者.

giv·ing ['giviŋ] **I** ***v*** give 的现在分词.

II ***n*** 赠品;礼物. [>thanks giving]

giz·zard ['gizəd] ***n*** [C] ①砂囊(鸟的第二胃,用于磨碎食物). ②[口语][谑](人的)胃;喉咙: It sticks in my ~. 这事我十分厌恶(不合我的胃口).

GK [缩] = Greek.

gla·cé ['glæsei, glæ'sei] ***a*** ①(衣料等)光滑的;光洁的. ②(水果)加糖的;覆有糖霜的;冰冻的. [法语]

gla·cial ['gleisjəl, 'gleiʃl] ***a*** ①冰的;冰河时代的;冰川的: the ~ period 冰河时期. the ~ era (epoch) 冰河时代. ②[比喻]冰冷的;冷淡的: a ~ (= icy) manner (smile) 冷冰冰的态度(笑).

gla·ci·ate ['glæsieit, 'gleisieit] ***vt*** ①使结成冰;使冻结. ②使覆以冰. ③使受冰河作用.

gla·cier ['glæsjə, 'gleiʃər] ***n*** [C] 冰川;冰河. [>上条]

glad [glæd] ***a*** ①[作表语用]高兴的,快乐的: be ~ about the result 对结果感到满意. be ~ at the news 听到消息感到高兴. I'm ~ of it. 那太好了. I am ~ of your success. 我为你的成功感到高兴. I am ~ (that) you have passed. 你及格了,我很高兴. I am ~ to see you. (初次会面)我看到您很高兴. I should be ~ to hear it. [反语]我倒想听听. All nature seemed ~. 万物欣欣向荣. ②[定语]使人高兴的;充满欢乐的: ~ tidings (*or* news) 好消息. This is the ~dest day of my life. 这是我一生中最欢乐的一天. ‖ ***give sb the ~ eye*** [俚]向某人送秋波(媚眼). ***give sb the ~ hand*** [俚]向某人伸出欢迎的手. [<古英语 glæd; >下条; gladly …gladsome]

glad·den ['glædn] ***vt*** 使…高兴,使…快乐;使…振奋: I was ~ed by the sight of home. 我见到家园,非常高兴. The news of your coming has ~ed my heart. 你要来的消息使我大为振奋. [<上条]

glade [gleid] ***n*** [C] 林间空地;森林中的空地. [>everglade]

glad·i·a·tor ['glædieitə] ***n*** ①[古罗马](在斗技场作公开打斗表演的)斗士;斗剑者. ②争论者,辩论家. [拉丁语< gladius, sword]

glad·i·a·to·ri·al [ˌglædiə'tɔːriəl] ***a*** ①斗士的;格斗的: ~ combats 斗技. bloody ~ spectacles 血腥的格斗场面. ②争论(者)的: ~ newspaper columnists 好争论的报纸专栏作家. [<上条]

glad·i·o·lus [ˌglædi'əuləs] (*pl* gladioluses, gladioli [ˌglædi'əulai]) ***n*** [C] 【植】唐菖蒲属;唐菖蒲;剑兰. [<拉丁语 gladius, sword]

glad·ly ['glædli] ***ad*** 高兴地,欢喜地,欣然: He ~ consented. 他欣然答应. I will ~ do so. 我乐意这样做. [比较: I shall be glad to do so]. [<glad]

glad rags ['glæd rægz] ***n*** [俚]讲究的衣服(尤指晚礼服): Put on your ~, and let's go out. 穿上你的晚礼服,我们出发吧.

glad·some [glædsəm] ***a*** [书面语]①高兴的,快乐的. ②可喜的,令人愉快的.

glam·o·rize ['glæməraiz] ***vt*** ①使有魅力;使有迷惑力: newspapers that ~ the lives of film stars 把影星的生活描写得十分动人的报纸. ②美化;赞美: Don't ~ war. 不要美化战争.

glam·or·ous ['glæmərəs] ***a*** 富有魅力的: ~ film stars 富有魅力的电影明星. [<下条]

glam·o(u)r ['glæmə] ***n*** [U] ①魔力,魅力,迷人的力量: a ~ girl [口语]妖艳女郎. a woman with ~ 具有魅力的女子. the ~ of moonlight on the sea 海上迷人的月色. ②诱惑力(常是性感的);迷惑力. [苏格兰英

语. grammar 的异体;>上条]

glance [glɑːns, glæns] **I** ❶ *vi* ①看一眼;看一看;匆匆一看:~ at a clock 看一看钟. She ~d shyly at him from behind her fan. 她羞怯地从她的扇子后面看了他一眼. ~ over (*or* through) a letter 浏览一封信. ~ round a room 略略环视一下房间. She ~d down the list of names. 她低头看了一下名单. He ~d up and saw me. 他抬头一看,看见了我. ②闪耀,闪光(= flash): The glasses ~d in the firelight. 玻璃杯在火光下闪耀. ③(枪弹等)擦过,掠过;打歪:The arrow ~d off his armour. 箭擦过他的盔甲. Your arrow has ~d. 你的箭射歪了. ④简略地提到:The newspaper article ~d at our relations with Japan. 报纸上这篇文章简略地提到了我们与日本的关系. ❷ *vt* ①瞥闪;瞥视;(用眼睛)扫视:He ~d his eyes down the classified advertisements. 他浏览了分类广告栏. He ~d his eyes over the titles of the articles. 他粗略地看了一下这些文章的标题. The man ~d the burglar climbing out of the window. 那人瞥见小偷从窗户爬出来.

II *n* [C]①一眼,一瞥;匆匆一看:take (*or* give) a ~ at the newspaper headlines 看了一下报上的标题. He gave her an admiring ~. 他以爱慕的眼光看了她一下. loving ~s 脉脉含情的眼神. cast hostile ~s upon … 向…投以敌视的目光. ②一闪(= flash of light);闪耀;闪烁:a ~ of spears in the sunlight 矛在阳光下一闪. ③一滑;一打歪:A sudden ~ of the sword cut his shoulder. 剑突然一歪,砍到他的肩上. ‖ ***at a*** ~ 一瞥之下:see sth at a ~ 一眼就瞥见了某物. He saw at a ~ that she'd been crying. 他一眼就看出她哭来着. ***at first*** ~ = at first sight. 第一眼就;乍一看,初见.

[辨异] glance 指"一看"的动作;glimpse 指"瞥见",是 glance 的结果. "take a glance at…""看一看"的结果便是"get a glimpse of sth""瞥见了某物".

glanc·ing ['glɑːnsiŋ, 'glænsiŋ] *a* ①粗略的,随便的. ②偶尔的;间接的. ③滑到一边的;歪过去的(一击): He hit him a ~ blow on the chin. 他打了他一下打歪了,滑到他下巴上了.

gland [glænd] *n* [C]【解】腺:sweat ~s 汗腺. a snake's poison ~s 蛇的毒腺. milk-producing ~s in a female 雌性动物的乳腺. [<拉丁语 glans, acorn; >下条]

glan·du·lar ['glændjulə] *a* ①腺的;腺状的;有腺的:~ swelling 腺肿. ②本性的;天生的;本能的:a ~ dislike for sth 对某物天生的厌恶. ③性的: ~ relationship 性关系. [<上条]

glare [gleə] **I** ❶ *vi* ①(太阳等)发强烈的光;炫耀;闪耀:The sun ~d out of the blue sky. 太阳从蓝天中发出耀眼的光芒. The tropical sun ~d down on us all the day. 热带的太阳整天灼热地直射着我们. ②[~(at)]瞪眼;怒目注视:They stood glaring at each other. 他们站着互相怒目而视. ❷ *vt* 以怒目表示;瞪眼表示:They ~d defiance (hate) at me. 他们以轻蔑(仇恨)的目光瞪着我.

II *n* ①[U] 强烈刺目的光;眩目的光:the ~ of the sun on the water 水面上刺目的阳光. in the full ~ of publicity [比喻]在众目睽睽之下. ②怒目而视;瞪视:look at sb with a ~ 怒视某人. [<中世纪英语 glaren; >下条]

glar·ing ['gleəriŋ] *a* ①耀眼的,刺目的:a car with ~ headlights 有刺目的前灯的汽车. ~ neon signs 耀眼的霓虹灯广告. The ~ light hurts my eyes. 这耀眼的光线伤我的眼睛. ②愤怒的;凶恶的:~ eyes 愤怒的目光. ③显著的,易见的:a ~ error (blunder) 显著的谬误. ~ injustice 显而易见的不公正. ④(指色彩)粗俗的;俗丽的. [<上条]

Glas·gow ['glɑːsgəu] *n* 格拉斯哥. [英国城市]

glass [glɑːs, glæs] **I** *n* ①[U]玻璃:bottles made of ~ 玻璃瓶. a man with a ~ eye 镶有假眼的人. ②[U]料器;玻璃器皿(总称):~ and china 料器和瓷器. There's plenty of ~ in the house. 这屋里有许多玻璃器皿. There are many acres of ~ in that place. 在那地方有许多英亩温室. ③[C]玻璃杯;一杯的量:a ~ of beer 一杯啤酒. drink a ~ of milk 喝一杯牛奶. have a ~ too much 酒喝得过多. ④[C] 镜子(= mirror);望远镜;显微镜:look in the ~ 照镜子. Look at it through your ~. 用望远镜看一看吧. ⑤[复]眼镜:wear ~es 戴眼镜. She can't read without ~es. 她不戴眼镜无法看书. ⑥[C]气压计;晴雨表;温度表:The ~ is falling; it's going to be wet. 晴雨表在下降;要下雨了. The ~ is at fair. 晴雨表显示"天晴". ‖ ***be fond of one's*** ~ 爱喝酒,爱杯中物. ***look through blue*** ~***es*** 悲观地看事物. ***look through green*** ~***es*** 妒忌(或羡慕)地看事物. ***look through rose-colo(u)red*** ~***es*** 乐观地看事物. ***People who live in*** ~ ***houses shouldn't throw stones.*** [谚]人居温室,不可投石(自己有某种短处,不要去揭别人的同样短处;容易受别人言行伤害的人,自己在言行方面就要谨慎).

II ❶ *vt* ①装以玻璃;镶以玻璃:~ a window 给窗子装玻璃. a ~ed-in veranda 装有玻璃的走廊. ②反射;反映:The flowers ~ themselves in the pool. 花朵映照于池中. ③密封于玻璃容器中:~ed fruits 密封于

玻璃容器中的水果.④使有(玻璃状的)呆板光面;使钝滞:Boredom ~ed his eyes. 厌倦使他的眼睛钝滞无光.⑤用望远镜等观察:~ the country from the hills 从山上用望远镜瞭望乡间景色.❷ *vi* ①成玻璃状;目光变得迟钝无神. The river is ~ing in a breathless calm. 河水在无风的宁静中显得光滑如镜.[<古英语 glæes; >eyeglasses, field-glass, hourglass, sandglass, spyglass, sunglasses, weatherglass, wineglass;下八条]

glass·blow·er ['glɑːsbləuə, 'glæsbləuə] *n* 吹玻璃工人;吹制玻璃器皿者.

glass-cut·ter ['glɑːskʌtə, 'glæskʌtə] *n* [C] ①截玻璃工人;玻璃雕切匠.②割切玻璃的器具;割玻璃的刀.

glass·ful ['glɑːsful, 'glæsful] *n* [C] 一杯的容量:a ~ of water 一杯水.[< glass]

glass·house ['glɑːshaus, 'glæshaus] *n* [C] ①玻璃工场.②温室,暖房(= greenhouse).③[英俚]军人监狱.

glass·ware ['glɑːswɛə, 'glæswɛə] *n* [U]玻璃器皿,料器(总称).[glass + ware^3]

glass-wool [ˌglɑːs'wul] *n* [U] 玻璃绒;玻璃纤维.

glass-works ['glɑːswəːks, 'glæswəːks] *n* [作单或复,接单数动词]玻璃工厂.

glass·y ['glɑːsi, 'glæsi] *a* ①玻璃般的;玻璃质的.②镜子般的;透明的:a ~ calm 平静如镜.a ~ sea 平静如镜的海面.③没有神采的;(目光等)呆滞的:a ~ stare (look, eye) 呆滞的凝视(目光、眼神).After she hit his head his eyes went ~. 她打了他的头以后,他的眼神呆滞了.[<glass]

glau·co·ma [glɔː'kəumə] *n* [U]【医】青光眼,绿内障.

glau·cous ['glɔːkəs] *a* ①淡灰蓝色的;淡灰绿色的.②【植】(指叶、葡萄等)有粉衣的;表面有白霜的.[<希腊语 glaukos, gleaming]

glaze [gleiz] **I** ❶ *vt* ①[~ (in)]配玻璃;装玻璃:~ a window (house) 给窗子(房屋)装玻璃. ~ in a porch (veranda) 给走廊装上玻璃.②上釉;研光;覆以玻璃状的表面:~ pottery (porcelain, bricks) 给陶器(瓷器、砖)上釉.③使(眼睛)呆滞. His eyes were ~d in death. 他死时目光呆滞.④使…表面光滑:~ metal surfaces 使金属表面光滑.❷ *vi* ①[~ (over)](目光)变为呆滞:His eyes ~d (over). 他的目光呆滞了.②变为光滑、明亮.

II *n* ①[U]釉(料):the ~ on porcelain 瓷器上的釉.②上釉的表面;光滑的薄面:a vase with a fine crackle ~ 饰有上等纹釉的花瓶.a ~ of ice on the walk 路上的一层薄冰.[<中世纪英语 glas, glass; >下条]

gla·zi·er ['gleizjə] *n* ①装玻璃的工人(= glass fitter):~'s diamond 划玻璃用的钻石;玻璃刀. Is your father a ~? 你老子是装玻璃的吗? 或 Your father was a bad ~. 你老子是个蹩脚的装玻璃工.[谑](意即:你的身体不可能是玻璃的,怎么可以挡着人家的视线呢?) ②釉工.[<上条]

glaz·ing ['gleiziŋ] *n* ①[U]玻璃装配工作.②[U][C]窗用玻璃;(总称)玻璃窗.③上釉;加光;磨光.[同上]

gleam [gliːm] **I** *n* [C]①一线光线;微光;微弱的闪光:the ~ of a distant lighthouse 远处灯塔的闪光. the first ~s of the morning sun 曙光.②[比喻](某种性质或感情的)闪现;微量:a novel with an occasional ~ of humour (intelligence) 偶尔闪现着幽默(智慧)的一部小说. a ~ of hope 一线希望. a man with a dangerous ~ in his eye 眼中闪现凶光的一个人.

II ❶ *vi* 闪烁;发闪光:a cat's eyes ~ing in the darkness 在黑暗中闪烁的猫眼. glass reflector studs ~ing in the roadway 在车道上闪烁的玻璃反光灯. Amusement ~ed in his eyes. 他的眼睛发出一种逗乐的闪光.❷ *vt* 使发微光;使闪烁;隐约地闪现:His monocle ~ed polite hostility. 他的单眼镜闪烁着礼貌而含有敌意的眼光.[古英语 glæm]

glean [gliːn]❶ *vt* ①拾(穗):~ a field 在田地里拾落穗. ~ corn 拾余谷.②一点点地搜集(消息、事实等):~ news 搜集消息. ~ information from books 从书里搜集资料.❷ *vi* ①拾遗穗:~ in the wheat field 在麦田里拾取遗穗.②搜集(消息、资料等):~ through the library 通过图书馆搜集资料.[>下条]

glean·ings ['gliːniŋz] *n* (*pl*) ①拾集的余穗、谷物.②搜集物;拾遗;搜集的零碎知识:~ of long hours of research 长时间研究搜集所得的结果.[<上条]

glebe [gliːb] *n* ①[诗]土地;大地;田地.②(分配给教士使用,作为教士俸给的)教会附属地.[<拉丁语 gleba, clod]

glee [gliː] *n* ①[U]欢欣;狂欢;大喜:shout with ~ 欢呼. in high ~ 欢天喜地. full of ~ 高兴之至.②[U]【乐】无伴奏三部或四部合唱曲:a ~ club 歌咏团.[<古英语 gleo; >下条]

glee·ful ['gliːful] *a* 兴高采烈的,愉快的,令人兴奋的:in ~ mood 高高兴兴地. ~ news 好消息.[<上条]

gleep [gliːp] *n* [C]低功率石墨实验性原子反应堆.[< graphite, low energy, experimental pile]

glen [glen] *n* [C] 峡谷;幽谷;溪谷.

glib [glib] *a* ①口齿伶俐但不真诚的;善辩的;油腔滑调的:a ~ tongue 三寸不烂之舌. a ~ talker 口齿伶俐的谈话者. ~ excuses 圆滑的借口;油腔滑调的托词. ~ in finding excuses 找借口时口齿伶俐.②敏捷

的: quick ~ answers 敏捷的回答. ③从容的: ~ manners 从容不迫的态度.

glide [glaid] I ❶ *vi* ①滑行;滑动;溜: ~ down the snow-covered slope 自覆盖着雪的斜坡上滑下. ~ across the ice 滑过冰面. A boat ~d past. 一只小船滑过. Fish were gliding about in the lake. 鱼儿在湖里游来游去. The thief ~d out of the room. 那贼溜出了房间. ②(光阴)飞逝: Time ~d on. 时光流逝. ③【空】滑翔. ❷ *vt* ①使…滑动;使…滑行: ~ the boat over the water 使船在水面上滑行. ②乘滑翔机横越: ~ the Atlantic 乘滑翔机横越大西洋.

II *n* ①滑动;滑行;滑步: The new dance consists of a series of ~s. 这新舞包括若干滑步. ②【乐】滑音. ③【语】滑移;滑音. [<古英语 glidan; >下三条]

glide-bomb ['glaidbom] *vt* & *vi* 下滑轰炸.

glid·er ['glaidə] *n* 滑翔机. [<glide]

glid·ing ['glaidiŋ] I *a* 似滑行的;滑的;流畅的: a ~ way of walking 滑行似的步态.

II *n* [U]滑动;滑翔;滑翔运动. [同上]

glim·mer ['glimə] I *n* [C] 微光;微弱的闪光. a ~ of light through the curtains 穿过窗帘的一线微弱的闪光. a ~ of hope [比喻]一线希望. not the least ~ of intelligence 毫无智力(情报).

II *vi* 发闪光;发微光;隐约出现: lights ~ing in the distance 远处忽隐忽现的灯光. A faint light ~ed at the end of the passage. 在过道的尽头闪烁着微弱的灯光. ‖ ***go ~ing*** 逐渐消失: Hopes for a good crop went ~ing in the drought. 在旱灾中丰收的希望逐渐破灭了. [<古英语 glæm, glean]

glimpse [glimps] I *n* ①一瞥;瞥见: a ~ at Shanghai 上海一瞥. catch (get) a ~ of sb (sth) 瞥见某人(某物). get (catch) a ~ of sth from the window of a train 自火车的窗口瞥见某物. ②隐约的闪现;微微的感觉: When I saw how worried he was, I had a ~ of his true feelings. 当我看到他多么忧愁时,我隐约地感到他的真实感情.

II *vt* [罕]瞥见: I ~d her dress as she went by. 当她走过时,我瞥见了她的衣服. [见上条][同 glance]

glint [glint] I ❶ *vi* 发光;闪烁(= gleam): ~ in the sun 在太阳照耀下闪闪发光. The sun ~ed through the leaves. 阳光穿过树叶空隙而闪烁着. ❷ *vt* 闪耀;反射;反映: The sword ~ed back the sun's rays. 刀反射阳光而闪闪发亮.

II *n* 闪光;闪烁: ~s of gold in her hair 她头发中的金黄色闪闪发光. the ~ of sunshine 阳光的闪烁. [见 glitter]

glis·sade [gli'seid gli'sɑːd] I *n* ①滑降. ②(舞蹈中的)滑步.

II *vi* ①从积雪的斜坡上滑下. ②跳滑步舞;作滑步;滑行. [法语]

glis·ten ['glisn] I *vi* 反光;闪耀;闪烁: ~ing dewdrops 晶莹的露珠. eyes ~ing with tears 泪光闪闪的眼睛. His hair ~ed with oil. 他的头发用发油擦得闪闪发亮. Their eyes ~ed with excitement. 他们的眼睛闪耀着兴奋的光辉. The lake ~s in the moonlight. 湖水在月光下闪耀.

II *n* [C] 反光;闪光;闪烁: polish brass to a mirror-like ~ 把铜器磨亮到光滑如镜为止. [古英语 glisnian]

glis·ter ['glistə] *vi* & *n* [诗](= glitter) 闪耀;闪烁.

glit·ter ['glitə] I *vi* 闪闪发光;闪耀: stars ~ing in the frosty sky 闪烁在寒空的星斗. ~ with jewels 珠光闪耀. All is not gold that ~s (or All that ~s is not gold). [谚]发亮的东西不一定都是金子(好看的东西不一定都有用处).

II *n* [U]光辉;灿烂: the ~ of the Christmas tree decorations 圣诞树上装饰品的灿烂光辉. the ~ of broken glass 碎玻璃的闪光. with a cruel ~ in his eyes 他的眼睛含有一种凶残的目光.

glit·ter·ing ['glitəriŋ] *a* 灿烂的;动人的: ~ prizes 光辉的奖品. one of the ~ stars of the modern stage 现代戏剧界的一颗灿烂的明星.

gloam·ing ['gləumiŋ] *n* [the ~][诗]黄昏;薄暮: in the ~ of one's life [比喻]在晚年. [古英语 glom]

gloat [gləut] I *vi* 得意地看;眈视;幸灾乐祸地看;贪婪地看: ~ over another's misfortune 对别人的不幸幸灾乐祸. ~ on (upon) a heap of treasure 贪婪地看着一堆财宝. a miser ~ing over his gold 心满意足地望着他的金子的守财奴. ~ over the ruin of a rival 幸灾乐祸地看着敌对者的败落.

II *n* ①心满意足的凝视;贪婪的盯视. ②幸灾乐祸;沾沾自喜: He was enjoying a ~ over his own success. 他为自己的成功沾沾自喜.

glob·al ['gləubəl] *a* ①世界的,全球的(= worldwide): ~ travel 全球旅行. ~ changes 全球性变化. a nonstop ~ flight 绕全球不着陆飞行. ②总的,全面的: the ~ sum 总计. the ~ output of a factory 一个工厂的总产量. take a ~ view of the government's plans for doing sth 对政府计划做某事的总的看法. ③球形的: The earth is a ~ mass. 地球是个球体. [<globe]

globe [gləub] *n* [C] ①球;球体. ②[the ~]地球;世界: He journeys over much of the ~. 他漫游世界. ③地

球仪;天球仪:a celestial ~ 天球仪. a terrestrial ~ 地球仪. ④球状玻璃器(尤指灯罩或金鱼缸). [<拉丁语 globus; >global; hemoglobin]

globe·fish ['gləubfiʃ] *n* 【动】河豚.

globe·trot·ter ['gləubˌtrɔtə] *n* 环球旅游者;匆匆游历世界者.

glob·u·lar ['glɔbjulə] *a* ①球状的;球形的. ②由点滴集成的;由小球做成的:~ masses of fish eggs 聚集成块的小球状鱼卵. [<下条]

glob·ule ['glɔbjuːl] *n* [C]①小球体;(尤指)水珠;点滴:~s of sweat 汗珠. G~s of wax fell from the candle. 从蜡烛上掉下了一滴滴蜡油. ②血球. ③药丸. [>上条,下条]

glob·u·lin ['glɔbjulin] *n* [C]【生化】球蛋白;球朊. [<上条]

gloom [gluːm] **I** *n* ①[U]阴沉;幽暗;朦胧:The future seems to be filled with ~. 前途似乎充满了黑暗. ②[U]忧郁;愁闷:The news of defeat filled them with ~. 失败的消息使他们满怀忧愁. The news cast a ~ over the village. 这消息使整个村子笼罩上一层忧郁的情绪. cast a ~ over a person 使人忧伤,使人情绪低落. chase one's ~ away 解闷;消愁.

II ❶ *vi* ①变暗;变朦胧. ②现愁容;变忧伤;变郁闷. ❷ *vt* ①使暗;使朦胧. ②使忧伤. [>gloomy]

gloom·y ['gluːmi] *a* ①阴沉的;阴暗的;黑暗的:a ~ day 一个阴沉的日子. a ~ outlook over roofs and chimneys 笼罩在屋顶和烟囱上的一片阴暗的景色. ②阴郁的;忧闷的;令人沮丧的:feel ~ 觉得忧闷. feel ~ about the future 感到前途黯淡. Their future seems ~. 他们的前途好像很黯淡. a ~ young man 一个忧郁的青年. ~ prospect 令人沮丧的前景.

Glo·ri·a ['glɔːriə] *n* ①光荣;赞美. ②(基督教)赞美诗(或其曲调);颂歌. ③(神像等背后的)光轮. [拉丁语]

glo·ri·fi·ca·tion [ˌglɔːrifi'keiʃən] *n* [U] ①赞美;颂扬;对神的赞美:the ~ of Christ 对基督的赞美. the ~ of labour 劳动的颂歌. ②[口语]祝贺;庆祝. [<下条]

glo·ri·fy ['glɔrifai] *vt* ①赞美(上帝等);颂扬:~ God 赞美上帝. ~ labour 歌颂劳动. ②美化;使光荣;使辉煌;使增光:~ a hero 使英雄得到光荣. Sunset glorified the valley. 夕阳使山谷生辉. His weekend cottage is only a glorified barn. 他的周末别墅只是一个美化了的谷仓. [<拉丁语 gloria, glory + facere, make; >上条]

glo·ri·ous ['glɔːriəs] *a* ①光荣的;显赫的:a ~ achievement (victory) 光荣的成就(胜利). ~ deeds in battle 光荣的战斗业绩. ②辉煌的,壮丽的;灿烂的:a ~ sunset 光辉灿烂的落日. a ~ view 壮观;壮丽的景色. a ~ day 光辉的一天. ~ colours 美丽的颜色. ③[口语]令人愉快的:What a ~ weather! 多么好的天气! have a ~ time 过得非常愉快. What a ~ party! 多么愉快的聚会! ④[讽]可怕的:What a ~ mess! 真是乱七八糟! [<下条; >[反] inglorious]

glo·ry ['glɔːri] **I** *n* [U] ①光荣;荣誉:bring ~ 带来光荣. win ~ for one's country 为国争光. ②【宗】(对上帝的)赞美;赞颂:'G~ to God in the highest'. '荣耀归于至高无上的上帝'. ③壮丽;灿烂;辉煌:the ~ of a sunset 落日的壮观. the ~ of a summer day 夏日的妖媚. ④[有时为[C]]夸耀的原因;可夸耀的事物;光荣的成就:the glories of ancient Rome 古罗马的光荣业绩. ⑤【宗】天国的荣耀:the saints in ~ 天国的圣徒. ⑥繁荣,昌盛,荣华:be in one's ~ 得意之极,处于全盛时期. ‖ ***covered in*** ~, ***crowned with*** ~ 满载荣誉;获得辉煌胜利. ***send sb to*** ~ 杀死某人. ***go to*** ~ 死. ***the Old G***~ [美]美国国旗的别称.

II *vi* [~ in] 为…而得意;以…而自豪;夸耀:~ in one's victory 因胜利而得意扬扬. ~ in one's strength 因强壮而自豪. ~ in working for a good cause 因从事有益的事业而感到自豪. [<拉丁语 gloria; >morning-glory, vainglory; 上二条]

glo·ry-hole ['glɔːri həul] *n* 装满杂乱物件的房间或抽屉.

gloss[1] [glɔs] **I** *n* ①[U]光泽;光彩;[a ~]光泽面;光滑面:the ~ of silk and satin 绸缎的光泽. material with a good ~ 表面光滑的料子. the ~ on her hair 她头发上的光泽. ②[a ~]假相,虚饰;欺人的表面:a ~ of respectability 金玉其外的声望;装得道貌岸然. They hide their hatred of each other under a surface ~ of good manners. 他们在友善的外表下隐藏着彼此之间的仇恨.

II ❶ *vt* ①使…有光泽;上光于. ②[~ over]掩饰;掩盖:~ over sb's faults 掩饰某人的过失. ~ over flaws in the woodwork 掩饰木器上的瑕疵. ❷ *vi* 发光泽;发光亮. [>glossy]

gloss[2] [glɔs] **I** *n* [C] ①(文章、书籍的)注解;注释;评注;解释. ②词汇表;集注.

II *vt* & *vi* ①注解;注释;评注. ②曲解;诡辩. [<希腊语 glōssa, tongue]

glos·sa·ry ['glɔsəri] *n* [C]词汇表;术语(或特殊用语)汇编:a Shakespeare ~ 莎士比亚用语汇编. a ~ to Shakespeare's plays 莎翁戏剧辞典. a ~ of terms

used in chemistry 化学名词辞典. Textbooks sometimes have glossaries at the end. 教科书有时在书后附有词汇表.[<希腊语 glōssa, tongue]

gloss·y ['glɔsi] **I** *a* ①光滑的;有光泽的;光亮的:~ hair 光滑的头发. a ~ photographic print 光面的照片. Our cat has ~ black fur. 我们的猫有着黑而光滑的毛. ②似是而非的;虚饰的:~ deceit 似是而非的欺骗;圆滑的欺骗.

II *n* [C] = ~ magazine 封面漂亮的杂志.[<gloss]

glot·tis ['glɔtis] *n* [C]【解】声门.[近代拉丁语][<希腊语 glōtta, tongue]

glove [glʌv] *n* [C]手套;拳击手套: a pair of ~s 一副手套. get off (get on) one's ~s 脱掉(带上)手套. ‖ ***be hand and*** (*or* in) ~ with 与…亲密无间,与…关系密切:He was found to be hand and ~ with enemy agents. 他被发现与敌方特务勾结. ***fit like a ~*** 恰好吻合,十分相合. ***handle sb without ~s, take off the ~s to sb*** 认真地或不留情地与某人争辩或斗争;对某人严肃处理. ***throw down*** (***take up***) ***the ~*** 挑(应)战.[[同] mitten][<古英语 glof; >kid-glove;下条]

glov·er ['glʌvə] *n* 手套制造者;手套商.[<上条]

glow [gləu] **I** *vi* ①灼热;发光;无焰地燃烧:~ing charcoal (embers) 炽燃的木炭(余烬). ~ing metal from the furnace 自熔炉中取出的炽热的金属. The cat's eyes ~ed in the darkness. 猫的眼睛在黑暗中发光. ②[比喻]发热;发红:~ with health 因健康而红光满面. ~ with shame 因羞愧而脸红. ~ with enthusiasm (pride) 热情洋溢(得意扬扬). ③鲜艳夺目: woods and forests ~ing with autumn tints 带有鲜艳秋色的树林.

II *n* [只用单]①白热(光);炽热;光辉:a ~ lamp 辉光灯. the ~ of the sky at sunset 落日余晖. the red ~ in the sky above the factory 在工厂上空的一片红光. The oil-lamp gives a soft ~. 油灯发出柔和的光辉. the ~ of copper in the kitchen 厨房里的铜器的光泽. ②发热;发红:in a ~ = all of a ~ 热烘烘;红通通. cheeks with the ~ of health on them 健康红润的面颊. (all) in a ~ after a hot bath 洗过热水澡后浑身通红. ③热情;强烈的感情:in a ~ of enthusiasm 热情洋溢地. a ~ of happiness (anger) 极为快乐(愤怒). a ~ of interest (excitement) 兴趣浓厚(异常兴奋).[<古英语 glowan; afterglow; aglow; glowworm]

glow·er ['glauə] *vi* 怒视,睨视,凶狠地瞪着:a ~ing look 怒目而视. ~ at a person 对人怒目而视.

glow·ing ['gləuiŋ] *a* ①炽热的;白热的. ②光辉的;辉煌的;容光焕发的;(颜色)鲜明的:~ colours 灿烂的颜色. ~ cheeks 红润的双颊. ③[比喻]热心的;热烈的;生气勃勃的:a ~ description 生动的描述. give a ~ account of what happened 热情地叙述所发生的事. describe an event in ~ colours 生动地叙述事件.[<glow]

glow·worm ['gləuwəːm] *n* [C]萤火虫.[glow + worm]

gloze [gləuz] ❶ *vt* ①[~ over]掩饰;文饰. ②[古]注释;解释;评论. ❷ *vi* ①谄媚. ②[~ on (upon)][古]注释;评论.[<古法语]

glu·ci·num [gluː'sainəm], **glu·cin·i·um** [gluː'siniəm] *n* [U]【化】铍(即 Be, beryllium 的别名,符号 Gl).[近代拉丁语]

glu·cose ['gluːkəus] *n* [U]【化】葡萄糖(= grape-sugar).[<希腊语 gleúkos, sweet wine; >下条]

glu·co·side ['gluːkəsaid] *n* [C]【化】①葡萄糖甙. ②糖甙,配糖物.[<上条]

glue [gluː] **I** *n* [U](动物)胶;胶水:fasten with ~ 用胶黏起来. stick like ~ to a person 同某人形影不离;如胶似漆.[见 gelatin]

II *vt* ①胶合;粘贴:~ up 封起来. ~ two pieces of wood together 将两块木头粘在一起. ~ a piece of wood on to sth 将一块木头粘在某物上. ②粘附;使固着:His eyes were (His ear was) ~d to the keyhole. 他的眼睛(他的耳朵)贴在钥匙孔上. Why must you always remain ~d to your mother? 你为何总是离不开你的母亲? He ~d himself to his book. 他全神贯注地看书. His eyes were ~d to the television. 他的眼睛紧盯着电视.[<近代拉丁语 glus]

glum [glʌm] *a* 抑郁的;闷闷不乐的:"You look very ~."——"I've just lost my money". "你看起来很愁闷".——"我刚刚丢了钱". "What are you looking so ~ about?" "你为什么那么闷闷不乐?"

glut [glʌt] **I** (glutted ['glʌtid]; glutting['glʌtiŋ]) *vt* ①塞饱;过量地食用;使过量:~ one's appetite 吃得过饱. ~ oneself with rich food 饱餐美食. She ~ted herself on chocolate. 她吃了很多巧克力. ~ted with pleasure 纵情享乐. ②供给过多,充斥:The market is ~ted with products. 市场上产品充斥.

II *n* 供给过剩;充斥:a ~ of fruit in the market 市场上水果充斥. There is a ~ of old films on television these days. 近来电视上旧影片放得太多了.

glu·ten ['gluːtən] *n* [U]①谷阮. ②面筋.[拉丁语, glue; >下条]

glu·ti·nous ['gluːtinəs, 'gluːtənəs] *a* 胶质的;黏性的;面

筋的;似面筋的:~ rice 糯米. The sugar melted into a ~ mass. 糖溶化成胶质体. [<拉丁语 gluten, glue]

glut·ton ['glʌtn] *n* ①贪食者,大肚汉,食用过量者: You've eaten the whole pie, you ~! 你把整个馅饼都吃了,你这个大肚汉. ②[口语]酷爱…的人;对…入迷的人:a ~ for work 酷爱劳动(工作)的人. a ~ of books 手不释卷的人. a ~ for punishment 愿意并能够经受任何艰苦的人. [<拉丁语 glutire; devour; >下二条]

glut·ton·ous ['glʌtənəs] *a* ①贪吃的:a ~ man 贪吃的人. ②贪婪的,贪得无厌的:be ~ of 贪婪. [<上条]

glut·ton·y ['glʌtəni] *n* U 贪食. [同上]

glyc·er·ide ['glisəraid] *n* U C 甘油酯. [<下条; >triglyceride]

gly·ce·rin ['glisərin], **gly·ce·rine** [glisə'ri:n] *n* U【化】甘油,丙三醇. [<希腊语 glykeros, sweet; >上条]

gly·co·gen ['glikəudʒen] *n* U【生化】糖原;动物淀粉(= animal starch).

gly·col ['glaikɔl] *n*【化】U C 乙二醇;[口语]甘醇.

gly·ox·al [glai'ɔksæl] *n*【化】乙二醛.

gm. 缩 = gram(me)(s) 克.

G-man ['dʒi:mæn] (*pl* G-men ['dʒi:men]) *n* [美口语]联邦调查局调查员;密探(government man 的缩写).

GMT 缩 = Greenwich mean time 格林威治平时.

gnarl[1] [nɑ:l] *a* C 木瘤;木节. [>gnarled]

gnarl[2] [nɑ:l] *vi* ①(狗等发怒时)狺;吼;咆哮. ②咆哮地说.

gnarled [nɑ:ld] *a* ①(指树木)多节的;多瘤的;扭曲的:a ~ old oak 多瘤节的老橡树. ~ hands (fingers) 粗糙的手(手指). ②(人的)饱经风霜的(面容):a ~ old sea captain 饱经风霜的老船长. ③(指性情)乖僻的;乖戾的. [<中古英语 knur, a knot]

gnash [næʃ] ❶ *vt* 咬牙,切齿:~ the teeth 咬牙切齿. wailing and ~ing of teeth 大声吼叫并咬牙切齿. ❷ *vi* (由于愤怒或痛苦而)咬牙.

gnat [næt] *n* ①C 蚋;小昆虫;[英]蚊. ②琐碎事情;小烦恼. ‖ ***strain at a*** ~ 为琐碎事而迟疑;谨小慎微. ***strain at a ~ and swallow a camel*** 小事拘谨,大事糊涂;注意小节,忽视大事. [<古英语 gnæt]

gnaw [nɔ:] ❶ *vt* ①(鼠等)啮;啃;咬:The dog was ~ing a bone. 那狗在啃一块骨头. The rats had ~ed away (*or* off) some of the woodwork. 老鼠将一些木器咬坏了. He was ~ing his finger-nails with impatience. 他焦灼地咬着他的手指甲. ②咬成:A rat can ~ a hole through wood. 老鼠能把木头咬穿一个洞. Ants have ~ed their way in the box (through the walls). 蚂蚁在箱子里(穿过墙)咬出了一条路. ③侵蚀;腐蚀;消耗:Rust ~s away steel. 铁锈腐蚀钢材. ④(疾病等)使…苦恼;折磨:fear and anxiety ~ing (at) the heart 磨噬内心的恐惧和焦虑. Grief ~s my heart. 忧愁折磨着我的心. ❷ *vi* ①噬;啃;咬:The dog was ~ing at a bone. 那狗在啃一块骨头. ②侵蚀;损坏;消耗:The acid ~s at the metal. 酸类会侵蚀金属. The water ~s at the shoreline. 海水侵蚀着海岸线. The fever ~ed at his strength. 发烧消耗了他的体力. ③使…烦恼;折磨:Something is ~ing at my mind. 某事使我心烦意乱. the ~ing pains of hunger 饥饿的痛苦.

gneiss [nais] *n* U【地】片麻岩. [<古高地德语 gneisto, spark]

gnome[1] [nəum, 'nəumi:] *n* 格言,警句,箴言. [<希腊语 gnômē, thought]

gnome[2] [nəum] *n* C [神话]守护神;土地神(守护财宝);地下的小妖魔. [法语]

GNP 缩 = gross national product 国民生产总值.

gnu [nu:] *n* C【动】角马,牛羚(非洲产).

go [gəu] I (went [went], gone [gɔn]) ❶ *vi* ①去:~ to the station 到车站去. ~ to school (church) 去上学(做礼拜). ~ to sea 去当海员. ~ to the opera (the cinema) 去听歌剧(看电影). He has gone to Xian. 他到西安去了. [比较:He has been to Xian. 他到过西安.]He has gone to see his sister. 他看望他的姐姐(妹妹)去了. ~ by train (air *or* plane) 坐火车(飞机)去. It can ~ by post (in the post). 这东西可以邮寄. ~ for a walk (swim) 去散步(游泳). ~ on foot 走着去,步行去. ~ on a journey (a trip, an outing) 去旅行(旅游,远足). ~ the same way 走同一条路. ~ fishing (hunting, walking) 去钓鱼(打猎,散步). ~ shopping 去购物. ②离开;走[反 come]: Let's ~! 我们走吧! We came at six and went at nine. 我们六时来,九时去. I must ~ (be ~ing) now. 我现在必须走了. Be gone! G~ away! 走开!(现常用后者). Who ~es there! 谁(哨兵盘问时用语). I wish my pain would ~. 我希望痛苦会消失. When does the train ~? 火车什么时候开? ③垮;不行;坍塌;折断;失败:The company may ~ (= fail) any day. 这公司随时可能倒闭. His sight is ~ing. 他的视力正在减退. The meat is ~ing. 肉块坏了. First the sails and then the mast went in the storm. 在那暴风雨中,先是帆坏了,接着桅也断了. ④(人)工作,行动,活动;(机械)开动,运转:This clock doesn't ~. 钟不走了. Is your watch ~ing? 你的表在走吗? The ma-

chine ~es by electricity. 这台机器是由电气开动的. I've been ~ing hard all day. 我整天都在忙忙碌碌. Her tongue was ~ing nineteen to the dozen. 她喋喋不休(话讲个没完). The play went (down) like a bomb. [口语]那出戏非常叫座. What he says ~es. 他说一是一. ⑤通到,达到,延及;达到某种程度: This road ~es to Beijing. 这条路通北京. I want a rope that will ~ from the top window to the ground. 我要一条能从顶上窗户伸到地上的绳子. Differences between employers and workers ~ deep. 雇主与工人间的分歧很深. ⑥发声: ~ bang 砰一声. "Bang!" went the gun. "砰"! 枪声响了. The clock went eight. 钟敲过八点. The clock ~es "tick-tock, tick-tock." 时钟发出"滴答滴答"的声音. ⑦流通,流传: The story ~es that …。据说…;话说…。⑧[后接表语]变成;处于…状态;习惯于…: ~ apprentice 当学徒. ~ hungry 挨饿. ~ blind (mad) 变瞎(疯). ~ naked 赤身露体. He went purple with anger (grey with worry). 他气得脸色发紫(忧愁得头发灰白了). Fish soon ~es bad in hot weather. 鱼在热天不久就变坏了. He went Labour at the by-election. 他于补选国会议员时改投工党候选人的票. Will the country ~ Democrat next year? 该国明年会由民主党执政吗? He went in fear of his life. 他经常害怕丧命. You'd better ~ armed (= carry a weapon) while in the jungle. 你到丛林中时最好携带武器. ⑨进行;进展;结果;结局: How did the play ~? 戏演得怎么样? All things went well. 一切都好,万事大吉. How's work ~ing? How ~es work? 工作进展情况如何? How ~es it? [口语]你好吗? All has gone well with our plans. 我们的计划进行得很顺利. What has gone of (*or* with) him? [口语]他发生了什么事? 他的情况怎么样? Things went better than had been expected. 事情的进展较预期的更好. The case went against him. 这次诉讼他输了. The case went in his favour. 这次诉讼他赢了. How did the election ~ at Hull? 赫尔城的选举结果如何? ⑩[~ on (in)]花费,消费: All the money he got went in books. 他所得的钱都花在买书上了. How much of your money ~es on food and clothes (in rent)? 你的钱有多少花费在食物和衣服(房租)上? Half the money he inherited went in gambling debts. 他所继承的金钱有一半付了赌债. ⑪放置;纳入;被包容: Where does the book ~? 这本书放在哪里? This dictionary ~es on the top shelf. 这部字典放在书架的顶层. My clothes won't ~ into this small suitcase. 我的衣服装不进这小提箱. 7 into 15 won't ~. 七除十五除不尽. Six into twelve ~es twice. 六除十二得二. ⑫[be + ~ing + 不定式]就要;正要;将要;打算;计划: I'm ~ing to be twenty next month. 我下个月就要二十岁了. It's ~ing to rain. 天就要下雨了. There's ~ing to be a storm. 暴风雨要来了. I'm ~ing to see him tomorrow. 我打算明天去看他. I'm ~ing to have my own way. 我要照自己的意思去做. ⑬归某人所有,归某人所得: Who did the property ~ to when the old man died? 那老人死后,财产归谁所有了? The first prize went to Mr. Hill. 第一(块)奖(牌)为希尔先生所得. ⑭[仅用于进行式]可获得;被提供: Is there any food ~ing? 有什么吃的吗? Are there any jobs ~ing? 有什么工作机会吗? ⑮(以…价钱)被卖出(被售与某人): The house went cheap. 这房子卖得很便宜. I shan't let mine ~ (= sell it) for less than £8000. 少于八千镑我的就不卖. G~! G~! Gone! (拍卖时用语)要卖了! 要卖了! 卖掉了! ⑯被放弃;被废除: I'm afraid the car must ~. 我怕这车子必须卖掉. ⑰[as people (things) ~]照一般人、事物等而论: They're good cars as cars ~ nowadays. 就目前一般汽车而言,这些是好汽车. Five pounds for a pair of shoes is not bad as things ~ today. 照现在一般物价而言,一双鞋卖五镑不算贵. ⑱死: He is ~ing (has gone). 他要死了(已死了). After George wnet, she moved into a smaller house. 乔治死后,她搬到一栋小屋去了. ⑲有某种语法或调子: I'm not quite sure how the words ~ (tune ~es). 我不大能确定那些话是怎么说的(那个曲调是怎么唱的). ⑳[口语][后接 and 和另一动词]去做某事: G~ and see。去看看. G~ and shut the door, would you? 去把门关上,好吗? G~ and ask that policeman the way. 去向那警察问路. I'll ~ and bring back your boots. 我去把你的靴子拿来. Now you've gone and done it. [俚]如今你犯了一个大错. ㉑开始动作: One, two, three, ~! (*or* Ready, steady, ~!) 一、二、三,开始(竞赛开始时的口令). Well, here ~es! 喂,开始了! (用以使人注意要开始做某事) Get ~ing (= start) on the work. 开始工作. ㉒被接受;可接受: Anything ~es (= You can do as you like). 随便你怎么做都行. That ~es for all of us. 我们都同意这样做. ● ***vt*** ①以…打赌;叫牌;出价: I will ~ you a shilling. 我以一先令和你打赌. ~ two spades 叫两个黑桃. ~ 7 dollars for sth 对某物出价七美元. ②忍受;买得起(常用否定式);享受: I cannot ~ this arrangement. 我受不了这种安排. I can't ~ the price. 我出不起这价钱. ③承担…

责任. ‖ ***as far as it ～es*** 就目前情况说;就此而论;就其本身而言:That's all very well as far as it ～es. 就目前情况而言,一切良好. What he says is true as far as it ～es. 他的话就其本身来说是对的. ***be ～ing strong*** 有力地进行;仍然旺盛:He's ninety and (but) still ～ing strong. 他九十岁了,但仍然健壮. ～ ***about*** 1)走来走去;东奔西走;四处走动:I don't ～ about much any more. 我不再经常东奔西走了. 2)(谣言等)流传(通常为口头上的):A story (rumour) is ～ing about that …。据传说(谣传)…. 3)着手于;尽力:～ about one's business 着手工作;办事. G～ about your business! 别管闲事(处理你自己的事)! You're not ～ing about that job in the right way. 你做那事的方法不对. 4)[～ about with sb] 经常(公开地)与某人在一起. ～ ***after sb*** (***sth***) 设法追求某人(某物):He's ～ing after that pretty Swedish girl. 他正在追求那位美丽的瑞典姑娘. He's gone after a job in the City. 他去伦敦老城寻求职业了. ～ ***against sb*** (***sth***) 1)反对;与…相反:Don't ～ against your father. 不要与你的父亲作对. ～ against one's nature 违反本性. It ～es against my principles (interests). 这与我的主张(利益)相违背. 2)不利于;结果不令人满意:～ against sb 不利于某人. The war is ～ing against them. 战争会对他们不利. ～ ***ahead*** 1)进步:He's ～ing ahead fast. 他进步很快. 2)不犹豫地进行;前进:G～ ahead! 干吧!(说吧!走吧!)"May I start now?""Yes, ～ ahead.""我可以动身吗?""好,动身吧." ～ ***all out*** 竭尽全力;鼓足干劲:～ all out to fulfill the task 竭尽全力地去完成任务. ～ ***along*** 前进;进行:You may have some difficulty first but you'll find it easier as you ～ along. 最初你或许有些困难,但过些时候你会觉得容易些. ～ ***along with sb*** 1)陪伴:I'll ～ along with you as far as the main road. 我将陪你走到大路. 2)同意:I can't ～ along with you on that point. 我不同意你那一点. 3)[用于祈使句中]:G～ along with you! [口语]去你的!别瞎说! ～ ***a long way*** 1)持续:She makes a little money ～ a long way. 她能用很少的钱买很多的东西. A little of this paint ～es a long way. 这种漆一点点便可漆一大块面积. 2)[口语]能忍受的限度:A little of his company ～es a long way. 同他在一起只要短时间就够受了. 3)[～ (far)]对…有相当贡献:The Prime Minister's statement went a long way towards reassuring the nation. 首相的话在使国民恢复信心方面甚为有效. ～ ***as*** (***so***) ***far as to do sth*** 言行至某种限度:I won't ～ as far as to say he's dishonest. 我不愿意说他是不诚实的.(即:虽然我怀疑他,我不愿意这样指控他). I would ～ so far as to suggest that the House of Lords should be abolished. 我甚至想建议废除上议院. ～ ***as low*** (***high***) ***as***(指价格)达到某一标准:I'll ～ as high as £250. 我愿意出到二百五十镑(例如在拍卖中). ～ ***at sb*** (***sth***) 1)冲向;攻击:They went at each other furiously. 他们猛烈地互相扑打. They went at it tooth and nail (hammer and tongs). 他们猛烈地攻击. 2)努力去做;努力去对付:They were ～ing at the job for all they were worth. 他们在尽最大努力做此事. ～ ***away*** 离去;走掉. ～ ***away with sb*** (***sth***) 带走;卷逃:He has gone away with my book. 他离去时把我的书也带走了. ～ ***back*** 1)返回;归来. 2)回顾;追溯:His family ～es back to the time of the Norman Conquest. 他的家族可追溯至诺曼底人征服英国的时代. 3) [～ back on (upon)]违背;背弃(诺言等):He's not the sort of man who would ～ (*or* of man to ～) back on his word. 他不是那种背信的人. ～ ***before*** 居前:Pride ～es before a fall. 骄者必败. ～ ***behind sb's back*** 瞒着某人做或说某事. ～ ***behind sth*** 寻求某物:～ behind a person's words 探求某人言语中的含义. ～ ***between*** 调停;奔走于…之间. [>go-between] ～ ***beyond sth*** 超过:You've gone beyond your instruction. 你已逾越你所受到的指示. That's ～ing beyond a joke. 那样开玩笑太过火了. ～ ***bankrupt*** 破产. ～ ***by*** 1)经过;走过;过去:Time went by slowly. 时间慢慢地过去. We waited for the procession to ～ by. 我们等着那队伍走过. [>bygone] ～ ***by sth*** 1)遵照;依照;依据:That's a good rule to ～ by. 那是条可以遵守的好规则. 2)凭…而判断:Have we enough evidence to ～ by? 我们有足够的证据以资判断吗? It's not always wise to ～ by appearances. 凭外表判断不一定是明智的. I ～ by what I hear. 我根据我听到的来判断. ～ ***by the board***(计划等)落空. ～ ***by the book*** 按照规则行事. ～ ***by*** (***under***) ***the name of*** 称为;叫做. ～ ***down*** 1)下;下降;(物价)下跌:The price of eggs. (The cost of living) has gone down. 鸡蛋的价格(生活费用)下跌了. 2)(船只)沉没;(日、月等)下落. 3)(食物、饮料)被吞下:This pill won't ～ down. 这药丸吞不下去. 4)离开大学去度假;已毕业. 5)(风、浪等)平静;平息:The wind has gone down a little. 风势减弱了. 6)[～ down to]继续到;达到;延续至:This History of Europe ～es down to 1970. 这部《欧洲史》记述到1970年止. 7)[～ down to the sea (country, etc)]去海滨(乡村等). 8) [～ down before sb]被击败;被推

翻：Rome went down before the barbarians. 罗马人被野蛮人征服. 9)[～ down in sth] 被记录下来；被记得：It all ～es down in his notebook. 他将这事都记在笔记本里了. He'll ～ down in history as a great statesman. 他将作为伟大的政治家而被载入史册. 10)[～ down with sb]为…所接受或赞许：That explanation won't ～ down well with me. 我不相信那种解释. The new teacher doesn't ～ down well with his pupils. 新教师不受学生们的欢迎. 11)[～ down with sth]染病：He's gone down with flu. 他染上了流行性感冒. ～ ***easy*** (***on***, ***with***) (***sb***, ***sth***) 轻松一些；不要紧张；不要太严厉；小心处理：G～ easy with (on) the butter, that's all we have. 不要浪费黄油，我们只有那么多了. G～ easy with her, she's too young to realise her mistake. 对她不要太严厉，她太年轻、不知犯了错误. ～ (***very***) ***far*** 1)价值大；效力大：A pound doesn't ～ far nowadays. 现今一英镑不那么值钱了(不能买很多东西了). 2)[指人，用将来时]成功；大有前途：He will ～ far in the diplomatic service. 他将来在外交界会大有前途的. ～ ***flat***(指液体)跑气：This beer has gone flat. 这啤酒跑气了. ～ ***for*** 1)去取；去找；去接；去请：Shall I ～ for a doctor? 要我去请一位医生吗? 2)袭击；攻击：The dog went for the postman as soon as he opened the gate. 邮差一开门，那狗便向他扑了过去. G～ for him! 去咬他！(对狗说的话). They went for me in the correspondence columns of the papers. 他们在报上通讯栏内攻击我. 3)可应用于：What I have said about him ～es for you, too. 我所说的有关他的话也可以用在你的身上. 4)[～ for much]大有用处；很有价值. 5)[～ for nothing (little)]被认为无价值：All his work went for nothing. 他的一切工作都等于零(被认为毫无价值). 6)赞成；支持. ～ ***forth*** 1)(人)出发. 2)(正式用语)公布；发表：The order went forth that …。命令宣布说…. ～ ***forward*** 1)前进：A patrol went forward to investigate. 一支巡逻队前去调查. 2)进步：The work is ～ing forward well. 工作进展良好. ～ (***any***) ***further*** 进一步：I'll give you £50, but I can't ～ any further. 我愿意给你五十镑，但我不能再多给了. Need I ～ any further? 还有需要我做(说)的吗? ～ ***in*** 1)进入；进去：The key won't ～ in (the lock). 这钥匙塞不进(锁里)去. She went in to cook the dinner. 她进去烧饭了. 2)(日、月等)被云遮蔽：The sun went in and it grew rather cold. 太阳被云遮蔽，天气变得有些冷了. 3)(板球等)开始一局的比赛；参加比赛：Who ～es in next? 下一局该谁了? G～ in and win! 去好好赛一场！～ ***in for sth*** 1)参加(考试或比赛)；从事：～ in for agriculture in a big way 大办农业. 2)嗜好；爱好：～ in for golf (stamp-collecting)爱好高尔夫球(集邮). ～ ***into mourning*** 着丧服. ～ ***into sth*** 1)进入；加入：～ into the country 下乡. ～ into business 从商. ～ into the Army (the Church, Parliament)从军(做传教士、当国会议员). When did Britain ～ into Europe (=join the EEC)? 英国在何时加入欧洲共同市场? 2)调查；审查：～ into the evidence 审查证据. ～ deeply into a question 深究一问题. This problem will need a lot of ～ing into. 这问题需要彻底调查. 3)(使自己)进入(某种状态)：～ into fits of laughter (hysterical fits) 发出阵阵笑声(歇斯底里症发作). ～ ***it***[口语]使劲干；浪费金钱等：～ ***it alone*** 自己干. ～ ***native*** 过当地人的生活. ～ ***off*** 1)爆炸；发射：The gun went off by accident. 这枪走火了. 2)变质；变坏：This milk has gone off. 这牛奶变酸了. Meat and fish ～ off quickly in hot weather. 肉和鱼在热天很快就会变坏. 3)失去知觉；睡着：Hasn't the baby gone off yet? 这婴儿还没有睡着吗? She went off into a faint. 她晕倒昏迷过去了. 4)发作：～ off into laughter 哄然笑起来. 5)(指货物)卖掉；售出：The goods went off quickly. 那些货物很快就卖掉了. 6)进行：The performance (concert) went off well. 表演(音乐会)进行得很好. 7)(剧本中的演出说明)下场：Hamlet ～es off. 哈姆雷特下. 8)[～ off sb (sth)] 对某人(某事、物)失去兴趣；不再喜欢：She seems to have gone off Peter. 她好像已不再喜欢彼得了. I've gone off beer. 我不喜欢啤酒了. 9)[～ off with sb (sth)]带走；(尤指)拐带(某人或某物)：He's gone off to Edinburgh with his neighbour's wife. 他已与邻居的妻子私奔到爱丁堡去了. ～ ***on*** 1)(指时间)过去；(人)过活；生活：As the months went on, he became impatient. 一月月地过去，他变得不耐烦了. ～ on well (badly) 日子过得好(不好). 2)继续某种行为、举动：If you ～ on like this you'll be thrown out. 如果你继续这样下去，你将被开除. 3)发生；进行：What's ～ing on there? 那里发生了什么事? Harvesting was ～ing on in the South. 南方在收割. Things are ～ing on much as usual. 一切如常；一切照常进行. 4)(戏剧)出场：She doesn't ～ on until Act Two. 她要到第二幕才出场. 5)轮到做某事；(板球等)投球. 6)[～ on sth]接受(作为证据等)：What evidence have we got to ～ on? 我们必须要有什么证据? ～ on the dole (social security. [美]welfare)接受失业津贴. ～ on the pill 服用避孕药丸. 7)[～ on about sth]不断地

(常令人气愤地)谈论:I wish you'd stop ~ing on about my smoking. 请不要再谈论我抽烟的事.8)[~ on (at sb)]责骂;埋怨;挑剔:She ~es on at her husband continually. 她不停地埋怨她的丈夫. Oh, you do ~ on! 哎哟,你的确在骂人! 9)[be ~ing on (for)](指年龄或时间)接近:He's ~ing on (for) seventy. 他快七十岁了.10)[~ on to sth (to do sth)]接着做;接着说:Let's now ~ on to the next item on the agenda. 现在让我们接下去讨论议程的下一项. He went on to say that …。他接着说…. ~ on to read Lesson Three 接着读第三课[比较: ~ on reading Lesson Three 继续读第三课] 11)[~ on (with sth, doing sth)]继续;保持:G~ on with your work. 继续你的工作. How much longer will this hot weather ~ on? 这种热天气还要继续多久? That's enough to ~ on with (to be ~ing on with). 那足够目前的需要了. G~ on trying. 继续试下去. I hope it won't ~ on raining all day. 我希望不会整天下雨. G~ on! 说下去! 12)(衣服,鞋子等)穿得上. 13)[G~ on (with you)][口语]不要胡说! 我才不信呢! 别傻! [> goings-on] ~ ***one better*** (***than sb***)比某人所做的更好;胜过某人:I hit the target 17 times out of 20, but Tom went one better and scored 18. 我在二十次中,击中了目标十七次,但汤姆胜我一筹,击中了十八次. ~ ***out*** 1)出外,出去;离开(如本土);…而去:She was (all) dressed to ~ out. 她打扮好准备外出. ~ out of the house 出门. Out you ~! 滚出去! Do you often ~ out riding? 你常出外骑马吗? ~ out to Australia 离开…去了澳大利亚. 2)参加社交活动(聚会、舞会等):She still ~es out a great deal, even at seventy-five. 她虽已七十五岁,仍时常参加社交活动. 3)熄灭:The fire was gone out. 火已熄灭. There was a power cut and all the lights went out. 停电了,所有的灯都熄灭了. 4)过时;不再流行:~ out of date 过时;落伍. Has the fashion for boots (Have boots) gone out? 长靴已过时了吗? 5)辞职;退职;(政府)下台. 6)(工人们用语)罢工:Are we likely to gain anything by ~ing out? 我们罢工能得到什么好处吗? 7)(指岁月)结束:The year went out gloomily. 那一年悲惨地结束了. 8)[~ out to sb](指心、感情)给与;施与:Our hearts (sympathies) ~ out to those poor children orphaned by war. 我们同情那些因战争而变成孤儿的可怜的孩子. 9)[~ out with sb][口语]经常陪伴某人;与异性交往:How long has Jane been ~ing out with David? How long have Jane and David been ~ing out together? 简和戴维交往有多久了? 10)[~ out of one's way]不怕麻烦;格外努力;特地,故意:Jane went out of her way to be nice to the new girl. 简对那新来的女孩格外友好. He went out of his way to be rude to me. 他故意对我很粗鲁. ~ ***over*** 1)渡;越:~ over to England 渡海到英国去. 2)给予…印象:I wonder whether this new play will ~ over. 我不知道这新剧是否会给观众以良好印象. David didn't ~ over well with Jane's parents. 戴维给简父母的印象不太好. 3)审查(帐目等);检查(机器等);看;视察:~ over the accounts 审查核对帐目. ~ over the house 查看房屋. 4)温习;复习;演习:~ over a lesson 复习功课. Let's ~ over the main facts (Scene 2) again. 我们将主要事实(第二场)再温习一遍. 5)[~ over to sb (sth)]倒戈;投向;改用:He has gone over to the Democrats. 他已投入民主党. I'm ~ing over to a milder brand of cigarettes. 我现已改抽一种较温和的香烟. ~ ***phut***[口语](指机器)坏了;垮了;不灵光了:The old car went phut half way up the hill. 那部老爷车在爬山的半途中抛锚了. His plan (scheme, project) has gone phut. [比喻]他的计划泡汤了(不行了). ~ ***round*** 1)足够分配;分给大家:There aren't enough apples (isn't enough whisky) to ~ round. 苹果(威士忌)不够分配了. 2)绕路:The main road to Worcester was flooded and we had to ~ (a *or* the long way) round. 至伍斯特的要道被洪水淹没,我们不得不绕道(绕很远的路). 3)[~ round to a place (to do sth)]拜访:We're ~ing round to my mother's (to see my mother) at the weekend. 我们打算在周末去看望我的母亲. 4)[~ round the bend][口语]变为歇斯底里、激怒、疯狂等. ~ ***scot-free*** (***unchallenged, unpunished***)未受罚;未受诘难. ~ ***slow*** 1)(指交通)慢行. 2)(指工厂等的工人)怠工以示抗议. ~ ***through*** 1)被通过;被订立;被缔结:The Bill did not ~ through. 这议案未被通过. The deal did not ~ through. 这笔交易未谈成. 2)详细讨论;审查:Let's ~ through the arguments again. 我们将这些论据再详细讨论一遍. 3)搜查(人身):The police went through the pockets of the suspected thief. 警察搜查了那盗窃嫌疑犯的口袋. 4)举行;履行;参加:~ through a religion's wedding 举行宗教婚礼. How long will it take to ~ through (= complete) the programme? 整个节目要多久结束? 5)经历;遭受:~ through hardships 经历苦难. ~ through fire and water 赴汤蹈火. 6)(指书)被售出:The book went through ten editions. 这本书售完了十版. 7)花光;用光:~ through a fortune (all one's money) 耗尽财产

(所有的金钱).8)[~ through with sth]完成;做完:determined to ~ through with the marriage 决心完成这婚事. ~ ***to*** (***towards***) 1)折合;总共:Twelve inches ~ to a foot. 十二英寸合一英尺.2)有助于,促成:What qualities ~ to the making of a stateman? 有何条件才能做一个政治家? It all (just) ~es to show (prove) that …。一切显示出(证明)….3)归于:Honour ~es to the Party.荣誉归于党.4)诉诸:~ to law 诉诸法律;起诉.5)开始某种行动或情况:~ to sleep 开始入睡. ~ to war 开始打仗. ~ ***together*** 1)一起去.2)经常互相伴随:They have gone together for two years.他们形影不离有两年之久了.3)相配;调和:Do my green shirt and my blue jeans ~ together?我的绿衬衫与蓝牛仔裤相配吗? ~ ***to great*** (***considerable***) ***expense*** 为…花很多(相当多的)钱:They went to great expense to educate their son.他们为教育儿子花了很多钱. ~ ***to great lengths*** (***trouble***, ***pains***) (***to do sth***)费心将某事做好:He went to great trouble to make his guests comfortable.他尽力使他的客人感到舒服. ~ ***too far*** 过分:That's ~ ing too far.那太过分了.You must apologize at once——you've gone too far.你必须立刻道歉——你太过分了.~ ***under*** 1)沉没.2)[比喻]失败;屈从;破产:The firm will ~ under unless business improves.这家公司如不改进业务将会倒闭.3)通称;以…身份:The robber went under the guise of a dealer in antiques.那窃贼装扮成一个古董商. ~ ***up*** 1)上升;(物价)上涨:The barometer (temperature, thermometer) is ~ing up.气压计(温度、寒暑表)在上升.2)被建立:New office blocks are ~ing up everywhere.新办公大楼正到处建立起来.3)被炸坏;被焚毁:The bridge went up with a roar when the mine exploded. 地雷爆炸时,那桥梁轰一声被炸毁了.The whole building went up in flames.整个建筑物为火所焚毁.4)进大学;进城(尤指首都):~ up to London (to town) 去伦敦(进城).When will you ~ up? 你何时进大学? 5)攀登:~ up a tree (ladder, wall, hill)爬树(登梯、爬墙、爬山).6)进步. ~ ***with sb*** (***sth***) 1)跟…同行;陪伴:I'll ~ with you.我陪你一道去. ~ with the times (tide) 适应时代(潮流). ~ with the wind 风流云散.2)同意;与…有相同的观点:I can't ~ with you on that (point).关于那一点我不同意你的看法.3)伴随;附带;连同:Five acres of land ~ with the house.这所房子附有五英亩空地.He always ~es with his party.他总是追随他的政党行事.4)配合;适合:I want some shoes to ~ with these trousers.我要一些配这些长裤的鞋子. ~ ***without*** (***sth***) 忍受没有…之苦:The poor boy often has to ~ without supper. 这可怜的男孩时常没有晚饭吃. ~ ***without saying*** 不用说;不消说:It ~es without saying that she's a good cook.不用说她是个好厨师. ***let oneself*** ~放松自己;享乐.

II ***n*** (*pl* goes [gəuz])[口语]①[U]精力:be full of ~, have plenty of ~ 精力充沛.②[a ~]情况;难事:Here's a ~! = What a ~! 事情棘手! 这事难办! a rum ~ 一个难题.③[be all (*or* quite) the ~]风行一时的;流行的:Leather pyjamas were all the ~ last year.宽松的皮裤去年很流行.④[be on the ~]忙碌;活跃:She's been on the ~ all day.她终日忙碌.⑤[have a ~ (at sth)]企图;尝试(做某事):He had several ~es at the high jump before he succeeded in clearing it.他跳高时试跳了几次,最后才跳了过去.⑥[no ~] 1)错误的开始;不适当的开始.2)不可能;不行:It'll be no ~ to ask (asking) for a rise when you arrive so late.你到得这样晚,还要求加薪,这是不可能的.no-go area 禁止外地人进入的地区.⑦[at one ~]一举;一口气;一次:He blew out all the candles on his birthday cake at one ~.他一口气把生日蛋糕上的蜡烛都吹灭了.⑧[from the word ~]从一开始:She worked hard from the word ~.她从一开始就工作得很努力.⑨轮到(尤指游戏、运动中):It's my ~.轮到我了.‖ ***all systems*** ~ (指宇宙飞船等的发射或操作)一切就绪;等着开始. ***near*** ~ 极侥幸的逃脱;惊险的逃脱.[<古英语 gan; >going; go-ahead; go-slow; forego, forgo, outgo, undergo; out-goings, go-cart; happy-go-lucky]

Go·a ['gəuə] ***n*** 果阿.[印度]

goad [gəud] **I** ***n*** [C]①刺棒(赶家畜用).②[比喻]刺激物.

II ***vt*** 驱策;激励;煽动:~ a person to do (*or* into doing) sth 煽动某人去干某事. ~ sb into a fury 激怒某人.be ~ed by hunger into stealing 为饥饿所迫而行窃.[<古英语 gad]

go-a·head ['gəuəhed] **I** ***a*** 有进取心的;积极的.

II ***n*** ①进取心.②许可;放行(信号):give them the ~ for (to do) sth 准许他们进行某事.[< go a head 前进]

goal [gəul] ***n*** [C]①(赛跑)终点;(足球)球门;踢进球门所得的分:get, score (kick) a ~ 得(踢得)一分.win by three ~s to one 以三比一的比分获胜.keep ~ 守球门.②目标;目的:one's ~ in life 一个人的生活目标.the ~ of his desires 他的欲望的目标.His ~ is a

place at University. 他的目标就是在大学谋取一个职位. [>下条]

goal-keep·er ['gəul-ki:pə] ***n*** (足球)守门员.

goal-kick ['gəulkik] ***n*** (英式足球)球门球;(橄榄球)射门.

goal-line ['gəul-lain] ***n*** (足球等运动的)球门线.

go-as-you-please [ˌgəu əz ju'pli:z] ***a*** 无约束的;自由行动的;随便的:Things are very ~ here — that's why the trade figures are so bad. 在这里什么事都随随便便——这就是生意不景气的原因.

goat [gəut] ***n*** Ⓒ ①山羊:sheep and ~s 好人和坏人(注:源出基督教《圣经》马太福音第二十五章第三十二节). she-~ 母山羊. he-~ 雄山羊. ②色鬼. ③替罪羊;牺牲品:He was always made the ~ when someone was needed to take the blame. 每当有人必须受责备时,他常被迫代人受过(当替罪羊). ‖ ***act*** (*or* ***play***) ***the giddy*** ~胡闹;行为如小丑. ***get one's*** ~ [俚]激怒某人;令某人烦燥. ***separate the sheep from the*** ~***s*** 将好的与坏的分开. [古英语 gat]

goa·tee [gəu'ti:] ***n*** 山羊胡子.

goat·herd ['gəuthə:d] ***n*** 看山羊的人

goat·skin ['gəutskin] ***n*** Ⓒ Ⓤ 山羊皮;山羊皮衣.

gob[1] [gɔb] ***n*** [俚] ①成块状的粘性物:a ~ of butter 一块黄油. ②[常用复][美俚]大量:~s of money 许多钱.

gob[2] [gɔb] ***n*** [美俚]水兵.

gob[3] [gɔb] ***n*** [俚]嘴:Shut your ~! 住嘴!

gob·bet ['gɔbit] ***n*** Ⓒ ①一片;一块(肉等). ②[比喻]引文;摘录;乐曲的一部分:some ~s of the "Unfinished" "未完成(交响曲)"的几节.

gob·ble[1] ['gɔbl] ***vt*** & ***vi*** [~ up]狼吞虎咽.

gob·ble[2] ['gɔbl] **I** ***vi*** (指火鸡)作咯咯声;(指人)因愤怒等而发出咯咯声.

II ***n*** (火鸡的)咯咯声.

gob·ble·de·gook, gob·ble·dy·gook ['gɔbldigu:k] ***n*** 官样文章;浮夸而费解的语言或文字.

gob·bler ['gɔblə] ***n*** (美)雄火鸡

go-be·tween ['gəu-biˌtwi:n] ***n*** ①中人,中间人;媒人;掮客:In some countries marriages are arranged by ~s. 有些国家中婚姻是由媒人撮合的. The business was arranged through a trustworthy ~. 这项交易是通过一位可靠的中间人安排的. ②[贬]拉线者. [<go between]

Go·bi ['gəubi] ***n*** 戈壁沙漠:the ~ (Desert) 戈壁(沙漠).

gob·let ['gɔblit] ***n*** Ⓒ高脚玻璃杯或瓷杯.

gob·lin ['gɔblin] ***n*** Ⓒ妖怪(= an evil spirit). [>hobgoblin]

go-by ['gəubai] ***n*** ①通过;经过. ②[口语]忽视;轻视;冷落. ‖ ***give sb*** (***sth***) ***the*** ~[口语](对人、事物)冷淡;轻视;忽视;不理:He gave me the ~ in the street yesterday. 他昨天在街上视我为路人. You won't get too fat if you give sweets the ~. 要是你少吃糖,你就不会这样胖了.

GOC (**in C**) **G. O. C.** (**-in-C.**) 缩 = General Officer Commanding (-in-Chief) 总指挥官.

go(-)cart ['gəuka:t] ***n*** Ⓒ ①(婴儿)学步车;婴儿车. ②轻便手推车. ③小型汽车(尤指赛车).

god [gɔd] ***n*** ①Ⓒ神;神像:the blind ~ (*or* ~ of love) 爱神(即 Cupid). Neptune was the ~ of the sea. Neptune 是海神. a feast (*or* sight) for the ~s 不寻常的事物;精美的事物. ②[G~](基督教)上帝;(天主教)天主:Pray to G~. 向上帝祈祷. G~ help you. 愿上帝帮助你. an act of G~【法】不可抗力. He that serves G~ for money will serve the devil for better wages. 为金钱而侍奉上帝的人,也会为更高的酬劳,替魔鬼出力. ③备受尊崇的人;极有影响的人;极受注意的事物;神化的人(或物):Money is the ~ of the capitalists. 资本家崇拜的就是金钱. ④[the ~s](剧院)最高楼座(的观众). ‖ ***a*** (***little***) ***tin*** ~ 自命不凡的人:He thinks he's a (little) tin ~. 他自认为是个了不起的应受尊崇的人物. ***G~ forbid!*** 苍天不容! 绝对不行! ***G~ grant*** … 但愿…. ***G~ knows*** 1)天晓得;谁也不知道:G~ knows where he went! He went G~ knows where. 天晓得他上哪儿去了! 2)老天爷知道;确确实实:G~ knows that he works hard. 他确实工作很努力. ***G~ willing*** 上帝允许的话;如果情况许可. ***make a ~ of*** 极为重视;极为尊崇:make a ~ of one's belly 非常重视饮食;一味追求吃喝. He makes a ~ of his work, and forgets his family. 他过分看重工作,连家都不顾了. ***Oh G~! My G~! Good G~!*** [口语](表示惊异、震惊等)上帝啊! 老天啊! ***Thank G~*** 谢天谢地;幸亏:Thank G~, you've come. 谢天谢地,你终于来了. [<古英语; >godchild… godfather; god speed; goodby(e); gossip; zounds]

god·child ['gɔdtʃaild] (*pl* godchildren ['gɔdtʃildrən]) ***n*** (基督教)教子,教女(受洗时由教父或教母担保其宗教教育的孩子).

god·dam(n) ['gɔddæm], **god·damned** ['gɔddæmd] ***a ad*** (用以强调语气,骂人,发誓等) ①讨厌的;该死的. ②十足的;完全的;很;很大.

god·daugh·ter ['gɔddɔːtə] *n* 教女.

god·dess ['gɔdis] *n* [C]①女神[[反] god](尤指希腊、罗马神话中者):Diana, the ~ of hunting. 黛安娜,狩猎的女神.②绝代美女.

god·fa·ther ['gɔdˌfɑːðə] *n* 教父.

god-fear·ing ['gɔdˌfiəriŋ] *a* 虔诚的,敬神的.

god·for·sak·en ['gɔdfəˌseikn] *a* ①(指地方)荒凉的;凄惨的:move from that ~ place 从那荒凉的地方搬走.②被上帝抛弃的;邪恶的;堕落的.③可怜的;被忽视的:the ~ refugees 孤苦无告的难民.

god·head ['gɔdhed] *n* ①[U]神性.②[the G~]上帝.[<God]

god·less ['gɔdlis] *a* ①不信神的.②邪恶的:~ behaviour 邪恶的行为.[<God]

god·like ['gɔdlaik] *a* 如神的;尊严的;神圣的:~ men 尊严的人类.~ beauty (calm) 庄严的美(平静).

god·ly ['gɔdli] *a* 信奉上帝的;敬神的;虔诚的:the ~ 善男信女;虔诚的人.[>[反] ungodly]

god·moth·er ['gɔdˌmʌðə] *n* 教母.

go·down ['gəudaun] *n* [C](亚洲一些地方的)仓库;货栈.

god·pa·rent ['gɔdˌpɛərənt] *n* 教父或教母.

God's acre [gɔdz'eikə] *n* 教堂墓地.

god·send ['gɔdsend] *n* 意外的好运;天赐之物:It was a ~ to have him there at the right moment. 正好在那时他到那里,这真是意外的好运气.

god·speed, God-speed ['gɔd'spiːd] *n* [U](送行时祝福语)上帝保佑;一路平安,一路顺风;幸运;成功:bid (wish) a person ~ 祝某人一路平安;祝某人成功(一帆风顺).[<God speed you]

Godt·haab ['gɔːt-hɑːp] *n* 戈德霍普.[格陵兰首府]

go·er ['gəuə] *n* ①去的人:comers and ~s 来来往往的人;来往旅客.②走动的(车、马、钟表等):a good (poor, slow) ~ 健步(不善于走路、走得慢)的人;快(慢)马;好(不好)的钟.③[用于构成复合词]常去…的:a theatregoer 常去看戏的人.a churchgoer 常去教堂(做礼拜)的人.

go-get·ter [ˌgəu'getə] *n* [口语]积极而进取的人.

gog·gle ['gɔgl] **I** *vi* [~ (at)]瞪眼睛;转动眼睛望着:He ~d at her in surprise. 他惊奇地瞪着眼睛望着她.The frog's eyes seem to be goggling out of its head. 青蛙的眼睛好像是要从它的头上凸出来似的.

II *a* 眼睛凸出的:A frog has ~ eyes. 青蛙有凸出的眼睛.[<中古英语 gogelen]

gog·gle-bok ['gɔglbɔks] *n* [俚]电视机.

gog·gle-eyed ['gɔglaid] *a* 转动眼睛的;眼珠凸出的;瞪眼的.

gog·gles ['gɔglz] *n* (*pl*)护目镜;风镜;黑眼镜.[<goggle]

go·ing ['gəuiŋ] **I** *v* go 的现在分词;[见 be going to….] keep … ~ 继续;维持. set … ~ 开动;创立.

II *a* ①进行中的;活动中的;运转中的:a ~ concern 营业中的商行;营业情况良好的商行.②[口语]现有的;现存的:There is cold beef ~. 有现成的冷牛肉. the ~ price 时价,现价. That's the best car ~. 那是现有的最好的小汽车.③(指年龄、时间)接近的:It's ~ on eight. 快八点钟了. She is ~ (on) sixteen. 她快十六岁了. He is five ~ (on) six. 他过了五岁,快六岁了. ‖ ***get*** (***set***) ~ [美口语]1)出发:It's time we got ~. 是该出发的时候了.2)行动起来;开动;开展:Now that you have all the information, get ~! 既然你已获得所有的情报,就采取行动吧.

III *n* [U] ①去;离去;出发:the coming and ~ of steamers 轮船的来往. His ~ was unexpected. 他的离去是意外的. the day of your ~ 你出发的日期.②道路、地面等的状况;行走的状况:The ~ is hard over this mountain road. 在这山路上行走非常吃力.③工作或行驶的方法或速度:For a steam train, 70 miles an hour is good ~. 以蒸汽火车而论,每小时行驶七十英里是快的速度.④进度;进步.⑤[复]行为;举止. ‖ ***comings and ~s***[字面或比喻]1)来来往往;出出进进:the comings and ~s in the corridors of power 权力上的出出进进.2)各种活动;各种事情:She knows all the comings and ~s in the neighbourhood. 邻居们的各种活动情况她都知道. ***go while the ~'s good***(当情况良好时)及时离开,及时行动:Let's go (leave) while the ~'s good. 乘(道路等)情况良好,让我们及时动身吧.[>sea-going]

go·ing-o·ver [ˌgəuiŋ'əuvə] *n* (*pl* goings-over) ①严格检查;核对;彻底修理:The car needs a proper ~ before we use it again. 这汽车要彻底修理后我们才能重新使用. The document will need a careful ~ before we can make a decision. 在我们作决定以前,需要将这文件仔细看一下.②痛骂;痛打:The thugs gave him a thorough ~. 流氓们将他毒打了一顿.

go·ings-on ['gəuiŋz'ɔn] *n* (*pl*)[口语]①举动;行为:strange ~ 奇怪的举动(行为).②发生的事情:I've never seen such queer ~! 我从未见过这种怪事! The American paper kept her in touch with the ~ back home. 那份美国报纸使她得知家乡的情况.[<go on]

goi·tre,[美] **goi·ter** ['gɔitə] *n* 【医】甲状腺肿.

go-kart ['gəukɑːt] *n* (一种车身低的)小型赛车.

gold [gəuld] **I** *n* [U] ①金;黄金[化学符号 Au];金币(= gold coin): ~ dust 金砂. ~ rush 涌向新金矿;淘金热. ~ fever 淘金热. currencies backed by ~ 以黄金为储备的通货. £ 500 in ~ 五百镑金币. ②大量金钱;财富(= wealth). ③[比喻]华丽或贵重的东西;华贵的性质:a heart of ~ 高贵的心. a voice of ~ 金嗓子;甜美的声音. She is pure ~. 她是纯洁的. the age of ~ 黄金时代(= the golden age). ④金黄色:hair of ~ 金发. The sun shone on the ~ of her hair. 阳光在她的金发上闪耀. the red and ~ of the woods in autumn 秋季树林中的红色和金黄色景色. old ~ 古金色;暗黄褐色. ‖ ***as good as*** ~(小孩)很乖:The children caused no trouble all day; they were as good as ~. 这些孩子整天都没有惹麻烦;他们很乖. ***worth one's weight in*** ~ 无价的;非常珍贵的.
II *a* ①金(制)的;含金的:a ~ coin 金币. a ~ leaf 金箔. a ~ ring 金戒指. a ~ watch (bracelet) 金表(手镯). ~ medal 金牌;金质奖章. ~ content 含金量. ②金(黄)色的;黄金般的(现常用 golden): G~ Coast 黄金海岸(非洲 Ghana 加纳的旧称). ③(货币等)金本位的;可兑换黄金的;用黄金作储备的:a ~ currency 金本位货币. on a ~ basis 用金本位. ~ reserve 黄金储备. [古英语]

gold·beat·er ['gəuldˌbiːtə] *n* 金箔工人.

gold-dig·ger ['gəulddigə] *n* ①淘金工人,掘金者. ②[俚]以美色骗取男人钱财的女人.

gold·en ['gəuldən] *a* ①金黄色的;黄色般的:~ hair 金黄色的头发. the ~ waves of wheat 金黄色的麦浪. ②[古]黄金的;金制的:the G~ Fleece (希腊神话)金羊毛. a ~ crown 金质王冠. ③可贵的;极好的;重要的:the ~ age 黄金时代. the ~ mean 中庸之道. the ~ rule 金科玉律;金句. a ~ saying 金玉良言. a ~ opportunity 绝好机会. ~ opinions 极高的评价. ~ hours 幸福的时刻.

gold·en hand·shake [ˌgəuldən 'hændʃeik] *n* (高级职员退休时公司给与的)大笔退休金.

gold·en·rod ['gəuldənrɔd] *n* [C]【植】(北美产的)菊科植物;黄花(美国 Alabama 等州的州花). [< golden]

gold·en wed·ding [ˌgəuldən'wediŋ] *n* 金婚纪念(结婚五十周年纪念).

gold·field ['gəuldfiːld] *n* [常用复]采金地;金矿区.

gold·finch ['gəuldfintʃ] *n* [C]金翅雀.

gold·fish ['gəuldfiʃ] *n* [单或复]金鱼.

gold-foil [gəuld-'fɔil] *n* 金箔.

gold-leaf [gəuld-'liːf] *n* (用以贴饰物的)金叶.

gold-mine ['gəuld-main] *n* ①金矿;金山. ②[比喻]财源(如赚钱的商店).

gold-plate [gəuld-'pleit] *n* 金器;(总称)金制餐具.

gold·smith ['gəuldsmiθ] *n* 金匠;金(饰)工;金首饰商.

golf [gɔlf] **I** *n* [U]高尔夫球:play (at) ~ 打高尔夫球.
II *vi* 打高尔夫球:go ~ing 去打高尔夫球. [>下三条]

golf-club ['gɔlf-klʌb] *n* ①高尔夫球棍. ②高尔夫球俱乐部.

golf·er ['gɔlfə] *n* 打高尔夫球的人;高尔夫球运动员. [< golf]

golf-links ['gɔlf-liŋks], **golf-course** ['gɔlf-kɔːs] *n* (*pl*) [有时 a ~]高尔夫球场.

gol·ly ['gɔli] *int*[俚]表示惊异之声;天啊(= God).

go·losh [gə'lɔʃ] *n* [常用复]套鞋;长统套鞋:wear ~es 穿套鞋.(附注:在美国常用 overshoes 或 rubbers.)

go·nad ['gɔnæd] *n*【解】生殖腺,性腺;卵巢;睾丸. [< 希腊语 seed]

gon·do·la ['gɔndələ] *n* [C] ①(威尼斯市)平底船. ②艇. ③(飞机等的)吊船,悬艇(= aerial car). [意大利语]

gon·do·lier [ˌgɔndə'liə] *n* 驾平底船的船夫.

gone [gɔn] **I** *v* go 的过去分词.
II *a* ①已去的;过去的;离去的[反 coming]:He is ~. 他走了. The winter is ~. 冬天已过去了. He is just ~ forty. 他刚过四十岁. be twenty years ~ 刚过二十岁. on Saturday ~ three weeks 三周以前的星期六. past and ~ 过去了的;一去不复返的. ~ with the wind 随风飘逝;一去不复返;消失了(美国小说《飘》的原文名). ②失去的;无望的;无可挽回的:a ~ case 无可挽救的情况(事、人). All hope is ~. 一切希望都已破灭(现常用 has gone). ③垂死的;死了的:dead and ~ 死了. Poor Tom is ~. 可怜的汤姆死去了. ④[美]用完的;耗尽的:It's all ~. 完全用完了. ⑤衰弱的;发晕的:a ~ feeling 昏眩的感觉. ⑥失败的;毁坏了的:One plane was reported missing, and we thought it was ~. 一架飞机据报失踪,我们认为它已坠毁了. ⑦怀孕的:She is six months ~. 她怀孕六个月了. ⑧[俚]异常优秀的;突出的。‖ ***far*** ~ 1)深入;深陷:be far ~ in a crisis 深陷危机之中. The night was far ~. 夜深了. 2)精疲力竭. 3)濒临死亡:He's far ~. 他的病情十分严重. ~ ***on*** 相爱,迷恋于,倾心于:He is (dead) ~ on the girl. 他被这女孩子弄得神魂颠倒了. [>bygone]

gon·er ['gɔnə] *n* [俚]无可挽救的人;即将灭亡的人(或物):He's a ~. 他是没有救了(快要死了).

gong [gɔŋ] **I** *n* Ⓒ锣;铜锣.
II *vt* (指交通警)鸣锣使(汽车驾驶者)停车.

go·ni·om·e·ter [ˌgəuniˈɔmitə] *n* Ⓒ①测角计,测向计.②【无】天线方向性调整器.[<-meter]

gon·na [ˈgɔnə][美俚]=going to.

gon·or·rh(o)e·a [ˌgɔnəˈriːə] *n* Ⓤ【医】淋病.

goo [guː] *n* Ⓤ[美俚]①黏性物质;甜腻的东西.②伤感;令人讨厌的自作多情.③甜言蜜语.

good [gud] I (better [ˈbetə], best [best]) *a* ①好的,良好的,美好的;令人满意的;令人高兴的:a ~ book 一本好书.a ~ play 一出好戏.~ looks 美貌.a ~ year 丰年.~ news 好消息.have a ~ time of it 过得快活.It's ~ to be home again.重返家园使人高兴.in ~ spirits 兴高采烈.a ~ fire 明亮旺盛的炉火.~(= fertile) soil 肥沃的土壤.Is raw fish ~ eating? 生鱼好吃吗?(That's) ~ .好呀.[比较:That's right.对呀.] Not so ~ ![口语]糟得很![见 well].[反 bad] ②有效的;有益的;卫生的:Milk is ~ for children. 牛奶对儿童有益.It is (not) ~ to eat. 这可以(不可以)吃.Exercise is ~ for the health. 运动有益于健康.③能胜任的;有能力的;高明的:a ~ teacher (driver, worker) 好教师(司机、工作者).a ~ wife 贤妻.a ~ man for the position 对某一职位的适当人选.be ~ at building a new world 善于建设新世界.He is ~ at mathematics (languages).他擅长于数学(语言).④善良的;亲切的;仁慈的;乐于助人的:How ~ of you! 您多好! It was ~ of you to help them.你真好,帮了他们的忙.Be ~ enough to (*or* Be so ~ as to) come early.请早些来好不好.Please be ~ enough to close the door.请把门关上好吗.She has always been ~ to me.她一向对我很好.They hadn't a ~ word for her.他们从未说过她一句好话.⑤充分的;完全的,彻底的;痛快的;相当的:a ~ long walk 相当长的步行.have a ~ rest 好好地休息一下.have a ~ drink 喝个痛快.find a ~ excuse 找一个理由充分的借口.⑥健康的;结实的;有力的:His eyesight is still ~.他的目力仍然很强.We are ~ enough for another five miles.我们还有气力能再走五英里路.You need ~ shoes for walking on the hills.你需要一双结实的鞋走山路.⑦有趣的:a ~ story (joke) 有趣的故事(笑话).as ~ as a play 像戏剧般有趣;十分有趣.⑧新鲜的;可食的;未腐败的:Is this egg quite ~? 这蛋很新鲜吗? Fish does not keep ~ in hot weather.鱼在热天不能保持新鲜.This meat doesn't smell quite ~.这肉闻起来不大新鲜.⑨可靠的;安全的;确实的;真的:a car with ~ brake 刹车可靠的汽车.~ debts 确可偿还的债.He's a ~ life.他是保险公司乐意承保的健康的人.I cannot tell ~ bills from the forged ones.我不能辨别真钞票和这些假钞票.⑩品行优良的,有品德的:a ~ and holy man 有品德的人.live (lead) a ~ life 过高尚的生活.It is difficult to be ~.做善良的人并非易事.⑪正当的;适合的;权宜的:He thought it ~ to offer his help.他认为他应该提供帮助.⑫(尤指儿童)守规矩的,听话的:Try to be a ~ boy.尽量做个乖孩子.⑬(用于问候和告别词句中):G~ morning (afternoon, evening)! 早上(下午、晚上)好! G~ night! (晚上与人分别时说)再见! 明天见! A ~ journey.一路平安.⑭作为客气(但常是讥讽、傲慢或愤慨)的称呼;或作为客气(但常含上对下关怀)的描述:my ~ sir (man, friend) 我的好先生(人、朋友).How's your ~ man? 你的先生(即丈夫)好吗? How's the ~ lady? 你的太太好吗? ⑮(作为赞扬之词):~ men and true 善良诚实的人们;温厚诚实的人们.That's a ~ 'un [ˈgudn].[口语]那是个有趣的谎言或故事.⑯相当多的:a ~ many people 很多人.a ~ deal of money 很多钱.a ~ few 相当多的数目.We've come a ~ way.我们已走了相当远了.⑰足足,整整:We waited for a ~ hour.我们等了整整一小时.It's a ~ three miles to the station.到车站足足有三英里路.He ate a ~ half of the duck.他至少吃掉了半只鸭子.‖ ***as ~ as*** [状语]事实上;和…一样;差不多:He is as ~ as dead.他跟死了一样.My brain is as ~ as ever.我的脑子依旧不错.The matter is as ~ as settled.这事等于解决了.He as ~ as said I was a liar.他实际上等于说我是个说谎者.***be a ~ thing*** 为人所赞成的事:Do you think lower taxes are a ~ thing? 你认为降低纳税是可取的吗? ***~ and***…非常;完全:He was ~ and angry.他生气极了.I'll do it when I'm ~ and ready.我完全准备好以后就做这件事.***~ for*** 1)值…;有支付…能力:He's ~ for a hundred dollars contribution.他愿意捐献一百美元.a coupon ~ for £10 一张价值十英镑的息票.2)有效的;对…有用的:The return half of the ticket is ~ for three months.回程票有效期为三个月.3)有必需的精力、意愿等:He's ~ for several years' more service.他还有精力再工作几年.The old man is ~ for another 10 years.这老人还能再活十年.***G~ God! G~ Grecious! G~ heavens!*** [在惊叹句中]天啊! ***~-time girl***[口语]以享乐为目的的女子.***have a ~ mind (to do sth)***很想做;极有意于:I've a ~ mind to call him this moment.我很想现在就打电话给他.***have a ~ (bad)***

night 睡得好(不好). ***hold*** ~ 有效;适用:There is no solution which holds ~ for all time.任何一劳永逸的办法都是不会有的.(***all***)***in*** ~ ***time*** 1)适时地;及时地:The students finished their school work in ~ time.学生们及时地完成了作业.2)尽早地;迅速地:Be at the station all in ~ time.尽早到车站. ***make*** ~ 有成就;成功:He went to Canada, where he soon made ~.他去到加拿大,在那里不久便有了成就. ***make sth*** ~ 1)补偿;赔偿:His loss was made ~.他的损失得到了赔偿.2)实现;履行:make ~ one's promise 履行诺言.make ~ one's escape 顺利逃脱.3)证明;证实(控告的罪、言论等).4)修复:make ~ the whole area under the windows 修复窗户下面的整块地方.5)保持(地位等). ***put in*** (***say***) ***a*** ~ ***word for sb*** 为某人说几句好话. ***start*** (***arrive***, ***leave***) ***in*** ~ ***time*** 及早动身(到达、离去). ***throw*** ~ ***money after bad*** 一亏再亏. ***too*** ~ ***to be true*** 哪有这么好的(事). ***too much of a*** ~ ***thing***(好事做过头)叫人受不了;好事不宜做得太过火.

II ***n*** [U]①善;善良;美德:~ and evil 善恶;好坏.do ~ 做好事.do a lot of ~ 做许多好事.do more harm than ~ 害多益少.②好处;用处:What ~ was it? 有什么用处? What's the ~ of doing that? 那样做有什么益处? ③[用作复]好人:G~ and bad alike respected him. 好人和坏人都尊敬他. ‖ ***be no*** (***not much***, ***any***, ***some***) ~ (***doing sth***)(做某事)没有(有些)用;没有(有些)价值:It's no ~ (my) talking to him.(我)同他谈没有用.Was his advice ever any ~? 他的劝告有用吗? This gadget isn't much ~.这小器具没有什么价值. ***be up to*** (*or* ***after***) ***no*** ~ 做坏事;恶作剧;不怀好意:When I saw him climbing through the window behind the shop I knew he was up to no ~.当我见他从商店后窗爬进去时,我知道他要干坏事了. ***come to*** ~得到好结果. ***come to no*** ~ 得到坏结果;终归失败. ***do sb*** ~ 对某人有益:Eat more fruit, it will do you ~.多吃些水果,这对你有好处. Smoking does you more harm than ~.吸烟对你害多益少.Much ~ may it do you.但愿这对你有很大好处(通常作反语,即:这对你不会有多大好处). ***for*** ~ (***and all***)永久地;决定性地:He says that he's leaving the country for ~.他说他出国后便不再回来了.(***do sth***) ***for the*** ~ ***of*** 为…的利益(做某事):He works for the ~ of the country.他为国家的利益而工作.I'm giving you this advice for your ~.我这样劝你是为你好. ***in*** ~ ***with***[美]受宠;得到好评:It's nice to be in ~ with your employer.获得你的雇主的好评对你是件好事. ***to the*** ~ 1)作为盈余;作为纯益:We were £ 5 to the ~.我们净赚了五镑.2)有益;有好处:To him some physical exercise is all to the ~.对他来说一定的体育活动只会有好处.[<古英语 god; >good-for-nothing …goody[2];gospel]

good·by(e) **I**['gud'bai] ***int*** 再见! 再会!

II[gud'bai] ***n*** [C][U]告别:say (*or* bid) ~告别;告辞.I must say ~ now.我必须告辞了.Have you said all your ~s? 你同大家告别了没有?

good-fel·low·ship [ˌgud'feləuʃip] ***n*** 友善;亲睦.

good-for-noth·ing ['gudfəˌnʌθiŋ], **good-for-naught** ['gudfənɔːt] ***a*** & ***n*** [C]不中用的(人),无用的(人).

good-hu·mo(u)r [ˌgud'hjuːmə] ***n*** 愉快;高兴.

good-hu·mo(u)red ['gud'hjuːməd] ***a*** 愉快的;亲切的;心情舒畅的;兴致勃勃的:a ~ smile 亲切的微笑.He was very ~ about repairing the clock I broke.他兴致勃勃地修理着我搞坏了的钟.[[反] ill-humoured]

good·ish ['gudiʃ] ***a*** 颇大的;相当的:a ~ distance 相当大的距离.It's a ~ step from here.距离这里相当远.It takes a ~ amount of patience to look after 4 children.看管四个孩子要有很大的耐心.a ~ number 相当数量.a ~ way 相当远的路.

good-look·ing ['gud'lukiŋ] ***a*** 好看的;漂亮的,美貌的.[比较:good looks 美貌]

good·ly ['gudli] ***a*** ①漂亮的,美观的;优良的:a ~ land 好土地.a ~ youth 漂亮的年轻人.②相当大的:a ~ sum of money 相当大的一笔钱.a ~ heritage 相当可观的遗产.[<good]

good-na·tured ['gud'neitʃəd] ***a*** 性情温和的;心肠好的:a ~ man 性情温和的人.be very ~ 十分和善.[[反] ill-natured;<good nature]

good-neigh·bo(u)r·hood ['gud'neibəhud] **good-neigh·bo(u)r·li·ness**['gud'neibəlinis] **good-neigh·bo(u)r-ship** ['gud'neibəʃip] ***n*** 亲睦;睦邻关系;友好行为.

good·ness ['gudnis] ***n*** [U]①善良;善行;美德:~ of heart 心地善良.Will you have the ~ to do so? 好不好请您这样做?(= Be kind enough to do so.) Have the ~ to come this way, please.请这边走.②精华;真髓:meat with the ~ boiled out 将精华煮去的肉.All the ~ has been boiled out of the vegetables. 蔬菜里所有的养分都煮掉了.③[用于感叹句中,代替God]:G~ Gracious! 啊呀! G~ me! My ~! 啊呀!天啊! For ~' sake! 看在老天爷的面上! 务请! For ~' sake, stop misbehaving.看在老天爷面上,放规矩些.Thank ~! 谢天谢地! I wish to ~ that…。但愿…(我非常想…).I wish to ~ he'd be quiet.但愿他

安静些. ‖ *G~ knows* = God knows.

goods [gudz] *n pl* ①商品;货物:leather ~ 革制品. two pieces of ~ 两件货. capital ~ 生产资料. consumer ~ 消费品. There's a large variety of ~ in the shop. 在这商店里有很多种类的商品. a ~ train [英]货物列车(=[美]a freight train). a ~ agent (station) 货运代理行(站). ②财产;动产:Half his ~ were stolen. 他半数的财产(货物)被人偷走了. ~ and chattels【法】私人财物;全部动产. ③[the ~][美口语]1)真本领:He has the ~. 他有真本领. 2)正要寻找的人(或物);所需的人(或物):I think he's (it's) the ~. 我想他(它)就是我们想要的人(东西). ‖ *deliver the ~* 1)交货. 2)[比喻]履行诺言;不负所望. *get (or have) the ~ on* [美俚]在…身上发现罪证. *piece of ~*[贬]女人;人:She's a saucy little piece of ~. 她是个无礼貌的小姑娘.

good sense [ˌgud'sens] *n* [U]判断正确;见识;机智.

good-tem·pered ['gud'tempəd] *a* 脾气好的;温和的. [<good temper]

good·wife ['gudwaif] *n* [苏格兰]主妇. [比较:a good wife 贤妻]

good·will ['gud'wil] *n* [U]①善良愿望;好意;亲善,友好:a ~ mission 友好代表团. a policy of ~ in international relations 国际关系上的亲善政策. be on a ~ misson 担负着友好亲善的使命. feel ~ towards (*or* to)…对…表示友好. ②信誉;商誉:the ~ of a business 商号的信誉. The ~ is to be sold with the business. 这商行将连同其商誉一并售出. [[反] ill will]

good works [gud'wəːks] *n* 慈善事业.

good·y ['gudi] *n* [常用复,口语]①好吃的东西;糖果. ②吸引人的东西;想要的东西:all the goodies — new cars, central heating, holidays abroad — that a higher income brings 高收入带来的所有吸引人的东西——新汽车、暖气、出国度假. [<good, a]

good·y-good·y ['gudi'gudi] **I** *a* 伪善的;假道学的;假正经的. a ~ person 伪君子.

II *n* 伪善者;道学先生. [同上]

goo·ey ['guːi] *a* (gooier, gooiest) = goo.

goof [guːf] **I** *n* [俚]①呆子,蠢人. ②疏忽;大错.

II *vi & vt* [俚]弄乱;弄糟;出大错.

goof·y ['guːfi] *a* 愚蠢的;傻的.

goon [guːn] *n* ①[美俚]蠢人,傻瓜;怪诞的人. ②打手;暴徒.

goose [guːs] (*pl* geese [giːs]) *n* ①鹅;雌鹅:Geese cackle. 鹅叫. ②[U]鹅肉:We had roast ~ for Christmas dinner. 圣诞节的晚餐我们吃烤鹅肉. ③[口语]傻瓜;笨蛋:You silly ~! 你这个笨蛋! ‖ ***All one's geese are swans.*** 自吹自夸;敝帚千金. ***a wild-goose chase*** 无益的举动. ***be unable to say boo to a ~*** 非常胆小. ***cook sb's ~*** 1)干掉某人. 2)使希望(计划、机会等)落空:Since the teacher had caught him several times smoking in the hall, Tom knew that his ~ was cooked. 因为老师已经好几次发现他在大厅里吸烟,汤姆知道这下他完了. ***kill the ~ that lays the golden eggs*** 杀鸡取卵. [<古英语 gos; >下三条:goshawk, gosling gossamer]

goose·ber·ry ['guzbəri] *n* [C]【植】醋栗:I don't like gooseberries. 我不喜欢吃醋栗. [定语]a ~ bush 醋栗树丛. ‖ *play ~* 硬夹在两个想单独在一起的人(如情侣)之间.

goose·flesh ['guːsfleʃ] *n* [U]鸡皮疙瘩.

goose·step ['guːs-step] *n* [U]【军】正步;步法教练.

goos·(e)y ['guːsi] *a* ①愚笨的;像鹅一样的. ②[俚]神经质的. [<goose]

go·pher ['gəufə] *n* [C]北美产的一种地鼠.

Gor·di·an Knot ['gɔːdiən 'nɔt] *n* 难解的结,难题. ‖ *cut the ~ knot* 以强硬手段解决难题,快刀斩乱麻. [<希腊神话]

gore[1] [gɔː] *n* [U][书面语]凝血;血块:After the battle, the knight was covered in ~. 战斗结束时,那位骑士满身是血. [>gory]

gore[2] [gɔː] *vt* (牛、羊等以角)抵破,抵伤:The bull ~d the farmer to death. 公牛用角把农夫抵死. [<古英语 gar, spear]

gorge [gɔːdʒ] **I** *n* ①[C]峡谷:the Sanmen G~ 三门峡. ②咽喉;咽下物:make one's ~ rise 令人作呕. My ~ rose at the sight. 我看到那景象就作呕. ③【建】背面出入口.

II *vt & vi* 狼吞虎咽;塞饱:~ on rich food 贪婪地吃着油腻食物. He ~d himself at the party. 在宴会上他狼吞虎咽地把自己塞饱. [<拉丁语 gurges, whirlpool]

gor·geous ['gɔːdʒəs] *a* ①灿烂的;华丽的,豪华的:a ~ sunset 绚丽的落日. ②[俚]宜人的;令人满意的:~ weather 宜人的天气. We had a ~ day at the seaside. 我们在海边度过了愉快的一天. The meal was ~. 饭菜丰盛. [<古法语 gorgias]

Gor·gon ['gɔːgən] *n* ①(希腊神话)三个蛇发女怪之一(人一见她即化为石). ②([g~])丑陋可怕的女人.

go·ril·la [gə'rilə] *n* [C]①大猩猩:Two ~s have escaped from the zoo. 两只大猩猩从动物园逃走了. ②[俚]暴徒. [近代拉丁语]

gor·mand·ize, gor·mand·ise ['gɔːmәndaiz] *vi* 狼吞虎咽地吃.[<法语 gourmandise, gluttony]

grm·less ['gɔːmlis] *a* [口语]愚蠢的,傻气的.[<中古英语 gome, care]

gorse [gɔːs] *n* U【植】(= furze)金雀花;荆豆属:The hillside was covered in ~. 山坡上长满了金雀花.[古英语 gorst]

gor·y ['gɔːri] *a* ① 染血的;血淋淋的;流血的:a ~ battle 血流遍野的战斗.②不愉快的:the ~ details of a divorce 离婚的不愉快的详情.[<gore[1]]

gosh [gɔʃ] *int* [俚]天哪,哎呀(= by ~).

gos·hawk ['gɔshɔːk] *n* 苍鹰.[goose + hawk]

gos·ling ['gɔzliŋ] *n* C小鹅.[<goose]

gos·pel ['gɔspәl] *n* ①U福音.②[G~][基督教]《新约》四福音书之一:the G~ according to St. John (Matthew, Mark, Luke) 约翰(马太、马可、路加)福音.③真理.④信仰;主义:He believes in the ~ of "early to bed and early to rise". 他遵顺"早睡早起"的信条.the ~ of soap and water [谑]清洁主义。[good + spell]

gos·sa·mer ['gɔsәmә] *n* U①蛛丝,游丝.②薄纱:as light as ~ 轻如薄纱.[定语]a blouse of a ~ material 一件薄纱短衫.[goose + summer]

gos·sip ['gɔsip] **I** *n* ①U流言蜚语:I never pay any attention to ~. 我对闲言碎语从来置之不理.②C闲谈;聊天:have a ~ with sb 与某人闲聊.have a good ~ on trivial matters 闲聊琐事.③U杂谈;随笔:the ~ column 杂谈栏.a ~ writer 随笔作家.④C 饶舌者;惯于闲谈的人:She's a dreadful ~. 她是个令人讨厌的长舌妇.

II *vi* ①闲聊:She spends the whole day ~ing with her neighbours. 她整天跟邻居闲聊.②搬弄是非:I don't like people who ~ (about their neighbours). 我不喜欢搬弄(邻居)是非的人.[<god]

gos·sip·y ['gɔsipi] *a* 爱闲聊的;流言蜚语的:We've got very ~ neighbours. 我们有几个非常爱闲聊的邻居.a ~ letter 一封闲聊的信.[<上条]

got [gɔt] *v* get 的过去式和过去分词.

Goth [gɔθ] *n* ①哥特人:the Goths 哥特族(古代日耳曼族之一).②野蛮人;不文明的人.[>Gothic]

Go·tha ['gәuθә] *n* 哥达(德国城市):Critique of the ~ Programme《哥达纲领批判》.

Goth·ic ['gɔθik] **I** *a* ①哥特人的;哥特语的.②【建】哥特式的.③【印刷】哥特体的,粗黑体的.

II *n* U①哥特语.②【建】哥特式建筑,尖拱式建筑.③【印刷】哥特体(字),黑体(字)。[< Goth]

got·ta ['gɔtә][美俚] = have got to.

got·ten ['gɔtn] *v* [美] get 的过去分词[英语中用 got 的地方,美语常用 gotten]:They had not ~ very far. 他们还没有走得很远.By this time he has ~ used to it. 到现在他对此已经习惯了.[>ill-gotten]

gou·ache [gu'ɑːʃ] *n* U树胶水彩;树胶水彩法.[<拉丁语 aqua, water]

gouge [gaudʒ] **I** *n* C①半圆凿.②凿槽;凿孔.③[美口语]欺骗;骗子.

II *vt* 凿孔;挖出:He ~d (out) a hole in the wood. 他在木头上凿出一个孔.The tyrant ~d out the prisoner's eyes. 暴君挖出囚犯的眼睛.[<近代拉丁语 gulbia]

gou·lash ['guːlæʃ] *n* C U菜燉牛肉:We had (a) Hungarian ~ for supper. 晚饭我们吃了一道匈牙利式菜燉牛肉.[<从匈牙利语 gulyas, herdsman]

gourd [guәd] *n* ①【植】葫芦属;瓜果:~ vegetables 瓜类蔬菜,瓠果类蔬菜.②葫芦制成的容器.[见 cucumber]

gour·mand ['guәmәnd,法语 gurmã] *n* ①贪吃的人.②美食家.[<古法语]

gour·met ['guәmei,法语 gurmɛ] *n* C讲究美食者;美食家:A ~ like him always eats in expensive restaurants. 像他这样的美食家总是到豪华的餐馆用餐.[古法语,wine taster]

gout [gaut] *n* U【医】痛风:The old man is suffering from ~. 那位老人正受着痛风病的折磨.[<拉丁语 gutta, drop;>下条]

gout·y ['gauti] *a* ①痛风性的.②易患痛风的.[<上条]

gov·ern ['gʌvәn] ❶ *vt* ①统治;管理:~ the country 治理国家.~ a machine 管理机器.②控制;抑制:~ oneself 克制自己.You should ~ your temper. 你应该控制你的脾气.③决定;支配;影响;指导:Don't be ~ed by the opinions of others. 不要受他人意见的影响.④【语】(尤指动词或介词)需用(宾格名词):A transitive verb ~s the objective case. 及物动词限用宾格.❷ *vi* 统治;管理:Who are the men who really ~ in this country? 谁是这个国家的真正统治者?[<希腊语 kybernan, steer >以下 governable… governor; selfgoverning;反 misgovern]

gov·ern·a·ble ['gʌvәnәbl] *a* 可统治的;可控制的.[<上条;>反 ungovernable]

gov·ern·ance ['gʌvәnәns] *n* U[正式用语]统治;管理;统治之法;权势;支配.[同上]

gov·ern·ess ['gʌvәnis] *n* C家庭女教师.见 governor.

[同前]

gov·ern·ing [ˈɡʌvəniŋ] *a* 统治的；管理的；有统治权或管理权的：the ~ classes 统治阶级. the ~ body of a school (college etc.) 学校(学院等)的行政部门. a ~ principle 指导原则. [同前]

gov·ern·ment [ˈɡʌvənmənt] *n* ①[U]统治；统治权：What the country needs is strong ~. 这个国家需要的是强有力的统治. ②[U]政治；政体；统治方法：democratic ~ 民主政治. ③[常作 G-]政府；内阁：the people's ~ 人民政府. The ~ has welcomed the proposal. 政府接受了这项建议. The ~ are discussing the proposal. 政府当局正在讨论这项建议. ④【语】支配(关系). ⑤[定语]：a ~ official 官员. a ~ issue [美]政府发给品[略作 G.I.]. ‖ ***G~ House*** 州长(总督、省长等)的官邸. ***G~ securities*** 政府证券，公债券等. [同前；>self-government；下条；[缩] Govt.]

gov·ern·men·tal [ˌɡʌvənˈmentl] *a* 政治的；政府的；统治的；管辖的：~ interference 政府的干预. [<上条]

gov·er·nor [ˈɡʌvənə] *n* [C]①地方长官；(英国殖民地)总督；[美]州长：the ~ of New York State 纽约州州长. [比较：the mayor of New York City 纽约市市长] ②校务委员；管理委员；主管人员；理事. 见 governess. ③调节器；调速器. ④[英口语]老板；先生；爸爸. [<govern]

Gov·er·nor-Gen·e·ral [ˌɡʌvənəˈdʒenərəl] (*pl* Governors-General 或 Governor-Generals) *n* (英国领地或殖民地的)总督.

gov·er·nor·ship [ˈɡʌvənəʃip] *n* [U][C]统治者的职位(或任期).

Govt.,govt [缩] = Government 政府.

gown [ɡaun] **I** *n* [C]①长外衣，长袍(妇女室内穿)②(教士)法衣；(律师、法官)礼服；(教授、大学毕业生)大学礼服：The students had to wear ~s at the graduation ceremony. 在毕业典礼上学生们必须穿礼服.

II *vt* [主要用过去分词]使穿长袍；使穿礼服：beautifully ~ed women 穿着漂亮长袍的妇女. [<近代拉丁语 gunna；>dressing-gown，nightgown]

G·P·,g.p. [缩] = general practitioner：普通医生(通看各科的开业医生).

G·P·O·,GPO [缩] = General Post Office [英]邮政总局；Government Printing Office [美]政府印刷所.

gr. [缩] =① grain(s) 格令(英美最小重量单位，等于 1/7000 磅或 64.8 毫克) ②gram(s)克. ③gross 总计；毛重.

grab [ɡræb] **I** (grabbed; grabbing) ❶ *vt* ①急抓；攫取；抢夺：The dog ~bed the bone and ran off with it. 狗抢了骨头就跑. When she was offered work in India, she eagerly ~bed the chance to travel. 当有人提出要她到印度工作时，她就赶紧抓住这外出的机会. She ~bed the seat near the fire. 她抢占了靠火炉的位置. ②霸占：Many people tried to ~ land when oil was discovered in the district. 许多人在该地区发现石油后就抢占土地. ❷ *vi* 急抓；抢夺：Don't ~! 不要抢! He ~bed at the chance to leave. 他抓住机会就离开. She ~bed at me, but missed, and I ran on. 她来抓我，但没有抓住，我跑掉了.

II *n* [C] ①抓取；强夺：make a ~ at sth 攫取某物. ②抓物机；挖掘机. ③[定语]：a ~ bucket 抓斗. ‖ ***up for ~s***[俚]供人竞争；努力者得之：The job is up for ~s. 这工作是供大家去竞争攫取的.

grace [ɡreis] **I** *n* ①[U][C]优美，优雅：talk with an easy ~ 谈话潇洒自如. She danced with ~. 她舞姿优雅. ②[复]美德；优点；魅力. ③[U]乐意：She took on the extra work with (a) good ~. 她毫无怨言地承担了额外工作. He apologized, but did so with (a) bad (*or* an ill) ~. 他道了歉，但很勉强. ④[U]恩惠，恩泽；神恩：by the ~ of God 借上帝的慈悲. in a state of ~ 受天惠；受圣礼. in the year of ~ 1905 在纪元 1905 年. ⑤[U](付款等)宽限：days of ~ 宽限日期. You should have paid me today, but I'll give you a week's ~. 你应该今天付款，但我(再)给你一周宽限. ⑥(基督教)饭前(或饭后)祈祷：say(a) ~ 饭前(或饭后)祈祷. ⑦His (Her, Your) G~ 阁下；夫人(英国人对公爵、公爵夫人、大主教或教长等的尊称). ⑧[the G~s](希腊神话)赐人美丽和欢乐的三女神. ‖ ***airs and ~s*** 装腔作势；做作. ***an act of ~*** 恩典；仁慈的行为. ***be in sb's good (bad) ~s*** 受某人恩宠(憎恶). ***fall from ~*** 失去天恩；堕落：Despite his good connections he fell from ~ again. 尽管他有很好的人事背景，他又失宠了. ***have the ~ to do sth*** 明理地做某事：He had the ~ to say that he was sorry. 他明智地说了声"抱歉".

II *vt* ①使增光；使增色：Her character is ~d with many virtues and talents. 她是位德才兼备的人. We are grateful to you for gracing out dinner with your presence. 承蒙您光临我们的晚宴，我们深表感谢. ②使更美丽；点缀：Many trees and flowers ~ the landscape. 众多的树木和花卉使风景更为美丽. [<拉丁语，gratus，pleasing；下三条；disgrace，scapegrace；ingratiate]

grace·ful [ˈɡreisful] *a* ①优美的；雅致的：a ~ dancer 优美的舞蹈者. ②得体的：a ~ letter of thanks 得体

的谢函. Her apology was so ～ that we forgave her. 她的道歉非常得体,我们原谅了她.[<上条]

grace·less ['greislis] ***a*** ①不文雅的;粗野的;不知礼的;不讲理的:～ behaviour 粗野的行为.②邪恶的:That boy is a ～ rascal. 那个男孩是个坏家伙.[同上]

gra·cious ['greiʃəs] **I** ***a*** ①亲切的;有礼的;和蔼的(指人或行为):her ～ Majesty the Queen 女王陛下. She welcomed her guests in a ～ manner. 她态度亲切地欢迎客人.②优裕的,舒适的,雅致的:a ～ home 舒适的家.③(指上帝)仁慈的.

II ***int*** [在感叹句中]表示惊奇:Good G～! = G～ me! 天啊! 哎呀! [同前;>反 ungracious]

grack·le ['grækl] ***n*** C 八哥(= mynah).

gra·da·tion [grə'deiʃən] ***n*** ①U 分等;分级;类别.②[常用复]等第;等级.③C 渐变: the ～s of colour in the rainbow 彩虹颜色的渐变.④U【语】元音交替.[>下条]

grade [greid] **I** ***n*** C ①等第;等级,级:a high ～ of workmanship 高级技工. ～ A milk 甲级牛奶. Potatoes are sold in ～s. 马铃薯分级出售. The rank of major is one ～ higher than that of captain. 少校的军衔较上尉高一级. This pupil has a high ～ of intelligence. 这个学生的智力很高.②[美]年级:An elementary school in America has eight ～s. 美国小学校采用八年制. We're in the fifth ～ now. 我们现在是五年级.③[美]分数;评语:I always got good ～s at school. 我在学校总是得高分.④[美](道路、铁路等的)坡度.⑤[定语]: ～ crossing 平面交叉. a ～(d) school [美]小学. a ～ teacher [美]小学教师. ‖ ***make the*** ～成功;达到良好标准;合乎要求. It saddened her that her son couldn't make the ～ in medical school. 她儿子在医学院学习不好使她很伤心. ***on the up*** (***down***) ～ 走上(下)坡路:Business is on the up ～. 商业兴隆. ***up to*** ～ 合格.

II ❶ ***vt*** ①分等级;归类:～ milk 将牛奶分等. ～d by size 按大小分类. Potatoes are ～d according to size and quality. 马铃薯按大小质量分级.②[美]评阅(试卷等);评定成绩:The teacher ～d the papers. 教师评阅试卷.③减低路面的坡度:The road up the steep hill was ～d. 上那峻岭的道路已减低了坡度.④[～ (up)]将(劣种家畜)与优良品种交配. ❷ ***vi*** ①属于某等级:This tea ～s A. 这是甲级茶叶.②渐变;渐近:Red ～s into orange. 红色逐渐趋于橙色.[<拉丁语 gradus, a step; >下五条;centigrade; degrade; downgrade; high-grade; retrograde]

grad·er ['greidə] ***n*** C①[美]…年级生:a fifth ～ 五年级生.②分类器.③平路机,推土机.[<上条]

gra·dient ['greidjənt] ***n*** C ①倾斜度;斜率;梯度;坡度:a ～ of 1 in 4 四比一的倾斜度.②斜坡:The car slid down the steep ～ into the river. 汽车滑下陡峭的斜坡掉入河中.[<拉丁语 gradi, to step]

grad·u·al ['grædjuəl] ***a*** ①逐渐的;逐步的:the ～ increase of knowledge 知识的逐渐增长. a ～ rise in temperature 温度的逐渐升高.②坡度不大的:a ～ slope 倾斜度不大的山坡.[见 grade; >下条]

grad·u·al·ly ['grædjuəli] ***ad*** 逐渐地;逐步地:His health is ～ improving. 他的健康在逐步好转.[<上条]

grad·u·ate ['grædjuit, 'grædʒuit] **I** ***n*** ①[英]大学毕业生。Oxford ～s 牛津大学毕业生. a ～ in law 法科毕业生:post-～ studies 研究院的课程.②[美]毕业生:high school ～s 高中毕业生.③【化】量筒,量杯.

II ❶ ***vi*** 大学毕业,得学位;[美]毕业:～ in medicine 医科毕业. He ～d at (from) Harvard. 他在哈佛大学毕业. ❷ ***vt*** ①[以美国为主]授予学位;准予毕业:He was ～d B.A. 他获得了文学士学位. She was ～d from Yale in the Class of 1963. 她毕业于耶鲁大学1963年级. The university ～d 1,500 students last year. 该大学去年有一千五百位学生毕业.②给…刻上度数:a ～d glass 有刻度的玻璃杯. a ruler ～d in inches 刻有英寸的尺.③分等级;定等级:An income tax is ～d so that people who make more money pay a higher rate of taxes. 所得税分等累进,使赚钱较多者付较高的税率.

III ***a*** 已得学士学位的;研究院的:～ students 研究生. ～ courses 研究生课程. a ～ school (大学)研究生院.[< grade; >(I) post-graduate, under-graduate.(II)下三条]

[**辨异**] graduate 在英国专指大学毕业,并获得学位;在一般学校毕业时称为 complete the course of a school 或 leave school. be graduated from 的用法已逐渐淘汰,而代之以 graduate from.

grad·u·at·ed ['grædjueitid; 'grædʒueitid] ***a*** ①毕业了的.②分度的;刻度的:a ～ flask 有刻度的烧瓶.③分等的;累进的:～ taxation 累进税.④按程度排列的;循序渐进的:a ～ series of lessons 由浅入深的一系列课程.[<上条]

grad·u·a·tion [ˌgrædju'eiʃən, ˌgrædʒu'eiʃən] ***n*** ①U 大学毕业;获学位;[美]毕业:What will you do after ～? 你毕业以后作什么?②(= commencement exercises)毕业式,授学位典礼:The ～ will be held in the large hall. 毕业典礼将在大厅里举行.[定语]a

~ ceremony 毕业典礼. ③[复]分度;刻度;分等级. [同上]

grad·u·a·tor ['grædjueitə, 'grædʒueitə] *n* [C] 分度器;刻度员. [同前]

graf·fi·to [grə'fi:təu] (*pl* graffiti [grə'fi:ti:]) [常用复] ①粗糙雕刻(指古罗马等石头或墙壁上雕刻的文字或图案). ②在墙壁等处的乱涂: ~ pollution 涂写污染(指在公共场所乱涂乱写的行为). [意大利语, scribbling]

graft[1] [gra:ft, græft] **I** *n* [C] ①(园艺)嫁接. ②(皮肤等的)移植;移植片;移植物: a skin ~ 皮肤移植.

II ❶ *vt* ①嫁接: ~ a shoot from a good apple tree in (into, on, *or* upon) an old tree 将优良品种的苹果树嫩枝嫁接到一棵老树上去. ②移植;接枝: The doctor treated her burns by ~ing skin from her leg on to her back. 医生将她腿部的皮移植到她的背部以治疗她的烧伤. ❷ *vi* ①接枝: ~ on briar roots 接枝于石南根上. ②做移植皮肤手术. [<希腊语 grapheion, stylus >下条 engraft; skingrafting]

graft[2] [gra:ft, græft] [美俚] **I** *n* ①[U][C]贪污;受贿: He was accused of ~ by his opponents. 他的对手控告他受贿. ②[U]贪污所得.

II *vt* & *vi* 贪污;受贿. [<上条; >下条]

graft·er ['gra:ftə, 'græftə] *n* [美口语]贪官;受贿者;政治骗子. [<上条]

grail [greil] *n* ①[常写作 the Holy G~]耶稣在最后的晚餐时所用的杯子(或盘子). ②长久以来梦寐以求的东西. [<中古拉丁语 gradalis, cup]

grain [grein] *n* ①[U]谷物,谷类(总称): ~ imports 谷类输入. ~ elevator 谷仓. a cargo of ~ 一船谷物. ②[C]籽粒;谷粒: eat up every ~ of rice in one's bowl 吃完饭碗里的每一粒米粒. give a beggar a few ~s of rice 给一乞丐少许米饭. ③[C]颗粒;[喻]少许: ~s of sand (salt, gold) 砂(盐、金)粒. receive a few ~s of comfort 得到些安慰. He has not a ~ of wit. 他连一点机智也没有. ④喱;谷(英国最小重量单位,等于1/7000 磅或 0.0648 克[缩] gr. 或 G. 或 g). ⑤[U]纹理: woods of fine (coarse) ~ 细(粗)纹木材. ⑥[定语]: ~ crops 谷类作物. ~ husbandry 谷物业. ‖ ***be* (*go*) *against the*** ~(跟某人性格)格格不入: It goes against the ~ for me to tell lies. 说谎与我的个性不符. ***with a ~ of salt*** 有保留地,不全信地: You should take his promise with a ~ of salt. 你不可全信他的许诺. [从拉丁语; >granary; granule; engrain, ingrain]

gram [græm] *n* = gramme. [<希腊语 gramma, a small weight]

gram-a·tom ['græm'ætəm] *n* [C]克原子.

gram·mar ['græmə] *n* ①[U]文法,语法: faulty ~ 错误的语法. mistakes in ~ 语法错误. He's an expert on Frence ~. 他是法语语法专家. a ~ school (a)[英]文法学校(一种中等学校,设有文学或古典作品的课程,以区别于工艺或技术学校). (b)[美]初级中学. ②[C]语法书: A G~ of Spoken English《英语口语语法》. ③[U]文理;措辞: His ~ is shocking. 他的措辞糟透了. ④[C]根本原理;入门书: ~ of politics 政治学基本原理. a ~ of painting 绘画入门. [见 glamo(u)r <希腊语 gramma, writing; >下二条]

gram·mar·i·an [grə'mεəriən] *n* [C]语法学家,语法学者. [<上条]

gram·mat·i·cal [grə'mætikəl] *a* ①语法(上)的: ~ analysis 语法分析. a ~ mistake (error) 语法错误. ~ points 语法要点. a ~ rule 语法规则. ②合语法的;通顺的: a ~ sentence 合乎语法的句子. a ~ speech 一篇通顺的演讲. The construction is not ~. 这种结构不符合语法. [同上; >下条; [反] ungrammatical]

gram·mat·i·cal·ly [grə'mætikəli] *ad* 语法上: ~ speaking 从语法上说. be ~ correct 语法上正确. [<上条]

gram(me) [græm] *n* [C](重量、质量)克([缩] g. gr.) ‖ ~ ***equivalent***【化】克当量. ~ ***molecule***【化】克分子. [见 gram; > decagramme, hectogramme, kilogramme, decigramme, centigramme, milligramme]

gram·o·phone ['græməfəun] *n* [C]留声机,唱机(= [美] phonograph, 现常用 record-player). [phonogram 一字的颠倒; > radiogramophone]

gram·pus ['græmpəs] *n* ①[动]一种大海豚,鯱,逆戟鲸. ②[口语]呼吸粗沉的人,鼾声大的人. ‖ ***puff* (*blow*) *like a*** ~ 鼾声如雷. ***wheeze like a*** ~ 粗沉地呼吸. [<拉丁语 crassus, fat + piscis, fish]

gran [græn] *n* [英]祖母;外祖母.

gran·a·ry ['grænəri] *n* [C]谷仓;产粮区: a natural ~ 鱼米之乡;天然粮仓. The Mid-West is the ~ of the U.S. 美国中西部乃该国粮仓. [<grain; >garner]

grand [grænd] **I** *a* ①最重要的;主要的: the ~ question 最重要的问题. the ~ entrance 正门. ②雄伟的,壮观的;堂皇的: ~ clothes 华丽的衣服. a ~ view 壮丽的景色. He lives in a ~ house. 他住在一所富丽堂皇的房子里. ③崇高的;高贵的;伟大的: a ~ old man 尊严的老人. a ~ style 庄重的文体. Lenin had a ~ character. 列宁有伟大的性格. ④高傲的;自大的: She looks so ~ and arrogant. 她看上去是那样自负和傲慢. ⑤[口语]美好;快乐: We had a ~ time at the

seaside. 我们在海边玩得很痛快. What ~ weather! 天气真好! ⑥最高级的: ~ jury 大陪审团. ⑦总的; 全部的: the ~ total 总计. the ~ finale (戏剧高潮性的结局); (音乐)终曲. the ~ result of our efforts 我们努力的总结果. ⑧大…: a ~ hotel 大旅馆. The G ~ Canal [中国]大运河. the G~ Old Party 美国共和党的别称(缩 GOP).

II ***n*** ①大钢琴(= ~ piano). ②[美俚][单复同]一千美元: I paid five ~ for that car. 我买那辆车花了五千美元. [< 拉丁语 grandis, large; > 下三条; grandfather; grandly …grand-stand; aggrandize]

gran(d)·dad ['grændæd] ***n*** [口语]爷爷, 公公, 老大爷: Come on, ~! 快来呀, 老大爷! [grand + dad]

grand·child ['græntʃaild] (*pl* grandchildren ['græntʃildrən]) ***n*** 孙子; 外孙. [grand + child]

grand-daugh·ter ['græn,dɔːtə] ***n*** 孙女; 外孙女. [grand + daughter]

gran·dee [græn'diː] ***n*** 大公(西班牙或葡萄牙最高贵族); 显贵. [西班牙语]

grand·deur ['grændʒə] ***n*** [U]伟大; 宏伟; 壮观; 威严; 富丽堂皇: the ~ of a royal court 宫庭的华丽. The ~ of Niagara Falls is impressive. 尼亚加拉瀑布的景色极为壮观. [法语; 见 grand]

grand·fa·ther ['grænd,fɑːðə] ***n*** 祖父; 外祖父. ‖ ~ ***clock*** 有摆的落地大座钟. [> great-grandfather]

gran·dil·o·quent [græn'diləkwənt] ***a*** 词藻华丽的; 夸大的: a ~ speaker 爱用华丽词藻的人. an article written in a ~ style 文体浮华的文章. [见 grand]

gran·di·ose ['grændiəus] ***a*** ①庄严; 雄伟. ②[贬义]夸大的; 夸张的: ~ essay 浮夸的论文. [< 拉丁语 grandis, great]

grand·ly ['grændli] ***adv*** ①宏伟地; 堂皇地. ②堂堂地. ③伟大地; 崇高地. ④高傲地. [< grand]

grand·ma ['grænmɑː], **grand·mam·ma** ['grænmə,mɑː] ***n*** [口语]奶奶; 姥姥, 外婆(= grandmother).

grand·moth·er ['grænd,mʌðə] ***n*** 祖母; 外祖母. [> granny; great-grandmother]

grand op·er·a [,grænd'ɔpərə] [U] 大歌剧(无对白, 全部为歌唱): Wagner wrote ~. 瓦格纳谱写大歌剧.

grand·pa ['grænpɑː], **grand·pa·pa** ['grænpə,pɑː] ***n*** [口语]爷爷; 外公(= grandfather).

grand·par·ent ['græn,peərənt] ***n*** [C](外)祖父, (外)祖母. [grand + parent]

grand pi·an·o [,grænd pj'ænəu] ***n*** 大钢琴; 平台钢琴.

Grand Prix [,grɑːn'priː] ①汽车大奖赛(根据国际规定在各国举行的). ②头等奖; 最高奖. [法语]

grand·sire ['græn,saiə] ***n*** [古]祖父; [常用复]祖宗. [< grand sire]

grand·son ['grændsʌn] ***n*** 孙子; 外孙. [grand + son]

grand-stand ['grændstænd] ***n*** [C] 大看台. [grand + stand]

grange [greindʒ] ***n*** [C]①农场. ②庄园; (地主的)田庄. ③[古]谷仓. [见 grain]

gran·ite ['grænit] ***n*** [U]花岗岩; 花岗石: buildings built of ~ 用花岗石建造的建筑物. [< 拉丁语 granum, grain]

gran·ny, gran·nie ['græni] ***n*** [口语]①奶奶; 姥姥. ②老大娘; 老婆婆. ‖ ~ ***knot***, ~***'s knot*** 祖母结(交叉错误的方结, 因而不牢). [< grandmother]

grant [grɑːnt, grænt] **I** ***vt*** ①(上级对下级)允许; 答应; 同意: ~ a favour (request) 答应帮助(请求). He ~ed Tom permission to leave. 他准许汤姆离开. ②给与; 授予: He was ~ed a pension. 他获得年金. ③承认(某事是真的): ~ing this to be true 承认这是真实的. ~ the truth of what sb says 承认某人所说的话是真的. I ~ his honesty (*or* I ~ that he is honest). 我承认他是诚实的. I ~ you. 就算你对吧. ‖ ~***ed*** (or ~***ing***) ***that*** (用于辩论)假定; 就算: G~ed that you are right, we'll have to work hard. 就算你是对的, 我们也必须加油干. ***take sth for*** ~***ed*** 以为不成问题; 认为当然: Metaphor is more or less taken for ~ed. 隐喻或多或少是人云亦云的. She spoke English so well that I took it for ~ed that she was an English woman. 她英语讲得好极了, 我以为她是个英国妇女. ***take sb for*** ~***ed*** 认为某人的到场和行动是应该的(而非恩惠).

II ***n*** ①[U]许可; 同意. ②[C]授予之物; 奖助金; 赠款: ~-aided schools 获得补助金的学校. ~s toward the cost of a university education 给与大学生的助学金. Many of the early settlers in Australia received ~s of land from the Government. 许多早期殖民于澳大利亚的人, 都得到了政府授予的土地. [< 拉丁语 credere, believe; > 下条]

grant-in-aid ['grɑːtin'eid] (*pl* grants-in-aid) ***n*** ①补助金; 助学金. ②(政府)拨款.

gran·u·lar ['grænjulə] ***a*** 粒状的: The substance is hard and ~. 该物质地坚硬, 呈颗粒状. [同下]

gran·u·late ['grænjuleit] ***vt*** & ***vi*** (使)…成粒状; 粒化, 成粒: ~d sugar 砂糖. [< 下条]

gran·ule ['grænjuːl] ***n*** [C]粒, 颗粒. [< grain; > 上二条]

grape [greip] ***n*** [C]葡萄: a cluster (bunch) of ~s 一串

葡萄. ‖ ***sour*** ~***s*** 酸葡萄(把想得到而无法得到的东西硬说成是不好的,聊以自慰,出自《伊索寓言》): It is a case of sour ~s. 这就是所谓的酸葡萄. [<古法语 graper, gather with a hook]

grape·fruit ['greipfru:t] (*pl* grape-fruit(s)) ***n*** [C] 葡萄柚;柚子: She had half a ~ for breakfast. 她早饭吃了半个柚子. Could you buy me four ~s? 你能为我买四个柚子吗? [grape + fruit]

grape·shot ['greipʃɔt] ***n*** [U]【军】葡萄弹. [grape + shot]

grape(-)sug·ar ['greipˌʃugə] ***n*** [U] 葡萄糖. [[同] dextrose, glucose]

grape·vine ['greipvain] ***n*** [C] ①葡萄藤. ②[喻]口传情报;(小道新闻等的)流传: I heard it on the ~. 我听别人说的. This isn't official but I did hear through the ~ that he is leaving. 这不是官方消息,但是我确实听说他要走了. [grape + vine]

graph [græf, gra:f] ***n*** [C] (曲线)图;图表;标绘图;图形;图解. [<graphic formula]

-graph [-gra:f, -græf] [后缀] ①(记录)器: telegraph 电报机. ②(记录)结果: photograph 照片.

graph·ic ['græfik] ***a*** ①绘图的;雕刻的: the ~ arts 书画艺术;印刷艺术. ②图解的;图示的: ~ method 图解法. ③生动的: a ~ description of an accident 对事故的生动描述. [<希腊语 graphein, write; > graph; photographic]

graph·i·cal·ly ['græfikəli] ***ad*** 写实地;生动地;用图解表示. [同上]

graph·ite ['græfait] ***n*** [U] 石墨;(笔)铅(= black lead). [>gleep]

gra·phol·o·gy [græ'fɔlədʒi] ***n*** [U] 笔迹学.

grap·nel ['græpnəl] ***n*** [C] 四爪锚,小锚. [<普罗旺斯语 grapa, a hook]

grap·ple ['græpl] **I** ***vi*** ①抓紧,捉住;扭打,格斗: ~ with an enemy 与敌人格斗. The wrestlers ~d together. 摔跤手扭在一起. ②[喻]设法对付(问题等): ~ with a problem 抓问题. Don't interrupt John. He's grappling with the accounts. 不要打扰约翰,他正在算帐.

II ***n*** ①[U] [C] 抓紧;扭打. ②[C] 抓斗,抓机(= grab). [见上条]

grasp [gra:sp, græsp] **I** ***vt*** & ***vi*** ①抓紧;抓住;抓: ~ sb's hand 抓住某人的手. [[同] grip] [喻] He ~ed the opportunity to ask for a higher salary. 他抓住机会要求提高薪金. ②领悟;理解: I ~ed the main points of the speech. 我领会了讲演的要点. ‖ ~ ***at*** 想抓住;攫取: ~ at a straw 捞救命稻草. A man who ~s at too much may lose everything. 贪得无厌的人可能一无所得.

II ***n*** [常用单] ①紧握;把握;把握力: Have you got a good ~ on that rope? 你是否抓紧了那根绳子? [喻] That country is in the ~ of a dictator. 那个国家掌握在独裁者手中. ②(能力等所及的)范围: He has an excellent position within his ~. 他有一个垂手可得的好职位. ③控制;控制力: be in the ~ of an enemy 在敌人控制下. ④领悟力: have a thorough ~ of the subject 对题目有彻底的了解. a problem within my ~ 我能了解的一个问题. His ideas are quite beyond my ~. 我不能很好领会他的思想. ‖ ***G~ all, lose all.*** [谚]贪多必失. [<中世纪英语 graspen; >下条]

grasp·ing ['gra:spiŋ] ***a*** 贪心的;贪婪的: a ~ rascal 贪婪的恶汉. He's mean and ~. 他既卑鄙,又贪婪. [<上条]

grass [gra:s; græs] **I** ***n*** (*pl* grasses ['gra:siz]) ①[C] 禾本科植物: Some ~es furnish us with food. 有些禾本科植物供给我们食物. ② [U] [C] 草;青草. ③[U] 草地;牧场: feed on ~ 吃草. Keep off the ~. Don't walk on the ~. 勿踏草地. ④[定语]: the ~ family 禾本科植物. a ~ widow 离了婚(或分居)的女子;与丈夫暂时分离的妻子. ‖ ***at*** ~ 1)在吃草;在放牧中. 2)闲着;无所事事. ***not let the*** ~ ***grow under one's feet*** [喻]不失时机. ***go to*** ~ 1)去牧场. 2)退休. ***put (send, turn) animals out to*** ~ 1)放牧. 2)使闲居;解雇: He's too old to work fast, so his employer has turned him out to ~. 他年岁太大,手脚不快,因此老板将他解雇了.

II ***vt*** & ***vi*** ①[常与 over 连用]铺以草皮. ②放牧;喂草. ③[英俚]告密;出卖: Jill must have ~ed (on us). 一定是吉尔出卖了我们. [古英语 græs; >下四条; graze]

grass·hop·per ['gra:sˌhɔpə] ***n*** [C] ①蚱蜢;蝗虫. ②轻型单翼机. [<grass + hop]

grass·land ['gra:slænd] ***n*** [U] ①牧场. ②(大)草地;草原 ([同] prairie, steppe; [反] forest)

grass roots ['gra:s'ru:ts] **I** ***n*** ①农牧地区. ②老百姓;一般民众: The senator is sure that he will get support from the ~. 这位参议员确信他能获得一般民众的支持. ③基础;根源: get down to the ~ [美]谈论到根本问题;穷根究底.

II ***a*** [美口语] ①农业地带的. ②民众性的: a ~ movement 民众运动.

grass·y ['gra:si] ***a*** ①草深的,长满草的: a ~ lawn 草深

的草地.②如草的;草色的.[<grass]

grate[1] [greit] ❶ *vi* ①使人烦躁;刺激:His bad manners ~d on everyone. 他的无礼使大家都不愉快.②磨擦发声:The door ~d on its rusty hinges. 门的合页生锈了,开关时吱吱作响.③刺耳:His whistling ~d on her nerves. 他的口哨声使她心烦意乱.❷ *vt* ①使发出磨擦声:~ the teeth 磨牙.②擦碎;磨损:~ cheese into beaten eggs 磨碎干酪放人搅过的蛋中.[<古法语 grater; >grater]

grate[2][greit] I *n* C ①炉篦,炉栅.②护栅;花(铁)格(=grating].

II *vt* 装护栅于.[<拉丁语 cratis, hurdle; >grating)

grate·ful ['greitf*u*l] *a* ①感恩的;感激的.[to sb, for sth]: I am ~ to you for your kindness. 我感谢你的善意.②致谢的:a ~ letter 感谢信.③可喜的;令人愉快的:a ~ rain 甘霖,一场喜雨.A breeze is ~ on a hot day. 微风在热天令人愉快.[>下条;gratitude; 反 ungrateful]

grate·ful·ly ['greitfuli] *ad* 感激地.[<上条]

grat·er ['greitə] *n* C ①粗齿木锉;磨光机.②磨碎东西的工具;擦菜板.[<grate[1]]

grat·i·fi·ca·tion [ˌgrætifi'keiʃən] *n* ①U 喜悦;满足:the ~ of one's sight and hearing 耳目的满足.I have the ~ of knowing that I have done my duty. 得悉我尽到职责,我很高兴.②C 高兴事.③C 奖金;报酬;The guide received a ~. 向导收到了一笔酬金.[<下条]

grat·i·fy ['grætifai] *vt* 满足;使满意:~ a child's desires 满足儿童的欲望.be gratified with the result 对结果感到满意.It gratified me to know how soon she would be well again.得知她将很快就恢复健康,使我十分高兴.We were gratified to learn that you had passed the examination. 获悉你已通过考试我们很高兴.[<拉丁语 gratus, pleasing+facere, make]

grat·i·fy·ing ['grætifaiiŋ] *a* 令人满意的;使人愉快的:It is very ~ to learn that … 欣闻….The result is ~ to me. 结果使我满意.[<上条]

grat·ing ['greitiŋ] *n* C ①(窗户等)护栅,花(铁)格,格子.②【理】光栅.[<grate[2]]

gra·tis ['greitis] I *ad* 免费地,无偿地:The sample is sent ~. 样品免费赠送.be admitted ~ 受免费接待(进人剧院、展览会等).

II *pred a* 免费的:Entrance is ~. 免费入场.[<拉丁语 gratia, favour]

grat·i·tude ['grætitjuːd] *n* U 感恩;感谢[to sb, for sth]: one's ~ toward sb 对某人表示感激.out of ~ 出于感激.I can hardly express my ~ to you for your help. 对于你的帮助,我真是难以表达我的感激.[<grateful; >反 ingratitude]

gra·tu·i·tous [grə'tju(ː)itəs] *a* ①免费的;无偿的;无代价的:~ service (information, help, advice) 免费的服务(消息、帮助、忠告).②无理由的,无故的:~ insults 无故的侮辱.a ~ lie 无故的谎言.[见 grateful]

gra·tu·i·ty [grə'tju(ː)iti] *n* C 赏金,小帐[较 tip 正式]: No ~ accepted = No gratuities. 不收小帐.②【军】退伍金;抚恤金:He hopes to start a bookshop with his ~. 他希望用他的退伍金开设一个书店.[见上条]

grave[1][greiv] *a* ①严肃;庄重:He always looks so ~. 他的态度总是那么严肃.His face was ~ as he told them about the accident. 当他向他们叙述那次事故时,他的脸部表情很严肃.②严重;重大;危急:make a ~ mistake 犯严重错误。a ~ consequence 严重的后果。~ news 重大消息.The sick man's condition is ~. 这位病人的病情很危急.The situation is more ~ (is ~r) than it has been since the end of the war. 战争结束以来,目前局势最为严重.[<拉丁语 graivis, heavy.][>gravely; gravity]

grave[2][greiv] (graved, graved *or* graven) *vt* ①[古]雕刻.②铭记:be ~d on one's mind(memory) 铭记心头.[<古英语 grafan, dig;>engrave]

grave[3][greiv] *n* C 坟;(墓);冢;墓穴:The coffin was lowered into the ~. 棺材放进墓穴.‖ ***as secret as the*** ~ 绝对秘密. ***dig one's own*** ~ 自掘坟墓. ***have one foot in the*** ~ 临近死亡;风烛残年;行将就木. ***make sb turn in his*** ~ 使某人在九泉下也不得安宁:This production of Hamlet is enough to make Shakespeare turn in his ~.这次《哈姆雷特》的演出足以使莎士比亚在九泉下辗转不安. ***turn in one's*** ~ 死不瞑目:Your grandfather would turn in his ~ if he knew how you were spending his money. 假如你的祖父知道你如何在挥霍他的钱财,他会死不瞑目的. ***sb walking on my*** ~ 有人在我的坟头走动(无故突然噤颤时的迷信说法).[>下条; gravestone, graveyard]

[辨异] grave 相当于汉语的"坟"或"冢".tomb 相当于"墓",tomb 一般有 tomb-stone, 即墓碑.又 cemetery 指"公墓".

grave-clothes ['greivkləuθz] *n* (*pl*)死人穿的衣服;寿衣.

grave-dig·ger ['greiv-ˌdigə] *n* 掘墓人:Capitalism has created its own ~ in the person of the proletariat. 资

本主义造成了本身的掘墓人,即无产阶级.

grav·el ['grævəl] I *n* [U]砾(石);砂砾;石子:a load of ~ 一车碎石. We bought six bags of ~ for the garden path. 我们购买了六袋碎石用来铺花园的小路. a ~ path (pit) 碎石路(坑).
II (gravel(l)ed; gravel(l)ing) *vt* ①以砾石铺(路): ~ a road 铺碎石于道路. ~led paths 碎石路. ②[口语]使困惑;使窘困:be ~ed for (lack of) matter 没有(说的或写的)材料而感窘困. [<古法语 grave, coarse sand]

grav·el·ly ['grævəli] *a* ①碎石的;多碎石的;碎石构成的;似碎石的. ②低沉而沙哑的:He sings in a ~ voice. 他用沙哑的声音唱歌. [<上条]

grave·ly ['greivli] *ad* 严肃地;严重地;沉重地. [<grave[1], a]

grav·en ['greivən] *v* grave[2]的过去分词(=graved).

grave·stone ['greivstəun] *n* [C]墓石,墓碑. [grave[3] + stone]

grave·yard ['greivjɑːd] *n* [C]墓地:There was a man in black standing at the ~. 有个穿着黑衣服的男子站在墓地. [grave[3] + yard]

grav·ing dock ['greiviŋ dɔk] *n* 干船坞.

grav·i·tate ['græviteit] *vi* 移动;受吸引;倾向:If you all ~ to one side, you'll upset the boat. 假如大家都向一边移动,船就要翻了. The earth ~s toward(s) the sun. 地球受太阳的吸引. Young people in the country districts seem to ~ towards the cities. 农业区的青年人看来在向城市移动. [<gravity; >下条]

grav·i·ta·tion [ˌgrævi'teiʃən] *n* [U]①(万有)引力;地心吸力:universal ~ 万有引力. the law of ~ 引力定律. ②吸引力;倾向:the ~ of people from the country to the towns 人口由乡村向城市移动的倾向. [<上条]

grav·i·ty ['græviti] *n* [U]①严肃,庄重:keep one's ~ 保持严肃态度. ②严重性;重要性:He doesn't understand the ~ of his illness. 他不了解他的病情的严重性. The ~ of the situation was clear to us all. 我们大家都清楚局势的严重. ③【理】重力:the centre of ~ 重心. specific ~ 比重. [<grave[1], a; >gravitate]

gra·vure [grə'vjuə] *n* = photogravure 照相凹版;照相凹版印刷术;照相凹版印刷品. [法语]

gra·vy ['greivi] *n* [U]①肉汁:She made some ~ to pour over the roast beef. 她制备了一些肉汁浇在烤牛肉上. ②[俚]轻易或意外获得的钱财;非法收入. ‖ ***get on the ~ train*** [俚]轻易获得发财的机会.

gra·vy-boat ['greivi-bəut] *n* 肉汁壶;盛调味肉汁的器皿(船形).

gray [grei] *a* =grey. [>下条]

gray·ling ['greiliŋ] *n* [C]茴鱼. [<上条]

graze[1] [greiz] I ❶ *vt* 轻擦;擦伤;擦去…皮:The car ~d the garage door. 汽车蹭了一下车库的门. She fell down and ~d her knee. 她跌倒在地,擦伤了膝盖. ❷ *vi* (经过时)轻擦.
II *n* [C]擦磨;擦伤:He's got a nasty ~ on his hand. 他的手蹭伤得很厉害. [>下条]

graze[2] [greiz] ❶ *vi* (指牛羊等)吃青草:The sheep were grazing quietly in the field. 羊群在田野中安静地吃着草. ❷ *vt* 放牧;牧养:We can't ~ the cattle till summer. 到夏天我们才能够牧牛. ~ a field 用一块田野做牧场. [<古英语 græs, grass; >下条]

gra·zi·er ['greizjə] *n* 畜牧业者;放牧人;牧场主. [<上条]

graz·ing ['greiziŋ] *n* ①放牧. ②牧草;牧场:This field of grass will be kept for ~, the others will be ploughed for crops. 这片草地留作牧场,其余的将翻耕种庄稼. [同上]

grease [griːs] I *n* [U]①动物脂,油脂:You will never get the ~ off the plates if you don't use soap. 如果你不用肥皂,你就洗不掉盘子上的油腻. ②滑脂;润滑膏:He puts ~ on his hair to make it shiny. 他往头上擦了些发油,使头发有光泽. [喻]It needs plenty of elbow ~. 这需要加油干.
II [griːz, giːs] *vt* 给…涂油:The mechanic ~d the car's axle. 机械工给汽车的轴上油. ②[俚]贿赂. ‖ ~ ***sb's hand*** (***palm***) 向某人行贿. ~ ***the wheels*** (用金钱等)贿赂;使事情进行顺利. [<拉丁语 crassus, fat]

grease-box ['griːsbɔks] *n* [C]【机】滑脂盒.

greasegun ['griːsgʌn] *n* [C]【机】注油枪,滑脂枪.

grease·paint ['giːspeint] *n* [U]油彩(演员化装用).

greas·er ['griːzə, 'griːsə] *n* ①加油脂的工人. ②注油器. ③[美俚][蔑]墨西哥人;拉丁美洲人. [< grease]

greas·y ['griːzi, 'griːsi] *a* ①多脂的,含脂的;油污的:This food is rather ~. 这食物很油腻. ②油滑的;滑(腻)的:The roads are ~ after the rain. 雨后道路很滑. [< grease]

great [greit] *a* ①(体积、数量、程度)超过一般标准的;巨大的;很:a ~ mountain 大山. Take ~ care of the book. 请细心爱护这本书. There was a ~ crowd of people at the football match. 有大批观众在观看足球赛. ②伟大的:a ~ writer 伟大的作家. a ~ picture 名画. ③重要的;著名的;地位高的:~ issues of the

day 当前的重要问题. a ~ occasion 重大的场合. Alexander the G~ 亚历山大大帝. a ~ lady 贵妇人. ④非常的;强烈的;十足的:in ~ detail 极其详细. in ~ pain 剧烈的疼痛. They are ~ friends. 他们是亲密的朋友. He is a ~ talker. 他极为健谈. She's a ~ reader. 她书读得很多. ⑤[口语][用于其他形容词前]多么…:See what a ~ big fish I've caught! 看,我捉到了一条多么大的鱼! That ~ big tree takes away all the light. 那棵大树把光线全遮住了. What a ~ thick stick! 多么粗的一根棍子啊! ⑥[(the) G ~ …][专指]大…:the G~ Bear 大熊星. G~ Britain [略作 GB]英国;大不列颠. the G~ Lakes 大湖(加拿大与美国之间的五大湖). the G~ Wall 万里长城. the G~ War 第一次世界大战 (= World War I). ⑦(数量)极大的;(时间)久的:a ~ age 高龄. a ~ deal 许多. a ~ number of people 许多人. the ~ majority 大多数. a ~ while ago 许久以前. ⑧[口语]绝妙的;愉快的:That's ~! 太好了! We had a ~ time in Paris. 我们在巴黎过得很愉快. ⑨长一辈的或小一辈的:a ~-grand-mother (外)曾祖母. a ~-grand-daughter (外)曾孙女. ‖ ~ ***at***[口语]擅长于;精于…的:He is ~ at golf. 他很会打高尔夫球. ~ ***on*** [口语]1)很熟悉…的 .2)热衷于…的:be ~ on music 对音乐很感兴趣. ~ ***with child*** [古]怀孕的. [<古英语;以下六条]

great·coat ['greitkəut] ***n*** [C] 厚大衣,大氅 (= heavy overcoat).

great·er ['greitə] ***a*** 包括市区及郊区的:G~ London 大伦敦.

great-grand·fath·er ['greit'grænd͵fɑːðə] ***n*** 曾祖父,外曾祖父.

great-heart·ed ['greit'hɑːtid] ***a*** ①慷慨的,气量大的. ②豪迈的;勇敢的.

great·ly ['greitli] ***ad*** 大(大地);非常[修饰动词、分词或比较级]:~ superior 非常优越. be ~ esteemed 大受尊重. I was ~ impressed by the nursing at the hospital. 这所医院的护理给我留下很深的印象. [< great]

great·ness ['greitnis] ***n*** [U]①大;巨大. ②伟大;重大. [同上]

grebe [griːb] ***n*** [C]䴙䴘.

Gre·cian ['griːʃən] ***a*** [罕]希腊的[一般用 Greek]: ~ architecture 希腊建筑. [<下条]

Greece [griːs] ***n*** 希腊[首都 Athens 雅典;见 Hellas]. [<拉丁语 Graecia; 见上条]

greed [griːd] ***n*** [U] 贪心;贪婪: ~ for money 贪财. [同下]

greed·i·ly ['griːdili] ***ad*** ①嘴馋地:eat ~ 穷吃. ②贪婪地. [同下]

greed·i·ness ['griːdinis] ***n*** [U] ①馋嘴. ②贪婪. ③渴望. [<下条]

greed·y ['griːdi] ***a*** ①贪吃的,嘴馋的:a ~ little boy 一个嘴馋的男孩. He is not hungry, merely ~. 他并不饿,只是嘴馋. ②贪心的,贪婪的:be ~ for gold (fame) 贪财(名). look at shop windows with ~ eyes 以贪婪的目光看着商店的橱窗. ③渴望的,急切的: be ~ for knowledge 渴求知识. be ~ to do sth 急于做某事. [<古英语 grædig; >上三条]

Greek [griːk] **I *a*** ①希腊的;希腊人的: the ~ Church 希腊正教会. ②希腊语的.

II *n* ①[C]希腊人[[同] Hellene]. ②[U]希腊语 ‖ ***be ~ to one*** 不能了解;一窍不通:That is (all) ~ to me. 那个我可一窍不通.

green [griːn] **I *a*** ①绿(色)的;青(色)的: ~ plants 绿叶植物. ~ stuff 蔬菜;草木. ~ peas 青豆. Our car is ~. 我们的汽车是绿色的. make … ~ 绿化. ②青葱的: ~ hills 青山. a ~ belt (城市周围)绿化地带. a ~ Christmas 绿色的圣诞节(天气温暖,没有下雪的圣诞节). ③生的;未熟的;未干燥的: ~ bananas 未熟的香蕉. G~ apples are sour. 未熟的苹果是酸的. G~ wood does not burn well. 未干燥的木柴不易燃烧. ④没有训练的;无经验的;易受骗的:a ~ hand 生手. a ~ youth 初出茅庐的青年. Only someone as ~ as you would believe a story like that. 只有像你这样没有经验的人才会相信那种事. ⑤脸发青的;嫉妒的:The boat was rocking so violently that half the passengers turned ~. 船摇晃得很厉害,半数乘客吓得脸色发青. He was ~ with envy. 他妒火中烧. ⑥新的;新鲜的;精力充沛的:a ~ film 新片. a ~ wound 新伤. live to a ~ old age 老当益壮. keep one's memory ~ 常记不忘;使记忆力不减退.

II *n* ①[U]绿色:She was dressed in ~. 她穿着绿色衣服. ②[C]绿色颜料:a picture in ~s and blues 以各种绿色和蓝色绘成的图画. ③[C]草地;草场:the village ~ 村中公有草地. ④[复]蔬菜;青枝:Christmas ~s 圣诞节装饰用的绿色树枝. [<古英语 grene; > evergreen; 以下 greenback … greenwood]

green·back ['griːnbæk] ***n*** [C]【口语】美钞. [green + back]

green·e·ry ['griːnəri] ***n*** [U]①草木;[总称]绿叶;(装饰用的)青枝绿叶;葱翠:the ~ of the woods in spring 春天树林一片翠绿. ②暖房.

green·eyed [ˌgriːn'aid] *a* ①绿眼睛的. ②妒忌的. ‖ ***the ~ monster*** 嫉妒.

green fingers [ˌgriːn 'fiŋgəz] *n* [英口]园艺技能: My mother's garden is beautiful; she has ~. 我母亲的花园很美;她有园艺才能.

green·fly ['griːnflai](*pl* greenfly, greenflies) *n* 【动】(绿色)蚜虫:The leaves of this rose tree have been eaten by ~s. 这株玫瑰花的叶子都给蚜虫吃光了.

green·gage ['griːngeidʒ] *n* 青梅子;青李子.

green·gro·cer ['griːnˌgrəusə] *n* ①蔬菜水果商;菜贩. ②菜果店:I'm going to the ~ to buy some onions. 我要去蔬菜水果铺买些洋葱. [green + grocer]

green·horn ['griːnhɔːn] *n* [C]【口语】①生手;毛孩子. ②易受欺骗的人. [green + horn]

green·house ['griːnhaus] *n* [C](玻璃)温室,花房,暖房: ~ plants 温室植物. [green + house]

green·ish ['griːniʃ] *a* 浅绿色的;带有绿色的[用于复合词中]: ˌ~'-yellow 黄绿色. ˌ~'-brown 褐绿色. [< green]

Green·land ['griːnlənd] *n* 格陵兰(岛)[丹麦]。‖ ***the Greenland Sea*** 格陵兰海. [green + land]

green light [ˌgriːn'lait] *n* ①绿(色交通信号)灯. ②放行;准许:We're ready to rebuild our house. We're just waiting for the ~ from the Council. 我们准备重建我们的房屋. 我们正等待着地方当局的批准. ‖ ***give sb (get) the ~*** 准许某人(得到许可)照计划等行事.

green·ness ['griːnnis] *n* [U]①绿色. ②新鲜. ③未熟. [< green]

green·room ['griːnru(ː)m] *n* [C] (演员)休息室,后台. [green + room],

green·sward ['griːnswɔːd] *n* [U]草地;草皮. [green + sward]

green·tea [ˌgriːn 'tiː] *n* 绿茶.

Green·wich ['grinidʒ] *n* 格林威治(英国伦敦一郊区,经度由此地作起点,向东西计算). the Royal ~ Observatory 格林威治皇家天文台. ~ time 格林威治时 = ~ mean time (略作 GMT. 现称作 Universal Time)格林威治平时;世界标准时间. [< green]

green·wood ['griːnwud] *n* [the ~][诗]绿林;林地:go to the ~ 去做绿林豪侠;落草. [green + wood]

greet [griːt] *vt* ①向…致敬;向…致意: ~ a friend by saying "Good morning" 向朋友道"早安"致意. ②迎接: ~ the New Year 迎新年. ~ sb with a smile 含笑欢迎某人. The speech was ~ed by loud cheers. 演讲受到热烈的喝采. The news was ~ed with dismay. 那消息使人惊慌. His remark was ~ed with hisses. 他的言论被报以嘘声. ③入(耳);触(目);扑鼻: When he opened the door, he could hardly believe the sight that ~ed him. 当他打开门时,他简直不能相信呈现在他眼前的景象. A sweet smell ~s the nose. 香气扑鼻. the view that ~ed us at the hill-top 在山顶上收入我们眼底的景色. [< 古英语 gretan; > 下条]

greet·ing ['griːtiŋ] *n* [C]敬礼;致意;问候;祝贺: a New Year ~ 新年的祝贺. offer ~s to sb 向某人致敬. a ~s telegram 贺电. [< 上条]

gre·ga·ri·ous [gre'gɛəriəs] *a* ①群集的;群居的:Sheep and cattle are ~. 牛羊是群居的. ②爱交际的; 合群的:the ~ instinct 合群的天性. [< 拉丁语 grex, gregis, a flock]

Gre·gor·i·an [gre'gɔːriən] *a* 罗马教皇格雷戈里的: ~ chant 格雷戈里圣歌(以教皇格雷戈里一世为名的圣歌). ~ calendar 格里历(即现今通用的阳历,于1582年由教皇格雷戈里八世所拟定.)

grem·lin ['gremlin] *n* [英][军俚](第二次世界大战时传说使飞机发生故障的)小妖精.

Gre·na·da [gre'neidə] *n* 格林纳达(岛). [拉丁美洲]

gre·nade [gri'neid] *n* ①[C]【军】手榴弹 (= hand-grenade); 枪榴弹 (= rifle-grenade). ②灭火弹 (fire ~). [法语;见 pomegranate; > 下条]

gren·a·dier [ˌgrenə'diə] *n* ①掷弹兵. ②(英国近卫军团)士兵. [法语;< 上条]

grew [gruː] *v* grow 的过去式.

grey, gray [grei] **I** *a* ①灰色的: ~ eyes 灰色的眼睛. ②阴霾的;阴沉的:a ~ day 阴天. It's very ~ outside. 外面天很阴沉. ③灰白的:His hair has turned ~. 他的头发已灰白了. Her hair is going to ~ with worry. 由于忧愁,她的头发正逐渐变白. He is growing ~. 他头发渐白. ④年老的;成熟的: ~ experience 老练. ⑤(由于恐惧或疾病而脸色) 苍白;惨白: His face turned ~ as he heard the bad news. 当他听到这坏消息时,他的脸色一下子变成惨白. ⑥阴暗的;阴郁的: The future looks ~. 前途暗淡. Life seems ~ and joyless. 生活沉闷,毫无乐趣.

II *n* [U]灰色;灰色衣服:dressed in ~ 着灰色衣服. I never wear ~. 我从不穿灰色衣服.

III *vt & vi* (使) 变成灰色: Sorrow has ~ed his head. 悲伤使他的头发变白了. ~ing hair 正在变白的头发. [< 古英语 græg; > 下二条;greyish]

grey·beard ['greibiəd] *n* 白须翁;老人. [< a grey beard]

grey-head·ed ['grei'hedid] *a* ①白头的;白发苍苍的.②[~ in] 长期服务于…的.

grey·hound ['greihaund] *n* [C] ①灵猩(长腿善跑的一种猎狗);跑狗.②远洋快轮[通常叫 ocean greyhound].③[美][C-]一种长途汽车.[< hound; 同 grey (灰色)无关]

grey·ish ['greiiʃ] *a* 淡灰色的;带灰色的:Is he ill? His face looks ~. 他是否病了?他的脸看上去发灰. dark ~ clouds 暗灰色的云层.[< grey]

grey mat·ter ['greiˌmætə] *n* (脑的)灰白质:a boy without much ~ 智力低的男孩.

grid [grid] *n* [C] ①格子;栅栏:cattle ~ 牛栅栏.②【电】蓄电池的铅板.③【电】真空管中的栅极.④地图的坐标方格.⑤(电力、铁路线路)网.⑥铁篦子;烤架.

grid·dle ['gridl] I *n* [C]铁支子;浅铁锅(烤糕点等用)(= girdle²).
II *vt* 炙;烧烤.[<拉丁语 cratis, wickerwork; >下条]

grid·i·ron ['gridˌaiən] *n* [C] ①烤架;铁篦子(烤鱼肉用).②[美口语]橄榄球球场.[<上条;> grid]

grief [gri:f] *n* ①[U]悲伤;忧伤:driven almost insane by ~ 因忧伤而几乎疯狂. die of ~ 忧伤而死.②[C]伤心事;令人悲伤的事物:His failure was a ~ to him. 失败使他痛心. His taking to drugs was a great ~ to his parents. 他的吸毒成瘾是他父母亲一大伤心事. ‖ ***bring sb to ~*** 使某人遭受困难、不幸. ***come to ~*** 遭遇不幸:You'll come to ~ if you go on like that. 如果你继续这样下去,你不会有好下场的.[见 grieve; > grievous]

griev·ance ['gri:vəns] *n* [C] 冤情;委屈;不平,不满:nurse a ~ against a person 对某人心怀不满. The trade union leader spoke about the ~s of the workers. 工会领导人述说工人们的苦情.[<下条]

grieve [gri:v] ❶ *vt* 使悲痛;使伤心:~ one's parents 使父母伤心. It ~s me to see him change. 看到他的变化使我伤心. I am ~d for you. 我替你难过. ❷ *vi* 伤心;悲伤;哀悼(at, for, over, about):He was still grieving for wife five years after she died. 虽然他的妻子已去世五年,他仍然为她感到悲伤. ~ about one's misfortunes 因不幸而悲伤. ~ at bad news 因不幸的消息而悲伤.[< gravis, heavy; >上条;aggrieve]

griev·ous ['gri:vəs] *a* ①悲痛的;伤心的;令人悲伤或痛苦的:a ~ cry 痛哭. a ~ railway accident 悲惨的火车车祸. ~ wrongs 令人痛心的过失.②难堪的;严重的:~ pain 剧痛. a ~ fault 严重的错误. ~ bodily harm 严重的人身伤害.[< grief]

grill [gril] I *v* ①烤炙:lie ~ing in the sun 躺在炎热的阳光下. Shall I ~ the chops or fry them? 排骨是烤着好,还是煎着好?②(指警察等)严加盘问:The police ~ed the man who they thought was the murderer. 警察严加盘问他们认为是凶手的那个男子.
II *n* [C]①烤架;铁篦子.②烧烤食品:a mixed ~ 烤什锦(牛排、肝等).③烤炙室.[<见 griddle; > grill-room]

grille [gril] *n* [C](门窗等)铁栅;格栅:a ~ on the door of a prison cell 监狱监禁室门上的铁栅.[见 griddle]

grill(-)room ['grilru(:)m] *n* [C](饭店、旅馆)烤炙室.

grim [grim] *a* ①严厉的;冷酷的;残忍的:a ~ expression 冷酷的表情. He's ~ and ruthless. 他冷酷无情.②不屈的,倔强的:a ~ struggle 生死的斗争.③狰狞的;阴森的:a ~ smile 狞笑. The boss looks a bit ~ this morning. 今天早晨老板的脸看上去阴沉沉的.④[口语]不适的;不愉快的:I feel a bit ~ this morning. 今天上午我感到有点不舒服. ‖ ***hold on like ~ death*** 死不放手;坚持:He held on to the rope like ~ death. 他抓住绳子死不松手.[<古英语 grimm; > grimly]

gri·mace [gri'meis] I *n* [C]愁眉苦脸;怪相:The child made a ~ behind the teacher's back. 孩子在老师背后做鬼脸.
II *vi* 作鬼脸;装苦相:He ~d with pain as the doctor touched his wound. 医生摸他的伤口时,他做出一脸苦相.[<古法语 grimuche]

grime [graim] I *n* [U]尘垢;污垢:the soot and ~ of a big manufacturing town 大工业城市的煤烟与尘垢. His face was covered with ~ and sweat. 他的脸满是污垢与汗水.
II *vt* 使积灰;使肮脏:~d with dust 被灰尘弄脏.[> begrime; grimy]

grim·ly ['grimli] *ad* 严酷地;冷酷地;残忍地:He held on ~ to his opinion. 他固执己见.[< grim]

grim·y ['graimi] *a* 肮脏的;积满灰尘的:~ faces (roofs, windows) 肮脏的面孔(屋顶,窗户).[< grime]

grin [grin] I (grinned; grinning) ❶ *vi* 露齿而笑;咧着嘴笑:~ from ear to ear 咧着嘴笑. They ~ned with pleasure when I gave them the sweets,当我给他们糖果时,他们高兴地咧开嘴笑了起来. ❷ *vt* 以露齿笑表示:She ~ned her satisfaction at the result. 他露齿一笑表示对结果满意. ‖ ~ ***and bear it*** 咬牙忍受;逆来顺受:He doesn't like his present job but he'll just

have to ~ and bear it until he finds another. 他不喜欢现在的工作,但在找到新的工作之前,他只能咬牙忍受着.

II *n* [C] 露牙的笑,咧嘴的笑:the tigerish ~ on the murderer's face 凶手的咧齿狞笑. I told her to work harder and she just stood with a silly ~ on her face. 我告诉她要加油干,可是她只是站在那里咧着嘴微笑. ~s of derision 露齿嘲笑.[古英语 grennian]

grind [graind] **I** (ground, ground [graund]) ❶ *vt* ①碾;研磨;磨碎:~ sth to pieces 将某物碾碎. ~ sth to powder 将某物碾成粉末. ~ sth down 碾碎某物. ~ corn into flour 把谷物碾成粉. ~ wheat in a mill 用磨粉机磨小麦.②磨光;磨快;磨尖锐:~ a knife (lens) 磨刀(镜片).③磨擦;旋转摩擦:~ one's teeth (together) 磨牙;切齿.④折磨;压榨:be ground by poverty 受到穷困的折磨. He ground the flowers into the earth with his heel. 他用脚跟把花碾碎入土. They were ground down by heavy taxes. 他们被沉重的税收压得透不过气来. tyrants who ~ down the poor 压榨贫民的暴君.⑤转动;旋转而生:~ a hand-mill (coffee-mill, barrel-organ) 转动手磨机(咖啡磨、手摇风琴). ~ out a tune on an organ 用手摇风琴奏出一曲.[比喻] ~ out some verses 搜索枯肠写出几句诗.⑥[口语]循循教导;辛苦地教授:~ a boy in grammar 辛勤地教孩子学语法:~ grammar into a boy's head. 辛苦地把语法教给孩子. ❷ *vi* ①磨;研;碾:You can hear the machine's gears ~ing. 你能听见机器齿轮在旋转. a ship ~ing on the rocks 触了礁的船.②[口语]刻苦用功:~ away at one's French 用功学法语. ~ for an exam 刻苦准备考试.③可被磨碎;可磨成粉状:This wheat ~s well. 这种小麦易磨成粉. This wheat will not ~ fine. 这种小麦没法磨细. ‖ ***~ the faces of the poor*** 压榨贫民. ***~ to a halt*** (指车辆)嘎一声刹住;[比喻]慢慢停止:The strikes brought industry ~ing to a halt. 罢工使工业逐渐停顿.

II *n* [C] ①[口语]苦差事;辛苦的工作:Learning English is a bit of a ~. 学英语是件苦差事.②[美]用功的学生.[>下三条]

grind·er ['graində] *n* [C] ①磨工;研磨者;转动者:a knife ~磨刀人.②【机】磨床;研磨机;研磨之物:a coffee-~磨咖啡机.[<上条]

grind·ing ['graindiŋ] **I** *n* [U]研磨.

II *a* 难堪的;难熬的:~ poverty 赤贫.[同上]

grind·stone ['graindstəun] *n* [C]①磨石.②【机】砂轮. ‖ ***keep (hold) one's nose to the ~*** 使某人不停地劳动:He's got to keep his nose to the ~ to feed his wife and 5 children. 为了养活妻子和五个孩子,他不得不拼命干活.[同前]

grip [grip] **I** (gripped [gript]; gripping ['gripiŋ]) ❶ *vt* ①紧握,抓紧:The child ~ped my hand. 孩子紧紧抓住我的手.②吸引;打动:The speaker ~ped his audience. 讲演者扣住了听众的心弦. ~ the attention of one's audience 吸引听众的注意力. ❷ *vi* 抓紧;握牢:The brake doesn't ~ properly. 刹车不灵了. a ~ping story 扣人心弦的故事.

II *n* [C]①紧握:take a ~ on a rope 紧紧抓住一条绳子.②控制;掌握:He kept a firm ~ on his children. 他对孩子们管教很严. Keep a ~ on yourself. 不要急于行事. Let go one's ~ of sth. 松开所握之物. have a good ~ on an audience 能吸引听众的注意力和兴趣.③[只用单]理解;掌握:He has a good ~ of the subject. 他对这题目理解得很好.④【机】柄;夹;把手.[美]旅行包;手提包:a leather ~ 皮制旅行袋. ‖ ***at ~s with*** 搏斗;认真对待. ***come (get) to ~s with*** 1)扭在一起;肉搏.2)认真地对待:You must get to ~s with your financial problems or you will go bankrupt. 你必须认真处理你的财经问题,不然你会破产的. ***take a ~ on oneself*** [口语]不再懒散;集中注意力.[<古英语 gripan, seize]

[辨异] grip 跟 grasp 同义,但语气更强.

gripe [graip] **I** ❶ *vt* ①抓住;控制.②使腹痛:be badly ~d 腹痛难受. ❷ *vi* ①牢抓.②腹痛:I feel my stomach griping. 我觉得胃痛.③[美口语]抱怨:He's always griping about being badly paid. 他老是抱怨他的工资太低. Mother ~s at me when I'm late for breakfast. 每当我早饭吃晚了,母亲就要抱怨.

II *n* [C] ①紧握.②[the ~s][口语]肚痛:have the ~s 闹肚子痛.③[俚]抱怨:My main ~ is, there is no hot water. 我主要的不满是没有热水.[古英语 gripan, seize]

grippe [grip] *n* [U][口语]流行性感冒(= influenza).[法语,seizure]

grip·ping ['gripiŋ] *a* ①握的;紧握的.②引起注意的:The film is a ~ story of love and hate. 这部电影是一个扣人心弦的爱与恨的故事.

gris·ly ['grizli] *a* 可怕的;吓死人的:A ~ sight met their eyes. 一幅令人恐怖的景象映入眼帘.[古英语 grislic]

grist [grist] *n* [U]制粉用的谷物. ‖ ***All is ~ that comes to one's mill; It's all ~ to the mill.*** 到他磨里都成粉(意指:他能利用一切机会). ***bring ~ to the***

mill 获得利益;有利可图. ~ *to* (*for*) *one's mill* 对某人有利:Every delay was ~ to his mill. 每一次耽搁对他都有利.

gris·tle ['grisl] *n* [U](牛肉等)软骨:I can't eat this meat—it's all. ~. 我不能吃这肉,它全是软骨. ‖ *in the* ~未长成的,未成熟的.

grit [grit] **I** *n* [U]①砂砾;粗砂:I have got a piece of ~ in my eye. 我的眼睛里进去了一粒砂子. G~ is spread on icy roads to prevent cars skidding. 结冰的路面铺上粗砂以防汽车打滑.② 勇气;坚忍:The soldiers showed that they had plenty of ~. 那些士兵表现得有勇气和毅力.

II (gritted ['gritid];gritting ['gritiŋ]) *vt* ①摩擦;咬牙:He ~ted his teeth to stop himself crying out in pain. 他咬紧牙关以使自己不因疼痛而哭出声来.②铺以砂砾:They are ~ting the icy roads. 他们在结冰的道路上铺砂子.[> gritty]

grits [grits] *n* (*pl*) 粗燕麦粉;粗碾谷类.[见上条]

grit·ty ['griti] *a* ①有砂的;砂子般的:The sandstorm made the food ~. 大风沙使这食物尽是沙子.②有毅力的;有勇气的.[< grit]

griz·zle ['grizl] *vi* ①[口](小孩)号哭;啜泣.②烦躁;抱怨;焦虑.

griz·zled ['grizld] *a* 灰色的,半白的(头发).[<古法语 gris, grey]

griz·zly ['grizli] **I** *a* [罕]灰色的:a ~ bear 北美大灰熊.

II *n* [C]①大灰熊.②铁栅筛;格筛.[同上]

groan [grəun] **I** ❶ *vi* ①呻吟;叹气:The injured man ~ed with pain all night. 那位受伤的男子疼痛而彻夜呻吟.He ~ed when he heard that he had failed his exam. 当听说他考试不及格时,他叹了口气.②(指东西)承受重压而作声:The shelf ~s with books. 架子被压得发响.③受压迫;受虐待:The black people are still ~ing under injustice. 黑人仍在不公平的待遇下受折磨.❷ *vt* ①呻吟着说:He ~ed out a sad story. 他沉吟着叙述了一个悲惨的故事.②嘘(某人);以哼声阻止:He was ~ed down by the audience. 他被听众嘘下了台.

II *n* [C]①呻吟声:the ~s of the injured men 受伤者的呻吟. He gave a ~ of despair on hearing of his failure. 听到失败的消息,他失望地叹了口气.②嘘声:There were loud ~s when she started to sing. 她一开始演唱,就传来大声的起哄.[古英语 granian]

groat [grəut] *n* ①(英国十四至十七世纪间)四便士的银币.②少量,小额:not care a ~ 毫不介意. not worth a ~ 一文不值.[<中世纪荷兰语 grote]

groats [grəuts] *n* (*pl*) 去壳谷物碎片(尤指燕麦片).[<古英语 grotan]

gro·cer ['grəusə] *n* [C]①食品商,杂货商.②食品店,杂货店:Our local ~ has closed. 我们地段的杂货店已经关门了.[<古法语 gros, gross]

gro·cer·y ['grəusəri] *n* [C]①[复]食品杂货.②[美]食品杂货店.③[定语]:a ~ business 食品杂货业.[<上条]

grog [grɔg] *n* ①[U][水手用语]掺水烈酒.②饮酒会.[>下条]

grog·gy ['grɔgi] *a* [口语]①不稳的;踉踉跄跄的;摇摇欲坠的:The legs of that chair look rather ~. 那椅子的腿看来很不稳.②(因生病、震惊、睡眠不足等而显得)软弱的:That last attack of flu left me rather ~. 上次患流感使我颇为软弱无力.[<上条]

groin [grɔin] **I** *n* [C]①【解】鼠蹊.②【建】穹棱;交叉拱.③[美]防波堤,折流坝.

II *vt* ①盖拱助于,使成穹棱.②给…筑防波堤.[<古英语 grynde, abyss]

groom [gru(:)m] **I** *n* [C]①马夫.②新郎.③英国宫廷侍从官.

II *vt* ①养(马);刷(马毛);使整洁:The horses were being ~ed for the horse show. 为了参加赛马,正在给那些马刷毛.②修饰:well (badly) ~ed 修饰得好(不好).③准备;推荐;培植:He's being ~ed as a possible successor to our head of department. 正在培养他当我们部门领导的可能接班人.

groove [gru:v] **I** *n* [C]①槽,沟;(车)辙;(唱片等的)纹路:The needle of a record-player moves along the ~ in the record. 唱机的针头沿着唱片的纹路前进.②常规. ‖ *get into* (*be stuck in*) *a* ~ 变成老一套;成习惯. *in the* ~[俚]处于最佳状态;得心应手;兴高采烈:Their band is really in the ~ tonight! 今晚他们的乐队演奏得特别出色!

II *vt* 开槽于;【建】做企口于:The sand on the shore has been ~d by the waves. 海岸沙滩被海浪冲出了一条沟槽.[<古斯堪的纳维亚语 grof, pit]

groov·y ['gru:vi] *a* [俚]新式的;时髦的(尤指年轻人):a ~ restaurant 新式的餐馆. ~ clothes (people) 时髦的衣服(人).

grope [grəup]❶ *vi* [字画或比喻]摸索;搜寻:~ for a candle (the door-handle, the light switch) 摸索着找蜡烛(门柄、电灯开关). ~ for an answer 搜寻答案. ~ about in the dark 暗中摸索. We are groping after the truth. 我们在寻找真理。❷ *vt* 摸索(路):We ~

d our way along the dark corridor. 我们在黑暗的走廊上摸索着前进. I ~d my way to a seat in the dark cinema. 我在黑暗的电影院里摸索着找一个座位. [<古英语 grapian, seize; >下条]

grop·ing·ly ['grəupiŋli] *ad* 摸索着;暗中摸索地: The blind man reached ~ for the door handle. 那盲人伸出手去摸门的把手. [>上条]

gros·beak ['grəusbi:k] *n* Ⓒ【动】蜡嘴雀;锡嘴雀. [gross+beak]

gross [grəus] **I** *a* ①(数量)总的;毛的;全部的;整个的: the ~ area 总面积. ~ profits 毛利;总利润. ~ weight 毛重. the ~ amount 总额. his ~ income 他的全部收入. ②(性质)严重的;显著的;易见的: ~ errors (blunders) 严重的错误. ~ injustice (negligence) 显然的不公平(疏忽). a ~ overcharge 显然索价过高. ③(身体)粗大;肥胖(语言、态度)粗俗;粗鲁;粗野: a ~ woman 肥胖的妇女. ~ behaviour 粗鲁的行为. ~ language (jokes, morals) 粗鄙的语言(笑话、品行). ④(食物)粗劣;油腻: a ~ eater 喜欢粗糙而油腻的食物的人. ⑤(感官)迟钝的. ⑥(草木)繁茂的;茂盛的: the ~ growth of a jungle 丛林中茂密的树木. the ~ vegetation of the tropical rain forest. 热带雨林中茂密的植物. ‖ ~ ***national product*** [略作 GNP]国民生产总值.

II *n* ①Ⓤ全体;大体;总计. ②[单复同]【商】罗(=12 打): a ~ (six ~) of bottles 一罗(六罗)瓶. ‖ ***in (the) ~***. 1)大体上;一般地;总括地. 2)批发(=wholesale)

III *vt* 总共赚得: The company ~ed £2,000,000 last year. 该公司去年总共获利二百万英镑. [<近代拉丁语 grossus, thick; >上条; engross]

gross·ly ['grəusli] *ad* ①极度地;十分地: ~ unfair 极不公平. ~ fat 十分肥胖. ②粗鄙地: He behaved ~ at the party. 他在晚会上的举止很粗俗. [<上条]

grot [grɔt] *n* [诗]= grotto.

gro·tesque [grəu'tesk] **I** *a* ①怪诞的;奇异的;光怪陆离的: a ~ appearance 可笑的外表. ~ manners 古怪的样子. You look ~ in those clothes. 你穿着这些衣服看上去十分滑稽可笑. ②【艺】[the ~]奇形怪状的;风格奇异的: a student of the ~ in painting 怪诞画派的学生.

II *n* ①奇形怪状的人、动物、图形或图案. ②[the ~]怪异的图画、雕刻等. [<意大利语 grotta, grotto]

grot·to ['grɔtəu] (*pl* grotto(e)s ['grɔtəuz]) *n* 洞穴;岩洞;人工开挖的洞室. [<意大利语; <拉丁语 crypta, crypt]

grouch [grautʃ] **I** *vi* [口语]发牢骚;闹脾气: He's always ~ing about his job. 他对工作总是不满意.

II *n* Ⓒ①常发牢骚的人. ②抱怨;牢骚;愠怒: I'm tired of his ~es. 我腻味他的牢骚.

ground¹ [graund] **I** *v* grind 的过去式和过去分词.

II *a* 磨碎的,磨细的;磨口的: ~ glass 毛玻璃。~ rice 米粉.

ground² [graund] **I** *n* ①[the ~] 地面;地表: lie on (sit on, fall to) the ~ 躺在(坐在;落到)地上. ~-to-air missiles 地对空导弹. The airliner made a ~-controlled approach. 该客机作由地面控制的降落. ②Ⓤ土地;地皮;泥土: till the ~ 耕地. The ~ in this part of the country is poor and stony. 这一带的土地贫瘠和多石. ③Ⓒ[复]场所;场地;余地;庭园: a football ~ 足球场. fishing ~s 渔场. the school ~s 校址. the ~s of Buckingham Palace 白金汉宫的庭园. ④[常用复]基础;根据;理由: There are no ~s for anxiety. 没有理由忧虑. ⑤Ⓒ背景;(绘画、图案等)底子;板面: gold design on a blue ~ 蓝底金色图案. The curtains have blue flowers on a white ~. 窗帘为白底蓝花. ⑥[复]渣滓;沉淀物: coffee ~s 咖啡渣. ⑦【电】接地;地线 [反 antenna]. ⑧Ⓤ底;湖底;水底: Our ship touched ~. 我们的船搁浅了. ⑨Ⓤ(问题所涉及的)范围,领域;话题: common ~ 一致之处;共同的立场. Don't mention sex; it's forbidden ~. 不要涉及性的问题,这是个忌讳的话题. ‖ ***above (below) ~*** 活着(死掉被埋葬). ***be (give, have) ~s for*** 有…的理由: I have good ~s for believing his version of events. 我有相当理由相信他对事件的说明. They don't give me much ~ (many ~s) for complaint. 我没有理由抱怨他们. What are the ~s for divorce in this country? 在这个国家哪些理由可以离婚? ***break fresh (new) ~*** 1)开垦处女地. 2)[比喻]着手一新事业;初次处理一问题. ***cover (much, ect.) ~*** 1)旅行: We've covered a great deal of ~ today. 我们今天走了很长一段路. 2)[比喻](指演说、报告、询问等)涉及许多问题;范围很广: The committee's report covers much new ~. 委员会的报告涉及许多新问题. ***cut the ~ from under sb's feet*** 先发制人;使某人失利;使某人站不住脚. ***fall (be dashed) to the ~*** (计划)失败;失望;落空: Our plan (The scheme) fell to the ~. 我们的(这)计划失败了. Our hopes were dashed to the ~. 我们的希望破灭了. ***from the ~ up*** 1)完全地;彻底地: The professor knew his subject from the ~ up. 教授对他讲的题目彻底了解. 2)从

最基本的开始:He decided to learn the business from the ~ up. 对这项事业,他决定从头学起. ***gain*** ~ 前进;进步;获胜;获利. ***get off the*** ~ 1)(飞机)起飞.2)开始进行. ***give*** (***lost***) ~ 退却;让步:The general sent in reinforcements when he saw that his troops were losing ~. 当将军看到他的部队在步步退却时,他派去了增援部队. ***hold*** (***stand***, ***keep***) ***one's*** ~ 坚守;坚持立场;不让步:Although many were killed, the soldiers held their ~.尽管伤亡很大,战士们仍坚守阵地. ***on the*** ~***s of*** 因为:excused on the ~s of youth 因年轻而被原谅. reject a man on medical ~s 拒绝一个身体不合格的人. On what ~s do you suspect him? 你根据什么怀疑他? ***shift one's*** ~ 改变立场(主意):He shifted his ~ whenever it seemed to his advantage to do so. 只要对他有利,他便随时改变立场. ***suit sb down to the*** ~ 对某人很适合:Her new hairstyle (job) suits her down to the ~. 她的新发型(工作)对她很合适.

II ❶ *vt* ①[~ sth on sth]建立…于…的基础上(较常用 base): ~ one's arguments on facts 根据事实进行辩论. a well-~ed theory 基础稳固的学说. ②[~ sb in sth]教以基本知识;打基础:The teacher ~ed his pupils in arithmetic. 该教师给他的学生打下了良好的算术基础. ③(指船)使触海底;(指飞机,飞行员)不许飞行:All planes have been ~ed because of the fog. 由于大雾,所有飞机都停飞了. ④把…放在地上: ~ arms 把武器(尤指步枪)放在地上. ⑤【电】使接地;使通地. ❷ *vi* ①落地;着陆. ②具有基础;依靠(on, upon). ③(船只)搁浅:Our ship ~ed in shallow water. 我们的船在浅水中搁浅了 [<古英语 grund, bottom; >(I)aground; background, battleground, burialground, foreground, parade-ground, playground underground; 下十条. (II) ungrounded; well-grounded]

ground·bait ['graund beit] *n* [U]引鱼用的水底诱饵.

ground·crew ['graund kru:] (= ground staff) *n* [the ~]【空】地勤人员.

ground·er ['graundə] *n* (垒球等)地面球.

ground·floor [ˌgraund'flɔ:] *n* [C][英](楼房的)底层;一楼 (= [美] first floor): I live on the ~. 我住在一楼. ‖ ***be*** (***get***) ***in on the*** ~ 从某企业创立时即已加入;以享受与创办人同样的权利参加某企业;得到优先(有利)机会:The company is just being formed. If he buys some stock now, he'll get in on the ~. 这家公司刚成立,如果他现在买一些股票,他就是以享有与发起人同样优先权的资格入股.

ground·less ['graundlis] *a* 没有根据的,没有理由的:a ~ report 没有根据的报告. ~ rumours 无根据的谎言. Your fears are ~. 你的害怕是没有理由的.

ground·nut ['graund*n*ʌt] *n* [C]花生 (= peanut).

ground plan ['graund plæn] *n* 【建】房屋的底层平面图;平面图.

ground rent ['graund rent] *n* (租用土地盖房的)地租(英国一般为九十九年).

ground·sheet ['graundʃi:t] (= [美]ground cloth) *n* 铺在地上的防潮布.

grounds·man ['graundzmən] (*pl* groundsmen ['graundzmən]) *n* 球场管理员.

ground·work ['graundwə:k] *n* [U] ①基础;基本工作:Producing a dictionary needs a great deal of ~. 编纂一本字典需要做大量的基础工作. ②基本原理.

group [gru:p] **I** *n* [C] ①群;(小)组;团体;派:a ~ of children 一群孩子. a ~ of islands 群岛. a ~ of trees (houses) 一片树(一片房屋). in ~s 成群地;一群一群地. a left-wing ~ 左派. ②(科学分类)类;族;基;团;界:Wheat, rye, and oats belong to the grain ~. 小麦、黑麦和燕麦属于谷类. the Germanic ~ of languages 日耳曼语系. ③(英美空军)大队. ④[定语]: a ~ discussion 小组讨论;集体讨论. ~ insurance 团体保险. the ~ mind 【心理】团体心理. a ~ scene 群像场面. G~ captain [英]空军上校.

II ❶ *vt* 把…分组(归类);聚集:G~ the roses together 将蔷薇分类集中在一起. The pupils were ~ed according to their ability in French. 按照学生们的法语能力将他们分组. ❷ *vi* 聚集;成群:The children ~ed (themselves) round the teacher. 孩子们聚集在老师周围. [<意大利语 gruppo; > subgroup]

grouse[1] [graus] *n* [单复同]【动】松鸡:red ~ 红松鸡. ~ shooting 打红松鸡.

grouse[2] [graus] **I** *vi* [俚]鸣不平;抱怨:He's grousing about his job again. 他又在抱怨他的工作了.

II *n* [C]牢骚:If you have any ~s tell the boss about them. 你如果有什么牢骚,对老板去发.

grove [grəuv] *n* [C]小树林,树丛 [同 forest]. [> mangrove]

grov·el ['grɔvl] (grovel(l)ed; grove(l)ling) *vi* 扒;匍匐;卑躬屈节:~ in the dust 趴在地下,摇尾乞怜. ~ at the feet of a conqueror 向征服者屈膝.

grow [grəu] (grew [gru:], grown ['grəun]) ❶ *vi* ①(生物)生长;成长;发育:Rice ~s in India, China and Japan. 稻子长在印度、中国和日本. How quickly you are ~ing! 你长得多快! How tall you've ~n! 你长

得好高啊！She has decided to let her hair ～. 她已决定留头发. Plants ～ from seeds. 植物由种子长成. She has ～n in stature but not in wisdom. 她的身体长高了,但智慧没有增加. ②增长,增大;发达,发展:China's industry is ～ing fast. 中国的工业发展得快. He grew in experience. 他增长了经验. Our friendship grew as time went on. 随着时间的推移,我们的友谊不断加深. ③渐渐变成;…起来:He's ～ing fat. 他发胖了. ～ older 渐老. ～ smaller 渐小. He ～s old. 他老了. The weather is ～ing cold. 天气冷起来了. It began to ～ dark. 天渐渐暗了. The wind ～s to a tempest. 风转为暴风雨. ④[～ to be (*or* like)]达到…;达到喜欢的程度:You'll ～ to like this work eventually. 你最后会逐渐喜欢这工作的. One ～s to like what one is accustomed to. 人渐渐会喜欢所习惯的事物. My friendship with them grew to be (= by degrees became) considerable. 我与他们的友谊渐增. ❷ *vt* ①使生长;种植;栽培:～ rice 种稻. He ～s vegetables. 他种蔬菜. Plants ～ roots. 植物会长根. Will you ～ some herbs for me (～ me some herbs) this year? 你今年为我种些香草好吗? ②蓄;留:He has ～n a beard. 他留起了胡子. She's ～n her hair long. 她留起了长发. ‖ ～ ***into*** 1)长成;长大为:He has ～n into a fine young man. 他长成了一个翩翩少年. 2)长得够大:The coat is too long for her, but she'll ～ into it before long. 这件大衣她穿着太长,但不久就会合身了. 3)变得习惯或成熟或有经验:You need time to ～ into the job. 你需要时间来习惯于这个工作. ～ ***on*** (***upon***) 1)(习惯等)加深对…的影响或效果:The habit grew on me. 我渐渐染上这个习惯. 2)更加吸引;引起…爱好:a book that ～s on you 你所喜欢的一本书. I didn't like modern music at first, but it has ～n on me. 起初我不喜欢现代音乐,但是现在我已喜欢了. ～ ***out of*** 1)长得太高大:He has ～n out of that coat. 他长得太高大,穿不下那件外衣了. 2)抛弃(恶习):He has ～n out of the bad habits of his boyhood days. 他已长大,戒除了儿时的坏习惯. 3)由…所产生:Her sympathy grew out of understanding. 她的同情出于理解. ～ ***up*** 1)长大:When the children ～ up, the parents ～old. 当孩子们长大时,父母便老了. 2)发展;兴起:A warm friendship grew up between the two men. 亲密的友情在他们俩人之间增长. New cities ～ up in the desert. 一座座新城市在沙漠中崛起. [<古英语 growan; >outgrow, overgrow; 下二条;growth]

grow·er ['grəuə] ***n*** [C]①种植者;栽培者:a fruit-～ 种果木者. ②[加定语]…植物:a fast (slow) ～ 早熟(晚熟)植物. [<上条; >wool-grower]

grow·ing ['grəuiŋ] **I** ***a*** 生长的,成长中的;增长中的;发育中的. ‖ ～ ***pains*** 儿童或少年时期的一种关节痛.

II ***n*** [U]生长;成长;发育;发达. [同上]

growl [graul] **I** ❶ *vi* (狗等)嗥叫;咆哮;(雷)轰鸣:The dog ～ed at me. 狗向我咆哮. We heard thunder ～ing in the distance. 我们听见远处雷声隆隆. ❷ *vt* 怒吼着说:He ～ed (out) his command. 他咆哮着下命令.

II ***n*** [C]嗥叫;咆哮;轰鸣:He answered with a ～ of anger. 他怒吼着回答.

grown [grəun] **I** *v* grow 的过去分词.

II ***a*** ①成长的. ②成熟的:a ～ man 成人. [>full-grown; 下条]

grown-up ['grəunʌp] **I** ***a*** 成熟的;成人的:She has a ～ daughter. 她有一个成年的女儿.

II ***n*** [C]成年人:Children and ～s are alike welcome. 儿童和大人一律欢迎. [< grow up]

growth [grəuθ] ***n*** ①[U]生长;成长;发育:Trees take many years to reach their full ～. 树木需要多年才能成材. ②[U]增长,增大;发展:There has been a sudden ～ in membership of the club. 俱乐部的会员突然增加. the ～ of population 人口的增长. ③[U]种植;栽培:the ～ of fruit 水果的栽培. apples of foreign (home) ～ 外国(国)产苹果. ④[C]生长物;长成物:a thick ～ of bushes (weeds) 浓密的灌木丛(野草). a three-days' ～ of beard 长了三天的胡须. ⑤[C]瘤;肿块:The surgeon removed a ～ from her neck. 外科医生从她的颈部切除了一个瘤子. [< grow; >outgrowth, undergrowth]

grub[1] [grʌb] ***n*** ①[C]蛴螬;蛆. ②[U][俚]食物:Have we enough ～ to eat? 我们的食物够吃吗? [<下条]

grub[2] [grʌb] (grubbed; grubbing) ❶ *vi* ①拱;掘;挖:The pigs were ～bing about among the bushes. 猪在树丛中到处乱拱. ②作苦工:～ for a living 为生活而辛勤劳动. ③寻找;搜索. ④钻研;仔细研究. ❷ *vt* 挖出;掘起:He was in the garden ～bing up weeds. 他在花园里挖除杂草. [中世纪英语 grubben]

grub·by ['grʌbi] ***a*** ①生蛆的. ②污秽的;不洁的:Wash your hands; they're ～! 洗手去! 你的手太脏了! [<上条]

grudge [grʌdʒ] **I** *vt* ①吝惜;不愿给:～ the time 吝惜时间. ～ a person everything 什么东西也舍不得给人. I ～ going. 我不高兴去. His cruel master ～d him

even the food he ate. 他那残忍的主人甚至连他吃的食物也不愿意给他. ②妒忌:He ~d me my prize. 他嫉妒我的获奖. I do not ~ him his success. 我对他的成功并不妒忌.

II *n* [C] 怨恨;嫉妒;恶意:She has a ~ against me. 她对我怀恨在心. He bears me a ~ because I got the job he wanted. 他对我怀恨在心,因为我获得了他想要的工作. I owe that man a ~. 我有充分理由怀恨他. [古法语 grouchier; >begrudge; 下条]

grudg·ing [ˈgrʌdʒiŋ] *a* ①吝啬的:be ~ of money 吝啬金钱. ②恶意的;怀恨的. ③不愿的;勉强的:a ~ admission 勉强的允许. She was very ~ in her thanks. 她的感谢非常勉强. [<上条]

grudg·ing·ly [ˈgrʌdʒiŋli] *ad* 吝惜地,舍不得地,勉强地:His employer ~ raised his salary. 他的雇主很勉强地替他加了薪. [<上条]

gru·el [ˈgruəl] *n* [U] 麦糊,麦片粥. [古法语, coarse meal]

gru·el·ling, gru·el·ing [ˈgruəliŋ] *a* 严厉的;使人精疲力竭的;折磨的:a ~ race 令人精疲力竭的竞赛. a ~ task 费力的工作.

grue·some [ˈgruːsəm] *a* ①可怕的;吓人的:a ~ sight 可怕的景象. ②讨厌的.

gruff [grʌf] *a* (指人、声音、行为)粗野的;粗暴的:His voice is low and ~. 他的嗓音又低又粗. He's a bit ~, but really very kind. 他有点粗暴,但心地善良.

grum·ble [ˈgrʌmbl] **I** ❶ *vi* ①抱怨;发牢骚:~ about (at, over) one's food 抱怨食物不好. He's always grumbling。他老是发牢骚. He ~d at the low pay offered to him. 他抱怨给他的报酬低. ② 作隆隆声:Thunder ~d in the distance。远处雷声隆隆. ❷ *vt* 抱怨地说出;诉说:~ (out) an answer (reply) 不平地回答.

II *n* [C] ①怨言;牢骚:I have to listen to all their ~s. 我不得不倾听他们的牢骚. That fellow is full of ~s. 那家伙满腹牢骚. ②闷雷声:the ~ of thunder 隆隆的雷声. [>下条]

grum·bler [ˈgrʌmblə] *n* 鸣不平者;爱发牢骚者. [<上条]

grump·y [ˈgrʌmpi] *a* 脾气坏的;暴躁的:a ~ old man 一个脾气暴躁的老人. The boss is a bit ~ today. 今天老板的脾气有点暴躁. [象声]

Grun·dy·is·m [ˈgrʌndiizəm] *n* [U] 拘泥习俗;过分守礼.

grunt [grʌnt] **I** *vt* & *vi* ①(猪等)哼哼,作呼噜声. ②(人)嘀咕;咕哝:~ (out) an answer 咕噜着回答. He ~ed that he was too busy to talk to me. 他嘀咕着说:他太忙,不能和我谈话.

II *n* [C] ①哼哼声,呼噜声. ②嘀咕(声),咕哝(声):He gave a ~ to show his disapproval. 他嘀咕一声,表示不同意. [古英语 grunnettan; > disgruntled]

Gua·de·loupe [ˌgwɑːdəˈluːp] *n* 瓜德罗普(岛). [拉丁美洲]

Guam [gwɑːm] *n* 关岛. [西太平洋]

gua·no [ˈgwɑːnəu] *n* (海)鸟粪.

Gua·ra·ni [ˌgwɑːrəˈniː] (*pl* Guarani(s) [ˌgwɑːrəˈniː(z)]) *n* ①瓜拉尼人. [巴拉圭的基本居民] ②[U]瓜拉尼语.

gua·ra·ni [ˌgwɑːrəˈniː] (*pl* guarani *or* guarani(e)s [ˌgwɑːrəˈniːz]) *n* [C]瓜拉尼(巴拉圭货币单位).

guar·an·tee [ˌgærənˈtiː] **I** *n* [C] ①保证;保证书:a year's ~ with a watch 手表使用一年的保证. This ~ is valid for one year. 这张保证书一年有效. ②保证人:(法律上用 guarantor): stand ~ for … 替…作担保人. be ~ for a friend's good behaviour 保证一位朋友品行良好. If I try to borrow £ 1,000 from the bank, will you be my ~? 如果我设法从银行借一千镑,你愿作我的保证人吗? ③接受保证的人. ④(法律上用 guaranty) 抵押品;作为保证的东西:"What ~ can you offer?" "I can offer my house as a ~". "你能拿什么作抵押?" "我可以拿房屋作担保(抵押)". ⑤任何可用作保证的事物:Blue skies are not always a ~ of fine weather. 蔚蓝的天空并不永远保证晴朗的天气.

II *vt* ①保证;担保:~ sb against loss 保证某人不受损失. ~ a man's debts 担保一人的债务. ~ to pay a man's debts 保证为一人还债. ~ that the debts will be paid 保证债会付清. ~ the payment of the debts 保证偿还债务. We cannot ~ the punctual arrival of trains in foggy weather. 雾天我们不能保证火车准时到达. My watch is ~d for two years. 我的表保用两年. We can't ~ our workers regular employment. 我们不能保证我们的工人有固定的职业. ②[口语](= promise, 不负法律责任)保;管保;许诺:I ~ his success. 我保他成功. I ~ that he will be pleased. 我保他喜欢. Many shopkeepers ~ satisfaction to customers. 许多商店老板保证顾客满意. [同下]

guar·an·tor [ˌgærənˈtɔː] *n* 【法】保证人. [<下条]

guar·an·ty [ˈgærənti] *n* [C]【法】①保证;保证书. ②担保品;抵押品:~ money 保证金. [<古法语 garant, a warrant; > 上二条]

guard [gɑːd] **I** *n* ①[U]警戒;警卫,看守;戒备:There are

soldiers on ~ at the gate. 门口有战士警卫. The sentry (soldier) is on ~. 那哨兵（士兵）在担任警戒. come off ~ 下班. ②C 卫兵;哨兵. ③[复]近卫队;禁卫军: ~s of honour 仪仗队. the G~s 禁卫队. the Royal Horse G~s 禁卫骑兵队. a G~s officer 禁卫队军官. ④[英]列车员（= [美] conductor）⑤(篮球等)卫;后卫: the right ~ 右卫. ⑥防护器;防卫物: a welder's ~ 焊接工人的面罩. a fire-~ 围护火炉的铁丝网. a mud ~（自行车等的）挡泥板. the ~ of a sword 剑的护手. ⑦监狱的看守;典狱官（= warder). ⑧(拳击等的)防卫姿势;防备. ‖ ***be on (off) one's*** ~（未）戒备着,(未）提防着: Be on your ~ against pickpockets. 谨防扒手. He hit me while I was off my ~. 他乘我不备打了我. ***change*** ~【军】换哨;换岗. ***the changing of the*** ~ 换岗（如白金汉宫的更换警卫）***keep*** ~ (***on***) 放哨,警戒: The soldiers were ordered to keep ~. 战士奉命实行警戒. The soldiers kept a close ~ on their prisoners. 士兵们警惕地看守着囚犯. ***mount*** (***stand***) ~ 上岗;站岗. ***relieve*** ~ 接班(担任警戒);换哨.

II ❶ ***vt*** ①警卫;保卫;保护: ~ a camp 守营. ~ one's life (reputation) 保护一个人的生命(名誉). The dog ~ed the house (against stranger). 狗守卫着房屋(防止陌生人进入). ②看守;看管: ~ prisoners 看管犯人. ③当心: G~ your tongue. 当心你的舌头. ❷ ***vi*** 预防;提防: ~ against disease (bad habits, suspicion) 预防疾病（杜绝恶习、避免嫌疑). [< 古法语 garder, protect; >（I）blackguard, bodyguard, fireguard, lifeguard, rear-guard, vanguard; guardian … guardsman; (II) safeguard; regard; 下条]

guard·ed ['gɑːdid] ***a*** ①(指言词）谨慎: be very ~ in one's speech 出言十分谨慎. He gave ~ replies to their questions. 他谨慎地回答了他们的提问. ②有戒备的: The warehouse is ~. 库房有人看守. [<上条; 反 unguarded]

guard-boat ['gɑːdbəut] ***n*** 警戒艇;巡逻艇.

guard·house ['gɑːdhaus] ***n*** 卫兵室,警卫室;禁闭室（= guard·room).

guard·ian ['gɑːdjən] ***n*** ①管理人;保管员: ②【法】监护人[反 ward]. [< guard; >下条]

guard·ian·ship ['gɑːdjənʃip] ***n*** U 监护;保护: under the ~ of the laws 在法律的保护下. [<上条]

guard-rail ['gɑːd-reil] ***n***（楼梯等处的）护栏;(铁路)护轨.

guard-ship ['gɑːdʃip] ***n*** 警戒舰;哨舰.

guards·man ['gɑːdzmən] (***pl*** guardsmen ['gɑːdzmən]) ***n*** ①卫兵;监视员. ②近卫兵.

Guat·e·ma·la [ˌgwæti'mɑːlə] ***n*** ①危地马拉. [拉丁美洲]②~ (City) 危地马拉(城). [危地马拉首都]

gudg·eon[1] ['gʌdʒən] ***n*** C ①鮈鱼,白杨鱼（常用作鱼饵). ②易欺的人;易受骗的人. [<希腊语 kōbios]

gudg·eon[2] ['gʌdʒən] ***n*** C【机】①耳轴. ②舵枢. [<古法语, pivot]

gue(r)·ril·la [gə'rilə] ***n*** C ①[常用复]游击队员. ②游击战. ③[定语]: a ~ war-(warfare) 游击战. a ~ band 游击队. a ~ area 游击区. ~ forces 游击武装. [西班牙语 dim of guerra, war]

guess [ges] **I** ❶ ***vt*** ①猜想;推测;猜测: Can you ~ my weight (what my weight is, how much I weigh)? 你能猜出我的体重吗? I should ~ his age at 50 (~ him to be 50, ~ that he is 50). 我猜想他有五十岁了. G~ what I'm thinking. 你猜我在想些什么. ②[美口语](= suppose) 想;以为;认为: I' ~ I'll have to leave now. 我想我现在得走了. I ~ you're right. 我想你是对的. ❷ ***vi*** 猜;猜想;猜测: ~ at a riddle (the price) 猜谜语(价钱). [比较: ~ a riddle 猜着一个谜语]You have ~ed right (wrong). 你猜对(错)了. Can't you even ~ at her age? 你甚至连她的年龄也猜不出吗? It was too important to ~ about. 这事太重要了,不能胡猜. ‖ ***keep sb ~ing*** 不明说;让人猜.

II ***n*** C 猜想;猜测;推测: Have (Make) a ~ at the answer. 猜一猜这个问题的答案. My ~ is that he's not coming. 我想他不会来了. The future is so uncertain that one man's ~ is as good as another's. 未来的事情是如此变化不定,因此谁的猜测都是一样（不可靠). I'll allow you three ~es. 我将让你猜三次. ‖ ***at a*** ~ 依推测;凭估计: At a ~ I should say there were 30 people present. 我估计有三十个人在场. ***by*** ~ 凭猜测;未经精确计算: Don't answer by ~; work the problem out. 不要凭猜测回答,把这个问题算出来. ***It's anybody's*** ~. 此事无人能确定. [>下条; outguess]

guess·ti·mate ['gestimit] ***n*** [现代口语](凭猜测的)估计.

guess·work ['geswəːk] ***n*** U 猜想,推测;臆断: I got the answer by ~. 我是通过推测得到答案的. [<上条]

guest [gest] **I** ***n*** C ①客,宾客: a state ~ 国宾. a ~ of distinction 贵宾. the ~ of honour. 主宾. We're expecting ~s to dinner. 我们在等候客人来吃饭. [对 host]②旅客;宿客: paying ~s（寄）宿客. ③[定语]: a ~ singer (player) 客串歌手(演员);特约歌星(演

员).

II ❶ *vt* 款待;招待. ❷ *vi* ①做客. ②客串表演.

guest·house ['gesthaus] *n* [C]招待所;宾馆;高级寄宿舍.

guest-night ['gestnait] *n* (俱乐部、学院等)招待来宾的夜晚.

guest·room ['gestrum, 'gestru:m] *n* (= ~ chamber) 客房;客室.

guf·faw [gʌ'fɔ:] I *n* [C]放声大笑;哄笑.

II *vi* 放声大笑:He ~ed loudly at the antics of the monkeys. 猴子的滑稽动作逗得他放声大笑.

Gui·a·na Highlands [gai'ænə'hailəndz] *n* 圭亚那高原.[拉丁美洲北部的一地区,分属英、法、荷三国,英属圭亚那于 1966 年独立成为圭亚那 Guyana]

guid·ance ['gaidəns] *n* [U]①指导;指引;领导:I need some ~ with my studies. 我的学习需要一些指导. under competent ~ 在适当的指导下.②【机】导槽;【空】制导;导航.[>下条]

guide [gaid] I *n* [C]① 领路人,向导;指导者;【军】基准兵:a mountain ~ 爬山向导. A ~ will show you round the castle. 将有个导游带你们参观城堡. Experience is a good ~. 经验就是很好的导师.②(= ~ book) 指南;入门;手册:a ~ to grammar 语法入门. We have bought a ~ to Edinburgh. 我们已买了一本爱丁堡旅游手册.③导体;导引器.④路标,标兵.⑤[定语]:a ~ rope 导绳.

II *vt* ①指引;引导:~ sb to a place 引导某人到某地. ~ sb in (out, up, etc.) 引导某人进入(出去、上去等). You must be ~d by your sense of what is right and just. 你必须受正义感的引导.②指导;领导:~ the boys in their studies 指导孩子们学习. The government will ~ the country through the difficulties ahead. 政府将带领着国家克服即将面临的困难.[<古法语 guier; >上条;下四条; misguide; waveguide]

guide(-)book ['gaidbuk] *n* [C]旅行指南;入门书;手册:a ~ for travellers 旅行指南. a G~ to Hangzhou《杭州旅行指南》.

guided mis·sile [ˌgaidid'misail] *n* [C]导弹.

guide·line ['gaidlain] *n* [C][常用复]①指导方针;行动纲领:We'll need a few ~s before we start this project. 我们需要一些指导方针才能开始设计.②指标:~s on prices and incomes 物价和收入方面的指标.

guide(-)post ['gaidpəust] *n* [C](交通)标柱,路标.

guild [gild] *n* [C]①(中世纪)行会;同业公会.②协会.[>guildgall]

guil·der ['gildə] *n* [C]盾(荷兰货币单位).

guild·hall ['gild'hɔ:l] *n* [C]同业会所;会馆;市政厅.[guild + hall]

guile [gail] *n* [U]狡猾;欺诈:a man full of ~ 诡计多端的人. get sth by ~ 诈取某物.[>下条;beguile]

guile·less ['gaillis] *a* 不狡猾的,正直的:a ~ person 正直的人. She's completely ~. 她非常正直.[<上条]

guil·le·mot ['gilimɔt] *n*【动】海鸠,海雀.[法语]

guil·lo·tine [ˌgilə'ti:n] *n* [C]① 断头台:During the French Revolution many of the French nobles were sent to the ~. 在法国大革命时期,许多法国贵族被送上断头台.②剪断机,截切机;切纸机.[法语]

guilt [gilt] *n* [U]①罪行;罪状;犯罪:Fingerprints left in the room proved the murderer's ~. 留在房间里的指印证明凶手的罪行. His ~ lay heavy on his mind. 他因犯罪心里感到沉重.②(对错误、过失的)责任;应受的谴责:The children behave badly, but the ~ lies with the parents, who don't care about their behaviour. 这几个孩子行为不良,但其父母亲应负责任,因为他们不关心孩子们的行为.③内疚:His face showed ~, though he said he had done nothing wrong. 虽然他说他没做错事,脸上却显出内疚的样子.[古英语 gylt, sin; >下二条]

guilt·less ['giltlis] *a* ①无罪的;无辜的:~ of the offence 无罪. The prisoner was proved ~ and released. 这犯人被判无罪,并获释放.②没有经验的;无知的:be ~ of writing poems 没有写诗的经验.[<上条]

guilt·y ['gilti] *a* ①有罪的;犯罪的:~ of murder 犯有凶杀罪. be ~ of a crime 有罪. plead ~ to a crime 服罪;认罪. The judge found him ~. 审判员宣判他有罪.②自觉有罪的;内疚的:look ~ 像有罪的样子. ~ looks 感到有罪的样子. a ~ conscience 内疚,良心的不安. A ~ conscience needs no accuser. (*or* A ~ conscience is a self-accuser). [谚]内疚即自责. I feel ~ about not having written to you sooner. 没有很快给你写信我感到很内疚.

Gui·nea ['gini] *n* ①几内亚[非洲]:the Republic of ~ 几内亚共和国 [首都 Conakry].②the Republic of Guinea-Bissau 几内亚比绍共和国.[首都 Bissau] ③ Equatorial ~ 赤道几内亚.[首都 Malabo].[>下二条]

guin·ea ['gini] *n* ①[C]畿尼(旧英国金币,= 21 先令).②[复合词]a ~ hen 珍珠鸡.[<上条]

guin·ea-pig ['gini-pig] *n* [C]①豚鼠.②供医学或其他实验的人或物.

guise [gaiz] ***n*** [C] ①[in the ~ of]服式;装束:in the ~ of a monk 作和尚的装束. He traveled in the ~ of a priest. 他扮作牧师旅行. ②[in a (certain) ~]外表;姿态:There is nothing new in here; just the same old ideas in a different (new) ~. 这里没有什么新的东西;只是在不同的(新的)形式下的同样的陈旧思想而已. ③[in (under) the ~ of]假装;借口:under the ~ of friendship 在友谊的幌子下. promote one's private interests under the ~ of serving the public 假公济私. [古法语 < 高地德语 wisa, manner; > disguise]

gui·tar [gi'tɑː] ***n*** [C]【乐】吉他,六弦琴:He plays the ~. 他弹吉他. [< 西班牙语; < 希腊语 kithara, lyre]

gulch [gʌlʃ] ***n*** [C][美]峡谷.

gulf [gʌlf] ***n*** [C] ①海湾:the Persian Gulf 波斯湾. the Gulf Stream 墨西哥湾流. ②深渊;旋涡. ③悬隔,鸿沟:the ~ between rich and poor 贫富的悬殊. [< 希腊语 kolpos, bosom; > engulf]

[辨异] gulf (海湾)一般比 bay (湾)还要大,或者还要深.

gull[1] [gʌl] ***n*** [C]鸥. [> sea(-)gull]

gull[2] [gʌl] **I** ***n*** [C]易受欺骗的人.

II ***vt*** 欺骗:~ a fool out of his money 骗取傻子的钱. He ~ed us into buying rubbish. 他哄骗我们购买毫无价值的东西. [> gullible]

gul·let ['gʌlit] ***n*** [C] ①食道:The dog choked because it had something stuck in its ~. 这条狗噎住了,因为有东西卡在它的食道里. ②水道. ③【建】水落管,水槽. [< 拉丁语 gula, throat; > gully]

gull·i·ble ['gʌləbl] ***a*** 易受欺骗的;轻信的:He is so ~ that he believes everything you tell him. 他很轻信别人,你无论告诉他什么事,他都相信. [< gull[2]]

gul·ly ['gʌli] ***n*** [C] ①沟壑,溪谷. ②【建】集水沟,雨水口. [< gullet]

gulp [gʌlp] **I** ❶ ***vt*** ①吞食;吞饮;狼吞虎咽:~ (down) a drink 一饮而尽. ~ down a cup of tea 一口气喝下一杯茶. Children are often told not to ~ (their food). 孩子们常被告知不要狼吞虎咽(地吃东西). ②抑制;忍住:~ down sobs 吞声饮泣. ❷ ***vi*** ①吞咽;狼吞虎咽. ②哽塞;呛.

II ***n*** [C]吞咽;一大口:a ~ of milk 一大口牛奶. empty a glass at one ~ 一口气喝完一杯. He took a ~ of his coffee and dashed out of the room. 他喝了一大口咖啡就冲出了房门. [荷兰语 gulpen]

gum[1] [gʌm] ***n*** [常用复]齿龈,牙床:His ~s are bleeding. 他的牙床在流血.

gum[2] [gʌm] ***n*** [英](誓言等中)上帝(= God): By ~! 老天爷作证!我发誓!

gum[3] [gʌm] **I** ***n*** ①[U]树胶;树脂:We can stick these pictures into the book with ~. 我可以用胶水把这几张画粘在书里. ②[C]桉树属. ③[U]橡皮糖;口香糖:He chews ~ when he is working. 他工作时口里嚼着口香糖.

II (gummed; gumming) ***vt*** 涂以树胶;胶接:~ sth down (up) 用胶粘住某物. These two pieces of paper have to be ~med together. 这两张纸必须用胶水粘在一起. ‖ ~ ***up the works*** [俚]把事情弄糟:He produced so many rules and regulations for the office that he ~med up the work completely. 他为办公室制定的规则、条例太多,以致把事情全弄糟了. [> gummy; gumtree]

gum·bo ['gʌmbəu] ***n*** ①【植】秋葵荚. ②浓汤(美国一种用肉、蔬菜和秋葵荚做成的汤).

gum·my ['gʌmi] ***a*** ①树胶的;粘性的:a ~ substance 粘性物质. ②肿胀的. [< 上条]

gump·tion ['gʌmpʃən] ***n*** [U][口语]①本领;机灵;常识:With his ~ he will make a success of himself. 凭他的才干,他将前途无量. ②精力,创业精神:The lad lacks ~. 这小伙子缺乏进取精神. ③【绘画】颜料调和法;调和颜料的溶剂.

gum-tree ['gʌm triː] ***n*** [C]桉树属,产橡胶的树:G~s grow to an immense height. One species reaches 480 feet (the tallest known tree). 桉树长得高极了. 有一种高达四百八十英尺(这是已知的最高的树). ‖ ***up a*** ~ [俚]不上不下;进退两难;陷于困难.

gun [gʌn] **I** ***n*** [C] ①[通称]枪;炮:an air ~ 气枪. machine-~s 机关枪. a warship with 16-inch ~s 装有十六英寸口径大炮的战舰. He fired a ~ at the burglar. 他朝窃贼开了一枪. ②枪状物:electron ~【无】电子枪. ③猎枪手. ④(信号枪、礼炮的)鸣放:The president gets twenty-one ~s as a salute. 总统接受二十一响礼炮. ‖ ***be going great*** ~***s*** 正在努力而顺利地进行. ***big*** (***great***) ~ 大人物;有权势的重要人物;高级军官. ***blow great*** ~***s*** (风)狂吹;刮大风. ***jump the*** ~ 1) 赛跑时不等鸣枪而抢先. 2)作任何过早的行动. ***spike sb's*** ~***s*** 击败某人;使无能为力. ***stand*** (***stick***) ***to one's*** ~***s*** 坚守阵地;坚持立场:There was enormous pressure on them to submit, but they stuck to their ~s. 尽管他们受到巨大的压力要他们屈服,他们还是坚持自己的立场.

II (gunned; gunning) ❶ ***vi*** 放枪;发炮;用枪狩猎;

He went ~ning for rabbits. 他打兔子去了. ❷ *vt* 开枪射击: He was ~ned down by two masked robbers. 他被两名带着面罩的匪徒射倒. ‖ ~ *for* 1) 带枪搜寻;寻找机会伤害(击败): He has been ~ning for me ever since I criticized his new book. 自从我批评了他的新书,他一直在寻找机会攻击我. 2)力求;争取: He is ~ning for a rise. 他在争取加薪.

[辨异]①gun 是"枪"的通称,除 pistol (手枪) 或 revolver (左轮手枪)外,一般的枪都能用.但在美国口语中,也指手枪. ②在军事方面,gun 指火炮,现在代替了 cannon 这一名词. [> field-gun, machinegun, popgun, shotgun, submarinegun; 以下 gun-barrel… gunnery; gunpowder…gunwale]

gun-bar·rel ['gʌnˌbærəl] *n* [C]枪筒;炮筒.

gun·boat ['gʌnbəut] *n* [C]炮舰. ‖ ~ ***diplomacy*** 炮舰外交. [gun + boat]

gun car·riage ['gʌnˌkæridʒ] *n* 炮架. [gun + carriage]

gun-cot·ton ['gʌnˌkɔtn] *n* [U]火棉. [gun + cotton]

gun·dog ['gʌndɔg] *n* [C]猎犬.

gun·fire ['gʌnfaiə] *n* [U]炮火;炮轰. [gun + fire]

gun·man ['gʌnmən] (*pl* gunmen ['gʌnmən]) *n* 带枪强盗: Three gunmen robbed the bank. 三个持枪歹徒抢劫了银行. [gun + man]

gun-me·tal ['gʌnˌmetl] *n* [U]炮铜;青铜(铜与锡或锌的合金);铁灰色. [gun + metal]

gun·ner ['gʌnə] *n* [C]炮手;枪手;火炮瞄准手. [< gun]

gun·ner·y ['gʌnəri] *n* [U]①[总称]重炮;射击;②射击学;射击技术;枪炮操作.

gun·ny ['gʌni] *n* ①[U]粗麻布. ②[C] = ~ bag (sack) 黄麻袋. [梵文 gōnī, sack]

gun·pow·der ['gʌnˌpaudə] *n* ①[U]黑色火药. ②[定语]: ~ tea 珠茶. [gun + powder]

gun·room ['gʌnrum] *n* [C](战舰中的)下级军官室.

gun·run·ner ['gʌnˌrʌnə] *n* [C]私运军火者. [gun + runner]

gun·run·ning ['gʌnˌrʌniŋ] *n* [U]私运军火 (以帮助叛乱等): be found guilty of ~. 被判犯有军火走私罪. [<上条]

gun·shot ['gʌnʃɔt] *n* ①[C](射出的) 炮弹. ②[C]枪的射击声: We heard ~s. 我们听到了枪声. ③[U]枪或炮的射程: be out of (within) ~ 在射程外 (内). We were careful not to come within ~ of the enemy. 我们小心翼翼,以免进入敌人的射程之内. ③[定语]: a ~ wound 枪伤. [gun + shot]

gun·smith ['gʌnˌsmiθ] *n* [C]造枪工人;修枪工人. [gun + smith]

gun(-)stock ['gʌn-stɔk] *n* 枪托. [gun + stock]

gun·wale ['gʌnəl] *n* [C]【海】船缘. [gun + wale]

gur·gle ['gəːgl] **I** ❶ *vi* ①潺潺而流;汩汩地流: The water ~d from the tap. 水从笼头汩汩地流出. The water ~d out of the bottle. 水从瓶里汩汩地流出来. ②(流水)作汩汩声: Water ~s when it is poured out of a bottle or flows over stones. 当水从瓶里倒出来或流过石上时,便汩汩作响. ③(人) 发咯咯声: The baby ~d happily. 婴儿高兴得发出咯咯声. ❷ *vt* ①使发汩汩声. ②作咯咯声: He ~d his delight. 他发出咯咯声表示他的高兴.

II *n* [C](流水的)汩汩声;(欢乐的)咯咯声. ~s of delight 愉快的咯咯声. [象声]

Gur·kha ['guəkə] *n* [C]①廓尔喀人. [尼泊尔的主要种族]②英、印军队中的廓尔喀士兵.

guru ['guru] *n* [C]①(印度教)宗教教师. ②受尊敬的,有影响力的教师、头头. [<梵文 guru-h, venerable]

gush [gʌʃ] **I** *vi* ①(液体等)涌出;喷出: Blood ~ed from his wound. 血从他的伤口涌出. Oil ~ed out from the broken pipe. 石油从断裂的管子喷出. ②滔滔不绝地说;表现出过分的热情: girls who ~ over handsome film stars 过分热心地谈论漂亮电影明星的女孩子. The lady kept ~ing about her husband's success. 那位女士滔滔不绝地夸耀她丈夫的成就.

II *n* ①[C]涌出;喷出: a ~ of oil 石油喷出. ②[C] [U]迸发;感情冲动: a ~ of anger 一阵愤怒. a ~ of enthusiasm 热情的迸发. [>下条]

gush·er ['gʌʃə] *n* [C]①喷穴;喷油井. ②易动感情的人. [<上条]

gush·ing ['gʌʃiŋ] *a* ①涌出的;喷出的: a ~ spring 喷泉. ②过分热情的;滔滔不绝的: ~ compliments 滔滔不绝的问候. [同上]

gus·set ['gʌsit] *n* [C]①(缝纫)三角(或菱形)衬布. ②【机】角撑板. [<古法语 gousset]

gust [gʌst] *n* [C]①突然一阵(风、雨等): a ~ of rain 一阵雨. The wind came (was blowing) in ~s. 狂风阵阵袭来. There were ~s of wind up to eighty kilometres an hour last night. 昨夜的狂风达到每小时八十公里. ②迸发;激发: a ~ of rage 怒气上冲. [> gusty]

gus·ta·tion [gʌs'teiʃən] *n* [U]味觉;尝味. [>下条]

gus·ta·to·ry ['gʌstətəri] *a* 味觉的: a ~ nerve 味觉神经. [<上条]

gus·to ['gʌstəu] *n* [U]①兴味;趣味;兴趣: The hungry boy ate his dinner with ~. 这个饥饿的孩子津津有

味地吃着饭. talk with ～ 谈得津津有味. enjoy the full ～ of… 充分领略…的趣味. ②爱好;嗜好;癖好: He started painting with great ～. 他以极大的爱好开始画画.

gust·y ['gʌsti] *a* 多阵风的;有风暴的:It is a bit ～ to-day. 今天多风. [< gust]

gut [gʌt] **I** *n* ①C U 肠:stick a bayonet into a man's ～s 把刺刀刺入人的内脏. Because of his illness, they must carry out an operation to remove part of the ～. 鉴于他的病情,他们必须进行手术,切除他的部分肠子. ②[复][口语]内容;本质;实质:His speech had no ～s in it. 他的演说毫无内容. The real ～s of his speech is…. 他的演说的实质是…. ③[复][口语]勇气与决心;胆量;魄力:a man with plenty of ～s 很有魄力的人;勇气十足的人. ④U 肠线:surgical ～外科缝合用的羊肠线. The fishing line is made of ～. 这钓鱼线是用肠线制成的. ‖ ***hate sb's ～s*** [俚]对某人恨之入骨.

II (gutted ['gʌtid]; gutting ['gʌtiŋ]) *vt* ①取出…的内脏:Her job was to ～ fish. 她的工作是挖出鱼的内脏. ②破坏(掠夺)…的内部;抽去…的内容:a building ～ted by fire 内部为火焚毁的房屋. Invaders ～ted the village. 侵略者把村中财物洗劫一空.

gut·ta-per·cha ['gʌtə'pəːtʃə] *n* U 古塔波胶,杜仲胶,马来树胶. [<马来语]

gut·ter[1] ['gʌtə] **I** *n* C ①槽,檐槽;街沟,阴沟:The ～s are flooded with water. 街沟为水所淹. ②[the ～]贫民区;贫苦低级的生活:take a child out of the ～ 将孩子从贫困中救出. rise from the ～ 从恶劣环境中奋斗出来. the language of the ～ 脏话;下流粗鄙的语言. ‖ ***the ～ press*** 迎合低级趣味的报纸. [<拉丁语 gutta, drop]

gut·ter[2] ['gʌtə] *vi* (指蜡烛)燃烧不稳而融化流下;淌蜡. [同上]

gut·ter-snipe ['gʌtə-snaip] *n* C 拾荒的孩子;流浪儿. [同前]

gut·tur·al ['gʌtərəl] **I** *a* ① 咽喉的. ②喉音的:His voice is rather ～. 他的嗓音粗哑. ～ consonants 喉间发出的辅音.

II *n* C 喉音(如[g],[k]等);喉音字母. [< 拉丁语 guttur, throat]

guy[1] [gai] **I** *n* C ①服装奇异的人;衣着古怪的人. ②[美口语]人;小伙子:a nice ～ 好小伙子. I don't know the ～ you're talking about. 我不认识你在谈论的小伙子.

II *vt* 嘲弄,取笑(某人):His speech was ～ed in the next day's newspaper. 他的演说在第二天的报纸上受到了嘲笑.

guy[2] [gai] *n* C 牵索,拉线:Could you loosen the ～s, please? 你能松一下拉线吗? [< 古法语 guier, to guide]

Guy·a·na [gai'ɑːnə, gi'ɑːnə] *n* 圭亚那 [拉丁美洲]. [见 Guiana Highlands]

guz·zle ['gʌzl] ❶ *vi* 大吃大喝;狼吞虎咽;狂饮:No wonder he's fat; he's always guzzling. 难怪他胖;他老是大吃大喝. ❷ *vt* 狂饮;滥吃:～ one's money away 为大吃大喝而乱花钱. ～ beer 狂饮啤酒.

gym [dʒim] *n* [俚](为 gymnasium 及 gymnastics 的缩略语)①体育馆;健身房. ②体操;体育(学科):a ～ teacher 体育教师. a ～ mistress 女体育教师. ～shoes运动鞋. a ～ class 体育课.

gym·kha·na [dʒim'kɑːnə] *n* 运动会;赛马会;赛车会.

gym·na·sium [dʒim'neizjəm] (*pl* gymnasia [dʒim'neizjə] *or* gymnasiums) *n* C 体育馆;健身房. [<希腊语 gymnos, naked]

gym·nast ['dʒimnæst] *n* C 体操运动员;体育家;体操教师. [见上条,下条]

gym·nas·tic [dʒim'næstik] **I** *a* 体操的,体育的:～ apparatus 体操用具.

II *n* C 训练(科目):Grammar is a good ～. 语法是一门很好的训练科目. [>下条]

gym·nas·tics [dʒim'næstiks] *n* U 体操;体育. [用单数动词][<上条]

gy·n(a)e·col·o·gy [ˌgaini'kɔlədʒi] *n* U 妇科学:He specializes in ～. 他专门研究妇科学. [< 希腊语 gynē, woman + -logy]

gyp[1] [dʒip] (gypped [dʒipt], gypping ['dʒipiŋ]) *vt* [俚]欺骗:He ～ped me out of $ 10. 他从我这儿骗去了十美元.

gyp[2] [dʒip] *n* [英]痛苦;惩罚. ‖ ***give sb ～*** [俚]严斥或严惩某人;使某人活受罪:My bad tooth is really giving me ～ this morning. 今天上午我的那颗坏牙痛得我真够受.

gyp·sum ['dʒipsəm] *n* U 石膏.

gyp·sy ['dʒipsi] *n* = gipsy.

gy·rate [ˌdʒaiə'reit] **I** *vi* 旋转,回旋:A top ～s. 陀螺会旋转. The dancers ～d quickly to the strong beat of the music. 舞蹈者在强有力的音乐节拍伴奏下飞快地旋转着.

II *n* C U 旋转;回旋.

III *a* 旋转的;螺旋状的. [<希腊语 gyros, circle]

gy·ro·com·pass ['dʒaiərəuˌkʌmpəs] *n* C 陀螺罗盘;回

转罗盘.

gy·ro·pi·lot ['dʒaiərəuˌpailət] *n* [C] (陀螺) 自动驾驶仪.

gyr·o·scope ['dʒaiərəskəup] *n* [C]陀螺仪,回转仪.[< scope]

gyve [dʒaiv] **I** *n* [常用复][诗]脚镣;手铐.

II *vt* 使上手铐(脚镣): He was ~d with fetters. 他上了脚镣.

H h

H,h [eitʃ] (*pl* H's, h's *or* Hs, hs ['eitʃiz])①英语的第八个字母.drop one's h's 不把 h 音念出来(指伦敦人发音的特点).②H 形.③[化学符号] = hydrogen 氢.④ = hours 小时.⑤ = high 高.

H¹ [化学符号] = protium 氕.

H² [化学符号] = deuterium 氘.

H³ [化学符号] = tritium 氚.

ha [hɑː] *int* 唉;哈;嘿 (表示快乐、怀疑、惊骇、胜利等):Ha! Ha! Ha! 哈! 哈! 哈! [> aha]

ha·be·as cor·pus ['heibjəs'kɔːpəs] *n* [U] 【法】(将警方拘留的人移送法院处理的)人身保护令(权):a writ of ~ 人身保护令.[拉丁语]

hab·er·dash·er ['hæbədæʃə] *n* [C] ① [英]缝纫用品商.②[美]男子服饰用品商.[> 下条]

hab·er·dash·er·y ['hæbədæʃəri] *n* ①[U]服饰 (缝纫) 用品店。②[U] 服饰(缝纫)用品.[< 上条]

ha·bil·i·ment(s) [hə'bilimənt(s)] *n* [常用复]服装,衣服.[法语]

hab·it ['hæbit] **I** *n* ① [C] (个人) 习惯: the ~ of drinking 饮酒癖. form good ~s 养成好习惯. acquire a dictionary ~ 养成勤查词典的习惯. H~ is second nature. 习惯成自然. ②[U]习性:creature of ~ 受习惯性驱使的人. Vines are of a climbing ~. 藤有向上爬的习性. ③ [C]宗教衣着;[古]服装: a monk (nun)'s ~ 僧袍 (修女袍,尼姑服). ④[C] 心境;体质:a cheerful ~ of mind 心情愉快. ‖ ***act*** (***do sth***) ***from force of*** ~ 习惯使然而做某事. ***be in the*** ~ ***of***; ***fall*** (***get***) ***into the*** ~ ***of*** 有…的习惯(脾气):It seems that he's not in the ~ of coming in time. 他好像有不守时间的习惯. ***break sb*** (***oneself***) ***of a*** ~ 使某人(自己)改掉某一习惯. ***do sth out of*** ~ ; ***do sth by*** ~ 做某事出于习惯;因习惯而做某事. ***fall*** (***get***) ***out of the*** ~ ***of*** 戒除…习惯. ***make a*** ~ ***of sth*** 经常做某事.

II *vt* ①[常用过去分词]穿着,装扮:be ~ed in sth 穿着某衣.②[古]住在.[> 下六条;见 cohabit, inhabit]

[辨异]custom 指风俗,习惯,系对集体而言.如 the custom of giving presents at Christmas 圣诞节给礼物的风俗. habit 指习惯,习性系对个人而言.如 the bad habit of biting one's nails 咬手指甲的坏习惯.

hab·it·a·ble ['hæbitəbl] *a* 可居住的,适于居住的:a ~ house 住宅. The old house is no longer ~. 这旧房子不适于居住.[< 上条]

hab·i·tat ['hæbitæt] *n* ① (动植物的)生长环境;②栖息地,产地: an animal ~ 动物栖息地.[同上]

hab·i·ta·tion [ˌhæbi'teiʃən] *n* ①[U]居住:a house too old for human ~ 太旧而不能住人的房子. houses that were not fit for ~ 不适于居住的房屋.②[C] 住所;住宅:a single human ~ 单人住所;一处住所.[同前]

ha·bit·u·al [hə'bitʃuəl] *a* 惯常的;习惯的:a ~ liar 一贯说谎的人.a ~ topic 常谈. He's a ~ thief. 他是个惯偷.[同前;>下条]

ha·bit·u·al·ly [hə'bitʃuəli] *ad* 习惯性地: be ~ late for school 上学惯于迟到.[< 上条]

ha·bit·u·ate [hə'bitjueit] *vt* [~ … to sth]使…惯于:~ oneself to hardship (getting up early)习惯于艰苦生活 (早起). ~ a horse to the sound of gunfire 使马习惯于炮火声.[<habit]

ha·bit·u·é [hə'bitjuei] *n* 常客;经常出入某一地方的人:a ~ of the Café Royal 皇家饭店的常客. a ~ of the orchestral concerts 常听交响乐队演奏的人.[法语]

ha·ci·en·da [ˌhæsiˈendə] (*pl* ~s) ***n*** [C] ①(中南美)种植园;庄园.②(美国西南部的)庄园住宅.[西班牙语]

hack¹ [hæk] **I** ❶ ***vt*** 劈,砍:~ one's way through the trees 穿过从林开出一条路. ~ sth to pieces 把某物砍碎. ~ the tree down 把树砍倒. ❷ ***vi*** ①乱劈,乱砍:~ at the branch 砍树枝. He ~ed away all night. 他整宿乱劈乱砍的. ②费力:a ~ing cough 费力干咳.

II ***n*** [U] ①[a ~ at]劈,砍:make a ~ at the log 劈木头. ②(橄榄球)踢胫.[<古英语 haccian]

hack² [hæk] **I** ***n*** [C] ①出租的马.②[美]出租汽车[[同] taxi].③[美]费力干咳.[[同] Hacking cough]④雇佣文人:a publisher's ~s 出版者雇的文人.

II ***a*** 出租的;受雇而写作的:~ work 靠卖文为生的工作;苦工. a ~ writer 雇佣文人.

III ❶ ***vt*** ①出租(马、马车、汽车).②骑(马),开(出租汽车).③雇(人)写作. ❷ ***vi*** 以普通速度骑马:go ~ing 不慌不忙地骑着(马).[<hackney]

hack·les [ˈhæklz] ***n*** [复]雄鸡等禽类颈上的长羽毛. ‖ ***get sb's (have one's) ~ up*** 使某人(自己)发怒. ***with one's ~ up*** 发怒地;愤然欲斗(争辩)地.[<中古英语 hechele]

hack·ney [ˈhækni] **I** ***n*** [C] ①乘用马.②出租汽车;出租马车.③被雇用干苦活的人.[>hack², 下条]

hack·neyed [ˈhæknid] ***a*** ①陈腐的:a ~ phrase 陈词滥调.②熟练的:a ~ statesman 老练的政治家.[<上条]

hack·saw [ˈhæksɔː] ***n*** [C](锯金属的)弓形钢锯.[hack¹ + saw]

had [强 hæd;弱 həd,əd] ❶ ***vt*** have 的过去式和过去分词. ❷ ***aux v*** have 的过去式 [had + **p. p.** = **past perfect** tense]①[表示过去某一时间已经完成的动作或已有的经验]When I came home, everybody ~ gone to bed. 我到家时,大家已上床睡了. I ~ been there before. 以前我曾到过那里.②[在虚拟语气中表示过去事实的假定]If I ~ done so = I did not do so. If I ~ been there = I was not there. H~ he not seen me, I should have been drowned. 当时要不是他看见,我早已淹死了.③[惯用法,后接原动词]~ better 宁可;还是…好;最好:You ~ better go at once. 你还是立刻就去好. You ~ better not go. 你还是不去为妙. You ~ better not have done so. 你若没有这样干,那就最好了. ~ best 最好:You ~ best go at once. 你最好立刻就去. We ~ best take a short cut. 我们最好抄近路.[见 *had* rather]

had·dock [ˈhædək] (*pl* ~s, 集体名词不变[ˈhædək(s)]) ***n*** 【动】黑线鳕(北大西洋产).

Ha·des [ˈheidiːz] ***n*** ①[希腊神话]冥府,黄泉.②[h~][口语]地狱.[希腊语]

hadj [hædʒ], **had·ji** [ˈhædʒi] ***n*** [U] 【宗】伊斯兰教徒去麦加的朝觐,朝拜,朝圣.[[同] hajji][阿拉伯语]

had·n't [ˈhædnt] [口语] = had not.

h(a)e·ma·tite [ˈhemətait] ***n*** [U] 【矿】赤铁矿.[<希腊语]

h(a)em·or·rhage [ˈhemərid ʒ] ***n*** 【医】出血.[[同] bleeding]

haf·ni·um [ˈhæfniəm] ***n*** [U] 【化】铪.[符号 Hf]

haft [hɑːft] ***n*** [C] (刀、斧、剑等的)柄,把.[古英语 hæft]

hag [hæg] ***n*** [C] 巫婆;母夜叉;老丑妇:You ~! 你这个母夜叉! [<古英语 hæg tesse;见 witch]

Hag·ga·i [ˈhægeiai] ***n*** ①哈该(公元前六世纪希伯来一先知).②先知哈该的预言(《旧约全书》中的一章).

hag·gard [ˈhægəd] **I** ***a*** ①憔悴的.②不驯服的.

II ***n*** 不驯服的鹰.[<中古法语]

hag·gis [ˈhægis] (复数不变或加 -es) ***n*** [U] [C] [苏格兰]羊杂碎布丁(将羊杂碎与麦片装人羊胃或布袋内煮成的).[<?]

hag·gle [ˈhægl] **I** ***vi*** 争论,讨价还价:~ over (about) the price 还价;讲价钱. ~ with sb 与某人争论.

II ***n*** [U] 争论;讲价钱.[<苏格兰语 hag]

hag·i·og·ra·phy [ˌhægiˈɔgrəfi] ***n*** [U] [C] 圣徒传记;理想(偶象)化传记.[hagio + graphy]

hag·i·ol·o·gy [ˌhægiˈɔlədʒi] ***n*** ①圣徒传记文学;圣徒传记研究.②圣徒传;圣徒言行录.[hagio + logy]

Hague [heig] ***n*** [The ~]海牙[荷兰的行政中心;王宫,政府机关大部分在此,但正式首都为 Amsterdam 阿姆斯特丹].

ha-ha¹ [hɑ(ː)ˈhɑː] **I** ***int*** (嘲笑)哈哈!

II ***n*** 哈哈的笑声. ‖ ***give sb the merry*** ~[美俚]嘲笑某人.

ha-ha² [ˈhɑːhɑː] (*pl* ~s) ***n*** [C] (筑于花园界沟中的)篱笆;矮墙.[法语]

haik [haik, heik], **haick** [heik] ***n*** 阿拉伯人的白罩袍.

hai·ku [haikuː] ***n*** [U] 日本一种无韵节的三行诗(每行五或七字,五个音节).[日语]

hail¹ [heil] **I** ***n*** ① [U] 雹.②[a ~]一阵:a ~ of bullets 一阵弹雨. a ~ of questions 一大堆问题.

II ❶ ***vi*** ①下雹:It's ~ing. (天)正下雹.②猛烈落下:Blows ~ed down on his back. 他背上挨打了. ❷

vt 猛烈落到:～ curses (blows) down on sb 把某人大骂(痛打)一通.[<古英语 hægel;见 hailstone]

hail² [heil] **I ❶** *vt* ①欢呼;欢迎:～ sb(as)king 高呼拥护某人为王. be ～ed as a hero 受到英雄般的欢迎. ②招呼:Let's ～ a taxi, shall we? 我们叫一辆出租汽车,好吗. **❷** *vi* [～ from]①(船只)驶来:Where does the ship ～ from? 这只船从哪里驶来的? ②[口语](人)出身:He ～s from Hunan. 他是湖南人.[比较:come from]

II *int* [书面语、诗]万岁! H～ Mary! =Ave Maria!【天主教】万福玛利亚!

III *n* [C] 高呼(声);欢呼(声). ‖ ***within ～ = within ～ing distance (of)*** 在喊声所及的(…)地方.[<古斯堪的纳维亚语 heil (sound); >下条]

hail-fellow (-well-met) ['heil'felə ('wel'met)] **I** *a* 友好的:be ～ with sb 与某人极要好.

II *n* 好友;友好,友情.[<上条]

hail·stone ['heil-stəun] *n* [C]雹粒:～s as big as eggs 蛋大的雹子.[<hail¹]

[辨异]hail (雹)是不可数名词.

hail·storm ['heil-stɔːm] *n* [U] 雹暴;雹灾.[hail¹ + storm]

hair [hɛə] *n* ① [U] (动物)毛:a cat with a fine coat of ～ 满身漂亮毛的猫. ② [U] (全部)头发:She has a beautiful head of ～. 她有一头漂亮的头发. do her ～ in foreign style 将她的头发梳成外国式.[> hairdo] dress one's ～ 梳理头发.[>hair-dresser]. have one's ～ cut 理发. ③[C](动物的)一根毛;(植物的)一根毛茸. root ～s of a plant 植物的根毛茸. [C]一根(人的)头发:Look at this, a ～ in my soup! 你瞧,我的汤里有根头发! My mother has gray ～s. 我母亲有了一些白发.[比较:My mother has gray ～. 我母亲满头白发.]The issue hangs on a ～. 这个问题千钧一发. He will not turn a ～. 他丝毫不动声色. ④[C]毛状物;麻刀. ‖ ***against the ～*** [古]违反本意. ***a ～ of the dog that bit one*** [口语]以酒解酒;以毒攻毒. ***comb sb's ～ for him*** 申斥某人. ***do up one's ～*** (女子)把头发盘起;梳理头发. ***get in sb's ～*** [美俚]惹恼某人. ***get (have) sb by the short ～s*** [俚]使某人听命. ***in sb's ～*** [口语]骚扰某人地. ***keep one's ～ on*** [俚]保持冷静. ***let one's ～ down*** 1) 掠下头发. 2) [口语]不拘礼节. ***lose one's ～*** 1)秃起顶来. 2)发脾气. ***make sb's ～ stand on end*** 使人毛骨悚然. ***put (turn) up one's ～*** (女子已成年而)束发,结髻. ***smooth sb's ～ the wrong way*** 使某人恼怒. ***split ～s (over with)*** (对某事)作过于琐细的分析. ***tear one's ～*** (因苦恼、愤慨)撕扯头发. ***to a ～*** 丝毫不差地;极精确地:The vocation will fit you to a ～. 这种职业对于您合适极了.[>horsehair, maidenhair; 以下 hairbreadth, … hairy]

[辨异]在古文体中,**hair** 可用复数,例如 bring one's father's gray ～s to the grave 使白发苍苍的老父亲忧虑而死;但现代英语中,gray ～ 和 gray ～s 有不同涵义,例见上文.

hair·breadth ['hɛəbredθ], **hairs's·breadth** ['hɛəsbredθ] *n* ①[C] 毫厘之差,极细微小的距离:by (within) a ～ 间不容发地;千钧一发地:escape by a ～ 九死一生,死里逃生. ②[定语]have a ～ escape 死里逃生.[<上条]

hair·brush ['hɛə-brʌʃ] *n* [C] 发刷.[同上]

hair·cloth ['hɛə-klɔθ] *n* [U] 马(驼)毛呢(室内装璜用).[同上]

hair·cut ['hɛə-kʌt] *n* [C] 理发:I need a ～. 我要理一次发.[比较:cut the hair (理发师)理发.]

hair-do ['hɛə-duː](*pl* ～s ['hɛə-duːz]) *n* [C][口语](女子)发式;(女子)理发.[<do sb's hair]

hair-dress·er ['hɛəˌdresə] *n* 理发师(尤指为女子理发的);美容师.

[辨异]barber 指(男部)理发师.

hair-dye ['hɛə-dai] *n* [C] [U] 染发药水.

-haired [hɛəd] *a* [构词形式][与某种颜色或形式的形容词构成复合形容词]…发的:curly-～ 卷发的. The White-H～ girl 白毛女.[<hair, v]

hair-grip ['hɛə-grip] *n* [C] 发夹.[hair + grip]

hair·less ['hɛəlis] *a* 秃头的,无毛的:His head was completely ～. 他头上完全没有头发了.[<hair]

hair-line ['hɛəlain] *n* ①【印刷】极细线;铅字的细勾. ②额长发地方的轮廓. ③(瞄准镜上的)十字线. ④[定语]:a ～ crack (space) 细微的裂缝(极窄的空间).[同上]

hair-net ['hɛənet] *n* [C] 发网.[同上]

hair-oil ['hɛərɔil;'hɛəɔil] *n* [U] 发油.[同上]

hair-piece ['hɛəˌpiːs] *n* [U] 假发.[同上]

hair·pin ['hɛəpin] **I** *n* [C] 发夹.[[同] hairgrip].

II *attrib a* 马蹄形的:a ～ bend (道路的)U字形急转弯,回头曲线.[同上]

hair-rais·ing ['hɛə-ˌreiziŋ] *a* 令人毛骨悚然的,令人恐惧的:a ～ experience 令人毛骨悚然的一段经历.[同上]

hair·sp·lit·ter ['hɛəˌsplitə] *n* 吹毛求疵者;好为小事与人争辩的人.[同上]

hair(-)split·ting ['hɛə-ˌsplitiŋ] *n & attrib a* 钻牛角尖

(的);过分研究不重要细节(的).[比较:split hairs][同上]

hair(-)spring ['hɛə-spring] *n* [C] 【机】游丝,细弹簧.[同上]

hair·style ['hɛəstail] *n* 发型.[同上]

hair-trig·ger ['hɛə-'trigə] *n* [C](枪的)扳机.[同上]

hair·y ['hɛəri] *a* ①多毛的:~ legs 多毛的腿.a ~ chest 多毛的胸部.②粗糙的;毛一般的:This wool is rather ~.这种毛织品的表面有些粗糙.③[俚]令人害怕的;危险的:It was rather ~ driving down that narrow road in the darkness.黑暗中在那条窄路上开车真是令人胆战心惊的.[< hair]

Hai·ti ['heiti] *n* 海地:The Republic of Haiti 海地共和国[首都 Port-Au-Prince 太子港].

Hai·ti·an ['heiʃjən] **I** *a* 海地的.

II *n* ① [C] 海地人.② [U] 海地语.

haj·ji ['hædʒi] *n* =hadj, hadji.

hake [heik] *n* [U] [鱼类]狗鳕,无须鳕.[< 古斯堪的纳维亚语 haki (hook)]

ha·la·tion [hə'leiʃən] *n* [C]【物】晕光 作用);晕影.[< halo+-ation]

hal·berd ['hælbə(:)d], **hal·bert** ['hælbə(:)t] *n* [C] 戟.[<德语]

hal·cy·on ['hælsiən] **I** *n* [C] 翠鸟;翡翠鸟.

II *attrib a* 安静的,平稳的:~ days【气】平安时期(冬至前后共十四天的风平浪静时期);[比喻] 太平日子.[<希腊语]

hale[1] [heil] *a* 硬朗的,矫健的.‖ ~ ***and hearty*** 矍铄;老而益壮.[< 古英语 hal]

hale[2] [heil] *vt* 硬拖;强拉:~ sb into court 把某人扭送法庭.[<古法语 haler]

half [hɑ:f] **I** (*pl* halves [hɑ:vz]) *n* ①半,一半,半分:two miles and a ~ 二英里半.an hour and a ~ 一个半小时.the first (second) ~ 前(后)一半.H~ (The ~) of six is three.六的一半是三.H~ of our heavy task was done.我们的艰苦任务已有一半完成了.H~ (of) the apples are bad.半数苹果坏了.[比较:H~ of the fruit is bad.水果的一半坏了.]cut it in ~ (into halves) 对切,对开(切成两半).divide it into halves 分成两半.②[英]学期,半学年:the summer ~ 夏季学期.‖ ***by*** ~ 1) 一半:too long by ~ 长了一半.2) 非常:too clever by ~ [反语]真是聪明过度.***one's better*** ~ [谑]妻子.(***do sth***) ***by halves*** (做某事)不完全地,不彻底地.[比较同 by ~ 的区别].***go halves*** (***with sb in sth***) (与某人) 平分(某物).[注:in sth 可用 on sth 替换].

II *a* 一半的:~ speed 半速.a ~ salary 半薪.a ~ crown = ~ a crown 二先令六便士英国旧银币;1/8 旧英镑银币(12.5 新便士).a ~ share 半分.~ a mile =[美]a ~ mile 半英里.~ an hour = [美]a ~ hour 半小时.a ~ smile 微笑.~ the number 半数.~ knowledge 一知半解.‖ ~ ***the battle*** 成功了一半;克服了一大部分困难:Carrying the bags upstairs is ~ the battle.把行李扛上楼就完成了大半的任务.

III *ad* 一半地:~ past two 两点半.~ raw 半生不熟的.meat that is only ~ cooked 半熟的肉.I was ~ in doubt.我半信半疑.I ~ agree with you.我不完全同意你的意见.‖ ~ ***as much*** (***many***) ***as*** 比…少一半.~ ***as much*** (***many***) ***again as*** 比…多一半.(***be***) ***not*** ~ 很,非常,极其(=very):not ~ good 非常好(=very good).It isn't ~ windy today!今天风真大!(***be***) ***not*** ~ ***bad*** 很不错,相当好:The food's not ~ bad.这食品相当好.(***do***) ***not*** ~ [口语]很,非常(=very much):She didn't ~ like it!她非常喜欢(它)!"Did you like it?" "Not ~!""你喜欢(它)吗?""非常喜欢!" He didn't ~ swear.他大肆咒骂(破口大骂).***not*** ~ 一点也不(= not at all):not ~ long enough 根本就不够长.[<古英语 healf;>behalf;以下 half-and-half…half-yearly;halve,vt]

half(-)and(-)half ['hɑ:fən'hɑ:f] **I** *n* [U] ①两者各一半掺合起来的东西[同 What is half one thing and half the other].②[英]啤酒与柠檬半混制而成的饮料:Do you like ~ any more?您还要点啤酒与柠檬混合的饮料吗?③[美]牛奶与奶酪各半混制而成的饮料:Do you like ~ in your coffee?您咖啡里面要牛奶和奶酪的饮料吗?

II *a* 两种成分各半的,相等的.

III *ad* 两种成分各半地,相等地:"Is it made with milk or water?" "H~.""这东西是用牛奶制的还是用水制的?""两种成分各半制的."[<上条]

half-back ['hɑ:f'bæk] *n* ① [U] (足球)中卫.②[C]中卫球员.[同上]

half-baked ['hɑ:f'beikt] *a* ①没有烘透的,烤得半生不熟的.②(学问)肤浅的,像半瓶醋似的;未成熟的,无经验的:a ~ youth 初出茅庐的青年.~ ideas 不成熟的意见.[同上]

half-bind·ing ['hɑ:fˌbaindiŋ] *n* [U] (书)半精装.[同上]

half-blood ['hɑ:fblʌd] *n* 同父异母(同母异父)的兄弟(姐妹).[同上]

half-bound ['hɑ:f'baund] *a* 半精装的:a ~ book [比较:half binding][同上]

half-breed ['hɑ:fbri:d] *n* & *a* 混血儿(的);(动植物)杂

种(的),杂交(的).[同上]

half-broth·er [ˈhɑːfˌbrʌðə] ***n*** 异父(母)兄弟.[同上]

half-caste [ˈhɑːf kɑːst] ***n*** & ***a*** = half-breed.

half-cock [ˈhɑːfˈkɔk] ***n*** ①(机枪)处于半击发状态的. ②仓促行事的. ‖ ***go off*** (***at***) ~ (枪)走火;[喻]言行欠考虑,操之过急:Let's not go off ~. 我们不要操之过急.[同上]

half-har·dy [ˈhɑːfˈhɑːdi] ***a*** (植物)一般适合户外生长的;耐寒但经不起霜冻的:~ plants 户外生长的植物.[同上]

half-heart·ed [ˈhɑːfˈhɑːtid] ***a*** 不热心的;不认真的;半心半意的:a ~ attempt 不热心的尝试. be ~ about sth 对某事半心半意;敷衍塞责.[同上]

half-hol·i·day [ˈhɑːfˈhɔlədi] ***n*** [C] 半日休假(通常为下午).[同上]

half-lenght [ˈhɑːf ˈleŋθ] **I** ***n*** 上半身像.
II ***a*** 上半身的:a ~ coat 半大衣. a ~ portrait (picture, painting) 半身像(画,油画).[<half]

half-life [ˈhɑːfˌlaif] ***n*** (放射性物质的)半衰期.[同上]

half-mast [ˈhɑːfˈmɑːst] ***n*** 旗杆中段;半旗:a flag at ~ 下半旗(表示哀悼).[同上]

half-hour·ly [ˈhɑːfˈauəli] ***a*** & ***ad*** 每半小时的(地):a ~ bus service 每半小时一班的公共汽车.[< half hour]

half-mea·sure [ˈhɑːfˈmeʒə] ***n*** [C][常用复]折衷办法,权宜之计,姑息手段:no ~s for sth 某事无任何折衷的余地.[同上]

half-moon [ˈhɑːfˈmuːn] ***n*** 半月;半月形的东西;指甲根的白色部分.[同上]

half-note [ˈhɑːf-nəut] ***n*** [C]【乐】二分音符(= minim).[同上]

half-pay [ˈhɑːfˈpei] ***n*** [U] 半薪:placed on ~ 领半薪.[同上]

half·pen·ny [ˈheipni] ***n*** ① (*pl* half pennies [ˈheipniz]) 半便士(英国铜币):two halfpennies 半便士两枚. ② (*pl* half pence [ˈheipəns]) 半便士(金额):three half pence. 一便士半.[缩 ½d] ‖ (***get***) ***more kicks than half pence*** [英口]未受优待反遭虐待;得不偿失. ***not have two half pennies to rub together*** 很穷;合在一起不足两便士.[<penny]
[辨异]halfpennies 系指硬币的枚数而言;half pence 则指便士硬币本身的金额数目.

half·pen·ny·worth [ˈheipniwəːθ] ***n*** [U] 值半便士的东西;[喻]没有什么价值的东西.[缩 ha'p' orth 或 hap'orth][<half]

half-price [ˈhɑːfˈprais] ***ad*** 半价地;以半价:Children admitted ~. 儿童半价优待入了场.[同上]

half-seas-o·ver [ˈhɑːfsiːzˈəuvə] ***pred a*** [口语]半醒半醉的.[同上]

half-sis·ter [ˈhɑːfˌsistə] ***n*** [C] 异父(母)的姐妹.[反 halfbrother][同上]

half-time [ˈhɑːfˈtaim] **I** ***n*** [U] ①半工半薪:be on ~ 做半工支半薪. ②(足球比赛上下半场之间的)休息时间:the score at ~ 上半场结束时的分数.
II ***attrib a*** 半日制的.[同上;>下条]

half-tim·er [ˈhɑːfˈtaimə] ***n*** [C] [英]半工半读者;一半时间用来做工糊口的学龄儿童.[见 timer; <上条]

half-tone [ˈhɑːftəun] ***n*** ①[C]【印】照相铜版:~ ink (news) 照相铜版油墨(铜版印刷用的报纸). ② [U] (摄影像的)中间色调. ③[C]【乐】半音 (= half step).[见 tone][<half]

half-track [ˈhɑːftræk] ***n*** [C]半履带;半履带式车辆.[见 track][同上]

half·way [ˈhɑːfˈwei] **I** ***a*** ①中途的:a ~ house 两镇中间的客栈. a ~ point 旅途的中点(站). ②不彻底的;妥协的:~ measures 折衷措施.
II ***ad*** ①中途,半路上:meet sb ~半路迎接某人;[喻]迎合某人,迁就某人. Never travel ~ on the road. 决不半途而废. You can't go ~ when you're painting. 绘画不要半途而废. ②快要,几乎:~ decide to do sth 就要决定做某事.[同上]

half-wit [ˈhɑːf wit] ***n*** [C] 笨蛋.[half + wit; > 下条]

half-wit·ted [ˈhɑːfˈwitid] ***a*** 愚笨的:a ~ person 笨蛋.[<上条;>下条]

half-wit·ted·ly [ˈhɑːfˈwitidli] ***ad*** 愚苯地;迟钝地.[<上条]

half-year·ly [ˈhɑːfˈjəːli] ***a*** & ***ad*** 每半年的(地).[<half]

hal·i·but [ˈhælibət] (*pl* ~s;集体名词不变) ***n***【动】大比目鱼,庸鲽.[<中古英语]

hal·ide [ˈhælaid] ***n*** & ***a***【化】卤化物(的).

hal·i·to·sis [ˌhæliˈtəusis] ***n*** [U]【医】口臭.[<拉丁语]

hall [hɔːl] ***n*** [C] ①大厅,大殿:a banqueting ~ 宴会厅. ②(学校)饭厅;讲堂;娱乐场:a dance ~ 舞厅. ③会堂;礼堂;办公大楼:a City ~ 市政厅. the Great H~ of the People in Peking 北京人民大会堂. ④(大厦)穿堂,门厅:Leave your hat and coat in the ~. 帽子大衣放在门厅内吧.[>guild-hall, hallmark]

hal·le·lu·jah, **hal·le·lu·iah** [ˌhæliˈluːjə] ***n*** & ***int*** (基督教)哈利路亚,(天主教)亚勒路亚(赞美神的欢呼语).[同 alleluia][<希伯来语]

hal·liard [ˈhæljəd] ***n*** = halyard.

hall·mark [ˈhɔːlmɑːk] **I** ***n*** [C] ①(金银纯度的)检验印记;品质证明: stamp a ~ on 在…上标出纯度检验印记 ②[~ of sth] 表征,标志. Clear expression is the ~ of good writing. 清楚的表达乃写作的标志.

II ***vt*** 在…上加盖纯度检验的印记;证明…的纯度. [<hall]

hal·lo(a) [həˈləu] **I** ***int*** ①喂;哈啰! ②啊呀! [同 hullo]

II (*pl* ~s) ***n*** 喂一声;啊呀一声.

III ***vt*** & ***vi*** (向…)"喂"地叫一声. [象声; > hello, hullo]

hal·loo [həˈluː] **I** ***int*** 喂! 嗨! [嗾狗声和叫人注意的喊声]

II (*pl* ~s) ***n*** 喂的一声;嗨的一声.

III ***vt*** & ***vi*** 高呼(某人),呼喊(某人);嗾(犬). ‖ ***Don't ~ till you are out of the wood(s).*** [谚]难关未过勿欢呼;未出险境,切莫庆幸. [象声; >上条]

hal·low [ˈhæləu] **I** ***n*** [C] 圣徒.

II ***vt*** [常用被动式]把…奉为神圣;崇敬: ground ~ed by sacred memories 因宗教纪念而视为圣地. ~ed by thy name (基督教)愿人都尊你的名为圣. [见 holy][>下条]

hal·lowed [ˈhæləud] ***a*** 神圣的;崇敬的: a ~ ground 圣地. the ~ memories of great men 对伟人们崇敬的回忆. [<上条]

Hal·low·een [ˈhæləuˈiːn] ***n*** (西方风俗) 万圣节 (All Saints'Day)的前夕(指十月三十一日). [<all hallow even]

Hal·low·mas [ˈhæləumæs] ***n*** (西方风俗)万圣节(指十一月一日).

hal·lu·ci·na·tion [həˌluːsiˈneiʃən] ***n*** [U] [C] 幻觉;幻觉像: Drunken men are sometimes subject to ~s 酒醉者有时易生幻觉. [>下条]

hal·lu·ci·na·tive [həˈluːsinətiv], **hal·lu·ci·na·to·ry** [həˈluːsinətəri] ***a*** 幻觉的;引起幻觉的: a ~ image 幻觉像. ~ drugs 致幻药. [<上条]

hal·lu·ci·no·gen·ic [həluːsinəˈdʒenik] ***a*** (药物)引起幻觉的: ~ drugs 产生幻觉的药物. [同 hallucinatory]

ha·lo [ˈheiləu] (*pl* ~(e)s [ˈheiləuz]) ***n*** [C] ①晕 (环绕日、月的光轮). ②光环,项光,圆光(环绕耶稣像等的头部). ③【解剖】乳晕,乳头轮. [<希腊语]

hal·o·gen [ˈhælədʒən] ***n*** [C]【化】卤(素). [<希腊语]

halt[1] [hɔːlt] **I** ***n*** ①[a ~] (行进中的)休息;止步: call a ~ to vandalism 制止破坏文物或自然环境的野蛮行为. He called a ~. 他下令休息. ②[a ~]停住,停止: The train came to a ~. 火车停下来了. ③[英](铁路)小站: a country ~ 乡村小站.

II ❶ ***vi*** ①(军队口令) 立定,站住: H~! Who goes there? 站住! 谁? ②停止;停止前进: ~ for a short rest. 停下来休息一下. ❷ ***vt***【军】使…停止: The officer ~ed his troops, for a rest. 军官命令部队停下来休息. [<德语 halten(hold)]

halt[2] [hɔːlt] **I** ***vi*** 踌躇,犹豫: ~ between two opinions 拿不定主意.

II ***a*** [古]跛的 (=lame).

III ***n*** [C] [the ~]跛子: the ~ and the blind 瘸子与瞎子. [<古英语 healtian; >halting]

hal·ter [ˈhɔːltə] **I** ***n*** [C] ①缰绳: a ~ fastened round a horse's head. 系在马头上的缰绳. ②绞索: a ~ for hanging criminals 处决犯人的绞索.

II ***vt*** [~ sth (sb) up] 给…系上缰绳;给…上绞刑. [<古英语 hælftre]

halt·ing [ˈhɔːltiŋ] ***a*** 踌躇的,犹豫不决的: speak in a ~ voice 说话吞吞吐吐. do sth in a ~ way 干某事犹豫不决. [<halt[2]; >下条]

halt·ing·ly [ˈhɔːltiŋli] ***ad*** 踌躇地,犹豫不决地: do sth ~ 做某事犹豫不决,优柔寡断. [<上条]

halve [hɑːv, hæv] ***vt*** ①将…分成两半;分…为二等分: ~ an apple 把苹果分成两半. ~ the work between the two of them 将活儿平分给他俩. ~ expenses with sb 与某人平摊费用. ②将…减半: ~ the production cost 将生产费用减少一半. ~ the time 将时间减少一半. [<half]

halves [hɑːvz] ***n*** half 的复数.

hal·yard [ˈhæljəd] ***n***【海】升降索;扬帆索[同 halliard] [<中古英语 halier]

ham [hæm] **I** ***n*** ①[C]一只火腿: two ~s 两只火腿. ~s hanging on hooks 挂在钩上的一些火腿. ②[U]火腿肉: a slice of ~ 一片火腿肉. have ~ and eggs for breakfast 早上吃火腿肉蛋. ③[C]大腿: squat on one's ~s 蹲下. ④[C][俚]蹩脚演员. ⑤[C]业余爱好者: a radio ~ 无线电业余爱好者[>hamstring]

[辨异]ham and eggs 火腿肉蛋,英语为固定短语,词序不可颠倒.

II ***a*** ①火腿肉的: a ~ Sandwich 火腿肉三明治. ②(演员)蹩脚的: a ~ actor 蹩脚演员. ~ acting 蹩脚(拙劣)的演出. ③业余无线电收发报的: a ~ radio 业余无线电爱好者的收发报机.

III (hammed; hamming) ❶ ***vt*** 对(剧中角色)演得不自然,作过火表演: ~ the part of King Lear 对李尔王一角色演得不自然. ❷ ***vi*** 演得不自然,演得过火.

[古英语 hamm]

Ham·burg ['hæmbəːg] *n* 汉堡[德意志联邦共和国州名;港市]:～ steak = hamburger.[>下条]

ham·burg·er ['hæmbəːgə] *n* [C] ①碎牛肉.②汉堡牛排(=Hamburg steak);牛肉饼.③汉堡牛排三明治;牛肉饼三明治.[<上条]

Ham·ite ['hæmait] *n* 含族人,含米特人[非洲]:the ～s 含族,含米特族.[>下条]

Ham·it·ic [hæ'mitik] *a* ①含族人的,含米特人的.②含语族诸语言的.

II *n* [U] 含语.[<上条]

Ham·let ['hæmlit] *n* ①哈姆雷特(莎士比亚剧名及该剧主人公).②[h～][C]小村庄.‖ ～ *with* ～ *left out* (～ *without the Prince of Denmark*) 无主角的戏(没有王子的《王子复仇记》);抽掉本质的东西.

ham·mer ['hæmə] I *n* [C] ①锤子:～ and sickle 锤子和镰刀. throwing the ～【体】掷链球.②(钢琴)音槌.③撞针,击铁.④(拍卖用的)小木锤.‖ *be* (*go*) *at it* ～ *and tongs* 激烈地殴斗(争论). *between* (*the*) ～ *and* (*the*) *anvil* 腹背受敌. *be* (*come*) *under the* ～ 被拍卖. *bring* (*send*) *to the* ～ 拿去拍卖.(*do sth*) ～ *and tongs* 全力以赴地(做某事);大刀阔斧地(做某事). *up to the* ～ 第一流的,极好的.

II ❶ *vt* ①锤,敲:～ nails into the wood 将钉子锤入木头.～ a piece of metal flat 将一金属片砸平.～ down the lid 用锤将盖子钉上.②(比赛中)使惨败.～ the other team 击败别的队.③(交易所)拍板宣布(某人)无力偿债.❷ *vi* 接连锤(敲)打.‖ ～ *at sth* 接连敲打某物:～ at the door 接连不断地敲门.～ at the keys 一个劲儿地猛弹钢琴.～ *away at sth* 1)接连锤(敲)打某物:～ away at sb's head 不断地敲某人脑袋.[同 ～ at sth]2)不断地致力于某事,埋头于某事:～ away at a problem (a compromise) 不断地致力于研究问题(想出一个折衷办法).3)反复强调某事:～ away at the point 反复强调这点.～ *sth in* 1)将某物锤入:～ a nail in = ～ in a nail 将钉子锤进去.[注:in 为副词;比较 ～ nails into wood]2)灌输;强迫理解:try to ～in the danger of failing examinations 尽力灌输考试失败的危险性.～ *sth into sb* 给某人灌输某事:～ an idea into sb's head. 将某种思想灌入某人头脑. try to ～ into the children the danger of failing the examinations 尽力向小学生灌输考试失败的危险性[比较:～ sth in] ～ *sth out* 1)推敲,想出,设计出:～ out a scheme 想出一个方案.～ out a political position that would win votes 想出一套赢得选票的政治见解.2)使锤平,使锤成形:～ out a metal pattern 锤成金属模.～ out the damaged part in the side of sb's car 将某人小轿车侧面的损坏地方锤平.[古英语 hamor;>sledg-hammer;下条]

ham·mer-head ['hæməhed] *n* [C] ①榔头,锤头.②【动】双髻鲨,撞木鲛.[<上条]

ham·mock ['hæmək] *n* [C] 吊床:a ～ chair 折叠式帆布躺椅.[西班牙语 hamaca < 西印地安语]

ham·per[1] ['hæmpə] *vt* 妨碍:Don't ～ me when I'm working. 在我工作的时候别妨碍我. be ～ed by debt 被债务所累.[中古英语 hampren]

ham·per[2] ['hæmpə] *n* [C] ①有盖的大篮:a picnic ～(装食品的)野餐篮. a Christmas ～ 圣诞礼物盒(篮).②[美]洗衣篮.[<古法语]

Hamp·shire ['hæmpʃiə] *n* 汉普郡[英国,包括 Southampton 和 the Isle of Wight]. New ～ [美]新罕布什尔州.

ham·string ['hæmstriŋ] I *n*【解】腿筋;腘旁腱.

II (hamstringed *or* hamstrung; hamstringing) *vt* 使(人)残废,割断…的腿腱;摧毁…的力量.[ham + string]

Han [hæn] *n* ①汉(朝).②[C]汉人;汉族:the H～s = the H～ nationality 汉族.③[the ～]汉水.

hand [hænd] I *n* [C] ①手:the right (left) ～ 右(左)手. stretch out the ～ of friendship to sb 向某人伸出友谊之手. Where can I wash my ～s? 厕所在哪儿?②(猴子的)脚;(四足动物的)前脚.③(钟表的)针:the second (hour, minute) ～ 秒(时、分)针.④呈手形的东西;手形标志;(香蕉的)串:a ～ of bananas 一串香蕉.⑤人手,雇工;工人;船员:all ～s 全体人员. factory ～s 工厂工人. The factory is short of ～s. 这工厂人手不够.⑥(具有某种经验的)人:a green ～ 生手. a new (an old) ～ 新(老)手. He is a good ～ at tennis. 他是打网球的好手.⑦[仅用单]手艺;才能:have a difficult ～ to play 感到棘手. try one's ～ at doing sth 尝试一下做某事. She has a light ～ at pastry. 她做得一手好面食.⑧[仅用单]字迹,手迹;签字:He writes a good ～. 他写得一手好字. His work exhibits master's ～. 他的作品表现了大师的手法. set one's ～ to a document 在文件上签字.⑨[复][be in sb's ～s]掌管,负责;照看;控制,支配:be in the ～s of the money-lenders 受高利贷剥削. Children are in good ～s. 孩子们由人好好地照看着. The matter is in your ～s. 这件事由你负责.⑩[仅用单][have a ～ (in sth)] 经手(某事);插手(某事):have a ～ in arranging the party 参与安排集会. I have no ～ in the business. 那件事与我无关. Let m-

have a ～. 让我来帮一把. ⑪边;侧;方面:on all ～s = on either (every) ～ 在多方面;从(向)四面八方. on the right (left) ～ 在右(左)侧. ⑫[仅用单][与序数词连用]第…手: at first (second) ～ 直(间)接. knowledge at first ～ 第一手知识. I heard of it at second ～. 我间接听到的. ⑬允婚;答允:ask for a lady's ～ 向某女士求婚. win a lady's ～ 获得某女士同意结婚. ⑭一手牌;打牌的人;牌中的一局: have a good (bad, poor) ～ 拿到一手好(坏)牌. take a ～ at sth 参加打牌. Let's play one more ～. 我们再来一局. ⑮一手之宽(约四英寸,用以量马的高度). ⑯[口语]鼓掌: give sb a big ～ 向某人热烈鼓掌. ‖ ***at ～*** 1)在手边;在附近: He lives close at ～. 他就住在附近. 2)[作表语]追近,近起来: The examinations are at ～. 考试即将到来. ***at sb's ～s = at the ～(s) of sb*** 在某人手下;出自某人之手: expect such kind treatment at sb's ～s 预料到某人极为热情的招待. suffer at sb's ～s 忍受某人带来的痛苦. ***bear (give, lend, take) a ～*** 出一把力,帮助;参加 (in): Give me a ～ with the washing up, please. 请帮我洗餐具. He had a ～ in it. 他参与了此事. ***bind sb ～ and foot*** 捆住某人手脚;使某人孤立无援. ***by ～*** 1)用手的;手工的: Are your socks knitted by ～ or machine-made? 你的短袜是手工织的,还是机织的? [反 by machinery] 2)专人送(交)的: The note was delivered by ～. 那张条子是派专人送去的. ***bring up a baby (a calf…) by ～*** (一般因失去母亲的)婴儿(小牛…)是用奶瓶喂大的. ***be the ～s of*** 经…之手. ***by the strong ～*** 强制地. ***change ～s*** (财产等)转手;易手. ***come (be) to ～*** 收到,到手: Your letter is to ～. 大函敬悉. ***come (fall) into sb's ～s*** 落入某人手中. ***die by one's own ～*** 自杀. ***eat (feed) out of one's ～*** 唯命是从;完全听从: I'll soon have him eating out of my ～. 我很快就要让他对我俯首听命. ***fight ～ to ～*** 交手打起来;短兵相接;肉搏战. ***fold one's ～s*** 把手叉起来;袖手旁观. ***force sb's ～*** 强迫某人行动;迫使某人不按自己的意图办事. ***from ～ to ～*** 从这个人手里传到那个人手里;用手传递地. ***get (keep) one's ～ in*** 经常练习;经常熟习工作(技能). ***get (have) the upper ～ (of sb)*** 占(某人的)上风;取得(某人的)优势. [见 upper] ***get sth off one's ～s*** 摆脱某事;卸除对某事的责任. ***give one's ～ on a bargain*** 握手成交;达成协议. ***give one's ～ to sb*** (女子)答应和某人结婚. ***give (allow) sb a free ～ = have a free ～*** 允许某人自由行事. [见 free[1]] ***(be) ～ in glove (with sb)*** (与某人)勾结在一起,非常亲密,狼狈为奸. ***～ in ～*** 1)手牵手地;难舍难分地: They walked away ～ in ～. 他们手拉手地走了. 2) [go ～ in ～]一起发生;不可分割;相辅相成: Dirt and disease go ～ in ～. 脏和疾病不可分割. ***～ over fist*** 很快而顺利地;非常容易地: making money ～ over fist 赚钱很容易. ***～ over ～*** (攀登时)两只手交替抓住某物步步向上;不松手地向上. ***～s down*** (比赛等取胜)垂手而得;极容易地. ***H～s off!*** 不许摸! 不许干涉! ***H～s up!*** 举起手来! 投降! ***have one's ～s full (with sth)*** 手头忙于(某事);手头不空;手头堆满了(某事). ***heavy in (on) ～*** (马等)难驾驭;(人)难对付; ***hold one's ～*** 迟迟不动手. ***in ～*** 1)在手中;手头现有的: money in ～ 手里拿着钱. have over 10 yuan in ～手头现有 10 多元. 2)(工作等)在进行(处理)中: The work is in ～. 工作在进行中. ***in good ～s*** 妥为照管. ***in sb's ～s*** 由某人照管. ***lay (one's) ～s on sth (sb)*** 1) 攫取某物 (伤害某人). 2)找到某物[同 find sth]3)【宗】(授予牧师,神父等神职人员职称时)施坚信礼;行按手礼. [见 lay[1]] ***lift (raise) a (one's) ～ against sb*** 威胁某人;攻击某人. ***live from ～ to mouth*** 做一天吃一天;现吃现挣,挣一个钱花一个钱[> hand-to-mouth] ***not do a ～'s turn = not lift a ～*** 连手都不动,袖手旁观,毫不帮忙. ***on ～*** 现成的;手头上有的: have some new woollen goods on ～ 现在手头存有一些新的毛织品. ***on one's ～s*** 负责;担负: The job on our ～s is too large for us. 我们所负担的工作太繁重了. [反 off (out of) one's ～s;注意以下两句惯用语的用法: have an empty house on one's ～s 空房出卖(租). Time langs heavy on sb's ～s. 某人感到时间慢得难以度过]. ***on the one (other) ～*** [用于对比]在另一方面;相比之下;对比起来: I know this job of mine isn't much, but on the other ～ I don't feel tied down. 我知道我的这项任务不重,相形之下,并不感到受限制. ***on the one ～ … on the other (～)*** …[表示关联]一方面…,另一方面…. ***out of ～*** 1)立即;毫不犹豫: do sth out of ～ 立即行事. 2)难以控制;不可收拾: The football fans have got quite out of ～. 足球迷变得无法控制了. ***out of one's ～s = off one's ～s*** 卸掉责任;不再负责;不需再照顾: My children are off my ～s now. 现在我的子女均自食其力了. [比较: out of ～; 反 on one's ～s; 见 get sth off one's ～s] ***play into sb's ～s = play into the ～s of sb*** 干对某人有利(常指对手)而使自己吃亏的事. ***rule with a heavy ～*** 严格统治. ***serve (wait on) sb ～ and foot*** 竭力侍奉某人. ***shake ～s with sb = shake sb's ～*** 与

某人握手. *throw in one's* ~ 认输;退出竞争. *try one's* ~ *at doing sth* 试着做某事;尝试做某事. *turn one's* ~ *to sth* 着手于某事;开始做某事. *wash one's* ~*s of* 洗手不干;声称不再对某事负责.

II *vt* ①交给;传递: ~ sth to sb 把某物给某人. Please ~ me the key. 请把钥匙交给我.②搀扶: ~ sb in (out of) the railway carriage 搀扶某人上(下)火车. ‖ ~ *sth around* 挨个儿传递某物;向四周围传递某物;将某物一一地送到每个人手中.[同 ~ sth round] ~ *sth back* 归还某物. ~ *sth down* (*to sb*) = ~ *sth on* (*to sb*) 1)[常用被动式]把某物传下来(给某人);把某物传递下去(给某人): the old traditions ~ed down to sb from the past 过去遗留下来给某人的旧传统. This custom has been ~ed down since the 19th century. 这种习俗从十九世纪就一直留传下来. This ring has been ~ed down in my family. 这只戒指是我家祖传下来的. Please ~ on the book to your brother. 请将这本书交给你哥哥.[同 pass sth down]2)[美]宣布某事;公布某事: The board of directors will ~ down the figures on Monday next week. 董事会将于下周一公布帐目数字. ~ *sth in* (*to sb*) 把某物交出来(给某人). ~ *it to sb* [常与 have (go) to 连用]赞扬某人,归功于某人;承认某人长处. ~ *sth out* (*to sb*) 随便将某物分配(给某人): H~ out the pencils. 将铅笔分给每个人. I don't need you ~ing (me) out that sort of advice! 我才不需要你的忠告! [<hand out] ~ *sb over* (*to sb*) 将某人送交(给当局): ~ sb over to the police 将某人送交给警察当局. ~ *sth over* (*to sb*) 将某事移交(给某人). ~ over one's place on the committee 把委员会的职务交出来. ~ over the command of one's ship to a younger man. 把有关轮船的指挥权交给一位年轻人. ~ *sth round* = ~ *sth around* [>backhand, beforehand, behindhand, forehand, firsthand, forehand, freehand, longhand, offhand, overhand, righthand, second-hand, short-hand; underhand; unhand; free-hand, high-handed, open-handed, red-handed, right-handed, short-hand, single-handed; 以下 handbag…handy]

hand·bag ['hændbæg] *n* [C] ①(女用)手提包.②旅行袋.[<上条]

hand·ball ['hændbɔːl] *n* ①[C]手球.②[U]手球运动.[同上]

hand·bill ['hændbil] *n* [C] 传单.[同上]

hand·book ['hændbuk] *n* [C] 手册: a ~ for teachers 教师手册. a ~ of chemistry 化学手册. a ~ of tourists 旅行指南.[同上]

hand·cart ['hændkɑːt] *n* [C] 手推(拉)小车.[同上]

hand·clap ['hændklæp] *n* [C] 拍手: a slow ~ (表示不满地)慢而有节奏的拍手;喝倒采拍手.[同上]

hand·cuff ['hændkʌf] **I** *n* [常用复]手铐: put ~ on sb 给某人上手铐.[hand + cuff]

II *vt* 给…上手铐.

hand·ful ['hændful] *n* ①[C][表示量]一把: a ~ of rice (letters) 一把米(信).②少数;小撮: a ~ of reactionaries 一小撮反动派. only a ~ of us 我们中的少数人.③[口语]难以控制的人(物): The child is quite a ~. 这小家伙实在管不住.[<hand]

hand·grip ['hændgrip] *n* ①紧紧握手.②把,柄.③[复]搏斗,扭打: come to ~s 搏斗起来.[同上]

hand·i·cap ['hændikæp] **I** *n* ①(比赛、跑马等)礼让: A runner with a 5-yard ~ in a 100-yard race has to run 105 yards or 95 yards. 一个参加百码赛跑而有五码礼让的人,要跑 105 码或 95 码.②不利条件;障碍: in dustrial ~s 工业上的不利条件. Poor eyesight is a ~ to a student. 视力差对学生来说是不利的.

II (handicapped ['hændikæpt]; handicapping ['hændikæpiŋ]) *vt* 使不利条件;妨碍;掣肘: be ~ped by ill health. 吃身体不好的亏.[<hand in cap 古游戏名]

hand·i·craft ['hændikrɑːft] *n* ①[C] 手工业;手工艺: artistic ~s 美术工艺.②[U] 手艺,匠艺.[hand + craft; >下条]

hand·i·crafts·man ['hændikrɑːftsmən] (*pl* handicraftsmen ['hændikrɑːftsmən]) *n* 手工业者,手工艺人.[<上条]

hand·ie-talk·ie ['hænditɔːki] *n* [C] 手提式步话机(小型无线电通话器).

hand·i·ly ['hændili] *ad* ①灵巧地.②灵便地.[<handy]

hand·i·ness ['hændinis] *n* [U] ①灵巧.②灵便.[同上]

hand·i·work ['hændiwəːk] *n* [U] 手工;手工制品: Nature is God's ~. 大自然乃上帝亲手绘制. That's some of Smith's ~. 那是史密斯所做的一些手工制品.[hand + work]

hand·ker·chief ['hæŋkətʃi(:)f] (*pl* ~s *or* handkerchieves ['hæŋkətʃiːvz]) *n* [C] ①手帕,手绢儿.②头巾,围巾. ‖ *throw the* ~ *to sb* 丢手绢游戏;[喻]看中某人.[hand + kerchief]

han·dle ['hændl] **I** *n* [C] ①柄,把手;拉手: a door ~ 门的把手.②[喻]把柄;可乘之机: give a ~ to sb (against sb) = give sb a ~ (against sb) 给人抓住把柄

(来反对某人).③[口语]头衔,称号: have a ～ to one's name 姓名前冠以头衔. ‖ *fly off the* ～ 生气,发火,大怒.

II ❶ *vt* ①触;摸;抚;弄: ～ a cat 戏弄一只小猫. dangerous stuff to ～ 接触的危险品. Wash your hands before you ～ food. 先洗手再拿食物.②对付;应付;对待: ～ sb kindly (roughly) 待人和蔼(粗暴).③处理;管理:～ a delicate business 处理一件为难的事. ～ the contradictions among them 处理他们间的矛盾. ～ a machine 管理机器. An officier must know how to ～ men. 一个军官必须懂得如何统帅士兵.④经营;买卖: This shop does not ～ imported goods. 这家商店不经销进口货.❷ *vi* ①挪动,搬运: H～ with care! 小心轻放!②易于操纵: This car ～s easily. 这辆车很好驾驶.[<hand; >下二条; manhandle]

han·dle-bar ['hændlbɑː] *n* [C] (自行车等)把手.[<上条]

han·dling ['hæŋdliŋ] **I** *n* [U] ①摸,抓;掌握.②处理,管理:careful ～ 小心处理.③装卸.

II *a* ①运用的:～ delicate instruments 运用的精密仪器.②经手的,经办程序的;手续的: a ten percent ～ charge 百分之十的手续费.[<handle]

hand-made ['hænd'meid] *a* 手(工)制的.[[反] machine-made][<hand]

hand-maid(en) ['hændmeid(n)] *n* 女仆;侍女.[hand + maid(en)]

hand-me-down ['hændmiːˌdaun] **I** *a* 现成的(常指廉价而劣等的);用旧的.

II *n* [常用复]旧衣服;旧物.[[同] reach-me-down(s)]

hand·out ['hændaut] *n* [C] ①施舍物;(食物、衣服、钱等)救济品.②官方事先印好的声明:Please read the ～ carefully 请仔细念念这张声明.③(免费分发的)宣传资料,印刷品.[<hand sth out]

hand·picked ['hænd'pikt] *a* 经过挑选的,仔细挑选的: ～ apples 经过挑选出来的苹果.[<handpick, v]

hand(-)rail ['hænd-reil] *n* [C](楼梯)扶手,栏杆:walk holding the ～ 抓着扶手走.[<hand]

hand·shake ['hændʃeik] *n* [C] 握手.[比较: shake hands with sb; shake the hand of another]

hand·some ['hændsəm] *a* ①堂皇;壮丽:a ～ building 堂皇的建筑.②(一般指男人)俊美,漂亮;(指妇女)身体秀丽的;体态端庄的,温文尔雅的:a ～ boy 俊美的孩子,美少年.a ～ old man 矍铄的老人.Do you describe her as beautiful or ～? 你说她是漂亮呢,还是仪态端庄呢? [[同] pretty]③慷慨的;大方的:quite a ～ birthday present 相当大方的生日礼物.say some very ～ things about you. 说了些你非常慷慨的事. ‖ *H～ is that (as) ～ does*. [谚]做得漂亮才真漂亮.[[同] Handsome is he who does handsomely.][<hand; >下条]

hand·some·ly ['hændsəmli] *ad* ①漂漂亮亮地,美观地: The book is ～ bound. 这本书装帧精美.②慷慨地;优厚地: pay sb ～ for his work 对某人工作给予优厚报酬. He came down ～. 他出手大方,慷慨解囊.[<上条]

hand·spring ['hændspriŋ] *n* 滚翻,翻斤斗.[hand + spring]

hand·stand ['hændstænd] *n* 竖蜻蜓,倒立: do a ～ 倒立.[hand + stand]

hand-to-hand ['hændtə'tænd] **I** *a* 迫近的,短兵相接的: a ～ combat (fighting) 白刃战,肉搏.

II *ad* 逼近地,短兵相接地,交手地: fight ～ 肉搏战.[<hand to hand]

hand-to-mouth ['hændtə'mauθ] **I** *a* 现吃现挣的;挣一个花一个的;做一天吃一天的: a ～ existence 现吃现挣的生活.

II *ad* 现吃现挣地;挣一个花一个地;做一天吃一天地;live ～ 生活现吃现挣.[<hand to mouth]

hand·work ['hænd-wəːk] *n* [U] 手工.[比较: handiwork][<hand].

hand·writ·ing ['hændˌraitiŋ] *n* [U] 笔迹,手稿,书法: sb's ～ 某人的笔迹. very clear ～ 字迹工整.[见 calligraphy] ‖ *the* ～ *on the wall* 不祥之兆.[hand + writing]

hand·y ['hændi] *a* ①(指人)灵巧的;手巧的: A ～ man can turn his hand to anything. 手巧的人什么事都能作. She is ～ with the needle. 她巧于针线.②(指物)用起来方便的,便利的:a ～ little box 用起来很方便的小工具箱.③(指地方等)近便,不远: Always keep a first-aid kit ～. 手边要经常有个急救箱. The postoffice is ～. 这儿离邮局不远. ‖ *come in* ～ (*for*)(对…)迟早有用: Don't throw that plastic bag away; it may come in ～. 不要把那塑料袋丢掉,它迟早会有用的.[<hand; >handily, handiness; [反] unhandy]

hang[1] [hæŋ] **I** (hung, hung; hanging) ❶ *vt* ①悬,挂,吊:～ bells in a belfry 悬钟于钟楼中. ～ the picture on the wall 把这幅画挂在壁上. ～ a lamp from the ceiling 将灯吊在天花板上. window hung with curtains 挂着窗帘的窗子. The room is hung with flags. 室内挂着旗子.②垂下: ～ one's head in shame 含羞

低头.③贴,粘:~ paper to a wall with paste 用浆糊将纸贴在墙上.④安装:~ door on hinges 将门安上铰链.⑤[常用被动式]陈列:His pictures were hung in an important gallery. 他的画陈列在主要画廊里了.⑥将(肉等食品)晾至可供食用:Pheasant needs to be well hung. 野鸡肉晾好方可食用.❷ *vi* ①悬挂起来,吊着:curtains ~ing over the window 挂在窗上的窗帘. picture ~ing on the wall 挂在壁上的画. This lamp ~s from the ceiling. 这灯是从天花板吊下来的. The decision is still ~ing. 尚未作出决定.②垂下来;披下来:Her hair ~s down on her shoulders. 她的头发披在肩上. A dog's tongue ~s out. 狗的舌头垂在外面.③(肉等食品)晾至可供食用:How long has this meat hung for? 这肉要晾多久方可食用?④纠缠住;牵挂,挂念:a notion ~ing in sb's mind 牵挂在某人脑子里的念头.‖ ~ ***about*** = ~ (***a***)***round*** 1)闲逛:~ about at the street corners 在街道拐角处闲逛. ~ about for over an hour 闲逛一个多小时. 2)动作缓慢;耽误:Don't ~ about. 动作快点,不要磨蹭. 3)有意识地等着:H~ about, don't go away. 等着,不要走开. There's thunder ~ing about. 随时可闻雷声. ~ ***back*** 犹豫:None of us hung back. 我们当中没有一个踌躇不前的. The bridge looked so unsafe that we all hung back in fear. 此桥看样子很危险,我们大家都害怕得不敢动. ~ ***by a hair*** = ~ ***by a*** (***single***) ***thread*** (生命)千钧一发;危在旦夕;岌岌可危. ~ ***fire*** (枪炮)着火慢;(事态)发展缓慢. ~ ***in the balance*** (结果等)尚难确定;尚不得而知. ~ ***on*** 1)抓紧,握紧:~ on to sth 抓紧某物. 2)[电话用语]等待:H~ on a minute! 等一下. Would you like to ~ on? 请等一下好吗? 3)坚持,忍耐:try to ~ on all the work's finished 尽量坚持到把整个工作做完. If you ~ on long enough you'll succeed. 如果你锲而不舍,准会成功的.[注:1)2)3)为v,ad 搭配] ~ ***one's lips*** (因不愉快的事)耷拉着嘴唇. ~ ***on*** (***upon***) ***sb's lips*** (***words***) 倾听某人的话;洗耳恭听某人的话.[注:on 为介词] ~ ***on*** (***upon***) ***sth*** 依赖某事;基于某事;视某事而定:The story ~s on the relationship between two sisters. 此故事系根据两姊妹的关系形成的.[注:on 为介词;另比较 ~ on to sth] ~ ***onto sth*** 保住某物;抓住某物:~ onto the house 保住房子. have one's religion to ~ on 坚持宗教信仰.[同 ~ on to sth] ~ ***out*** 居住:~ out at Green Street. 住在格林街. ~ out in the old house 住在旧房子里. Where are you ~ing out? 你住在哪? ~ ***sth'out*** 1)将某物晾在外面:~ the washing out in the garden 将洗好的衣服晾在花园里. 2)把某物悬挂在外:~ out the red flags for the labour models 悬挂红旗迎接劳模. ~ ***over*** 继续,遗留:This custom ~s over from the old days. 这习俗是从旧时代继续下来的. ~ ***over sb*** = ~ ***over sb's head*** 威胁某人;威胁临到某人头上:The danger of war hung over Europe for twenty-one years. 战争的危险威胁欧洲二十一年了. The examinations are ~ing over her head. 她正在为考试而头疼. ~ ***over sth*** 悬挂在某物上面.[比较:~ sth on sth] ~ ***together*** 1)(人)行动一致;团结一致. 2)(计划等)协调,一致,和谐:Their accounts of what happened don't ~ together. 他们对于所发生的事情叙说不一. ~ ***up*** 挂断电话:~ up on sb 挂掉某人电话. ~ ***sth up*** 1)把某物挂上:~ up the receiver 挂上电话. 2)把(牲畜)拴起来:~ up one's horse 把马拴起来. ***be hung up*** 1)被耽搁,被搁置:the peace talks were hung up. 和平谈判被搁置起来. The boat was hung up on a sandbar. 船搁浅在沙滩上了. 2)使某事受到旧框框限制. ***go*** ~ 不再被关心;不要管;不要干预:let the rest of the party go ~ 置同行的其他人于不顾. tell sb to go ~ 告诉某人莫管. ***let it all*** ~ ***out*** 做自己爱做的事;为所欲为.[同 do one's own thing] ***let it go*** ~ 听之任之;任其下去;不要管它.

II ***n*** [只用单][the ~]悬挂方式;下垂的样子:the ~ of this coat at the back 这件大衣后身下垂.‖ ***get*** (***have***) ***the*** ~ ***of sth*** 1)观摩某事的做法(用法);得知某事的诀窍:try to get the ~ of this new electric typewriter. 想法学会这部新电动打字机的用法. get the ~ of driving a motor 得知开摩托的诀窍. 2)了解某事大意(要点):get the ~ of sb's argument 了解到你论证的要点.[>hang dog··· hang up; overhang]

hang² [hæŋ] **I** (hanged; hanged; hanging) ❶ ***vt*** ①使吊死,使绞死:~ oneself in sorrow 因忧虑而自缢. ~ oneself from a beam in the attic. 在楼上悬梁自缢.②[常用被动式]处以绞刑:be ~ed for murder 因凶杀罪而处以绞刑.③[表示厌烦,埋怨,不满等的诅咒语,较 damn 委婉]诅…不得好死:H~ it (all)! (指事)该死的! H~ you! (指人)该死! I'll be ~ed if I do. 要是我做的就不是人;我才不干.❷ ***vi*** 绞死,吊死;上绞刑.

II ***n*** [只用单][a ~][表示厌烦,埋怨,不满等的诅咒语]在乎,介意:not give (care) a ~ 毫不在乎;毫不介意.[damn 的委婉语][比较 hang¹]

han·gar [ˈhæŋə] ***n*** Ⓒ 飞机库(棚).[法语;见 shed]

hang·dog [ˈhæŋdɔg] **I** ***n*** 贱人.

II ***attrib a*** 卑鄙的,无耻的: a ～ look 一副卑贱相. [<hand a dog]

hang·er ['hæŋə] ***n*** [C] ①挂东西的人,糊墙的人:a paper-～ 裱糊工. ②挂钩;吊架:a dress (clothes, coat) ～ 衣架. ③垂饰. ④吊梁. [< hang; >straphanger, 下条]

hang·er-on ['hæŋər'ɔn] (*pl* hangers-on ['hæŋə'zɔn]) ***n*** 食客;奉承者. [<上条]

hang·glid·ing ['hæŋ'glaidiŋ] ***n*** [U] (从山顶经过空中向下的)风筝似滑翔运动.

hang·ing ['hæŋiŋ] ***n*** ① [U]悬挂,吊挂. ② [U]绞刑;[C]被判处绞刑者: three ～s 三起被判处绞刑者. There have been no ～s in our country. 我国从未实行过绞刑. ③[复]窗(门)帘,帷帐[<hang¹ and hang²]

hang·man ['hæŋmən] (*pl* hangmen ['hæŋmən]) ***n*** 执行绞刑者. [hang² + man]

hang·nail ['hæŋneil] ***n*** (接近) 指甲根部的指头上的倒刺. [hang¹ + nail]

hang·out ['hæŋaut] ***n*** [俚]居住(呆过)的地方. [< hang¹ out]

hang·o·ver ['hæŋˌəuvə] ***n*** [C] [U] ①(因酗酒而引起的)头痛等疾病. ②[a ～](疾病、习惯等的)遗留,残余,残存: Her cough is a ～ from a bad illness she had. 她的咳嗽是重病之后所引起的后遗症. [< hang over]

[辨异]美语常用[C],英语则用[U].

hang·up ['hæŋʌp] ***n*** [C] [俚]难题;担心,忧虑:one of sb's ～s 某人的难题(担心的事件)之一. [< hang¹ up]

hank [hæŋk] ***n*** [C] 一绞,一束:a ～ of hair (wool) 一绺头发(一束毛线). [也许<斯堪的纳维亚语]

han·ker ['hæŋkə] ***vi*** 渴望 ‖ ～ ***after*** (***for***) ***sth*** 渴望某事: ～ for affection (friendship, sympathy) 渴望爱情(友谊,同情). ～ after wealth 一心想发财. [也许<荷兰语或低地德语;>下条]

han·ker·ing ['hæŋkəriŋ] ***n*** [U] [a ～ for(after)]渴望: have a ～ for (after) fame 渴望成名. [<上条]

han·ky han·kie ['hæŋki] ***n*** [C][儿语]= handerchief.

hank·y-pank·y ['hæŋki'pæŋki] ***n*** [U] 欺骗;花招;不道德的行为: be up to some ～ 鬼鬼祟祟. play ～ with sb 欺骗某人. [<? hocus-pocus]

Han·sard ['hænsəd] ***n*** 英国议会议事录. [<拉丁语 Hansard]

Han·som (cab) ['hænsəm(kæb)] ***n*** [C] (双轮双座)汉孙式马车. [<J.A.Hanson]

han't [hɑːnt][口语] = have (has) not.

hap [hæp] **I** ***n*** ① [U] 运气,机会. ②[～s]偶然事件: ～s and mishaps of life 人生祸福.

II (happed; happing) ***vi*** 碰运气(机会);偶然发生. [>下四条;mishap;perhaps]

hap·haz·ard ['hæp'hæzəd] **I** ***n*** 偶然的事:at (by) ～ 偶然;漫无目的地.

II ***a*** & ***ad*** 偶然的(地);随便的(地):a ～ remark 随便说的话. a ～ timetable 临时时间表. [hap + hazard; >下条]

hap·haz·ard·ly [ˌhæp'hæzədli] ***ad*** 偶然地;随便地: answer ～ 随便答复;不负责地回答. [<上条]

hap·less ['hæplis] ***a*** 不幸的;倒霉的: a ～ fate 倒霉;命途多舛. [同 unlucky][<hap]

hap·ly ['hæpli] ***ad*** [古]= perhaps. [同上]

ha'p'orth ['heipəθ] ***n*** [a ～ of] 值半便士;为数甚少: give sb a ～ of help 给某人少量帮助. [half penny worth 的缩略语]

hap·pen ['hæpən] ***vi*** ①(事故等)发生: What has ～ed? 发生了什么事? An accident ～ed to him. 他出了事. ②[+不定式]碰巧: It ～ed to be the first of May. 那天刚好是 5 月 1 日. I ～ed to be out when he called. 他来访时我碰巧出去了. Do you ～ to know his name? 你可知道他的名字? ③[～ on (upon)]巧遇;偶然发现: ～ upon sth 偶然发现某物. ‖ ***as it*** ～***s*** (～***ed***) 碰巧;偶然: As it ～s. I have my cheque-book with me. 碰巧我带着支票本. I saw him yesterday, as it ～s. 碰巧我昨天见到过他. [同 It (so) happened that…][同前;>下条]

[辨异] happen 通常指事件偶然或意外发生. 如 When did the explosion happen? 爆炸什么时候发生的? take place 一般通过人为安排而发生, 如 When will the wedding take place? 什么时候举行婚礼?

hap·pen·ing ['hæpəniŋ] ***n*** [C][常用复]事件,偶然发生的事: There have been strange ～s here lately. 近来此地发生了些怪事. What a strange ～! 真是咄咄怪事! [<上条]

hap·pi·ly ['hæpili] ***ad*** ①幸福地: be laughing ～ 快乐地发笑. He did not die ～. 他死得可怜. ②幸而;幸亏: H～, he did not die. 他幸亏没有死. H～, the accident was prevented. 事故幸而被制止了. [同下]

hap·pi·ness ['hæpinis] ***n*** [U] ①幸福;幸运: in ～ 幸福地. bring sb ～ 给某人带来幸福. ②恰当;中肯: Your examples cack ～。你举的例子不甚恰当。[<下条]

hap·py ['hæpi] ***a*** ①幸福的: be (feel) ～ 觉得幸福. ②幸运的;喜庆的,欢乐的: a ～ event 喜事(指生孩

子). a ～ union 美满的婚姻 be ～ in having congenial work 有份合适的工作觉得很幸运. be ～ about (over) sth 因某事而高兴. ③[客气话]欣幸的;乐意的: I'll be ～ to assist you. 我将乐意帮助你. [同 pleased] ④[言行]恰当的;中肯的: a ～ expression 中肯的措词. a ～ idea (thought) 很得体的意见(想法). a ～ translation 巧译. a very ～ remark 极为中肯的话. ⑤[表示祝愿]快乐的,愉快的: H～ New Year! 祝新年快乐! H～ Birthday! 祝生日愉快! Many ～ returns (of the day). 祝您长命百岁 ‖ ***as ～ as the day is long*** 非常快乐. [＞上二条;下二条; 反 unhappy]

hap·py-go-luck·y ['hæpigəu'lʌki] ***a*** 无忧无虑的;乐天知命的;随遇而安的: go through life in a ～ fashion 过无忧无虑的生活;过着乐天知命(随遇而安)的日子. [＜上条]

hap·py me·di·um ['hæpi 'mi:djəm] ***n*** [常用单]中庸之道; 折衷办法 (= golden mean): like the ～ of working hard during the week, and enjoying oneself at weekends 喜欢上班拼命干,周末尽情玩的折衷办法. [同上]

ha·ra-ki·ri, ha·ri-ka·ri ['hærə'kiri] ***n*** U 剖腹自杀. [日语]

ha·rangue [hə'ræŋ] **I** ***n*** C (为攻击或说明对方的)激昂演说,慷慨陈词;夸夸其谈: make a ～ to sb 对某人慷慨陈词. speak (address) in a ～ 夸夸其谈地说. **II** (harangued; haranguing) ❶ ***vt*** 向…发表长篇演说. ❷ ***vi*** 作长篇演讲;发表激昂演说. [＜古意大利语]

har·ass ['hærəs] ***vt*** ①使烦恼,使忧虑: be ～ed by anxiety (the cares of a large family) 愁得好苦 (为照顾一大家子而发愁). ②一再袭击: ～ the enemy 不断袭击敌人. In olden days the coasts of England were ～ed by the Vikings. 古时英国沿海一带一再受到北欧海盗的侵扰. [＞下条]

har·assed-look·ing ['hærəst'lukiŋ] ***a*** 愁容满面的,烦恼样子的: a ～ housewife 愁容满面的主妇. [＜上条]

har·bin·ger ['hɑ:bindʒə] ***n*** C [a ～ of] 预报;前兆;预言者: The crowing of the cock is a ～ of dawn. 鸡鸣乃是破晓的前兆. The cuckoo is a ～ of spring. 杜鹃报春. [＜古法语 herbergel (a shelter)]

har·bo(u)r ['hɑ:bə] **I** ***n*** C ①(海)港;港口[同 port]: a natural ～ 天然港. an artificial ～(以海堤,防波堤构成之)人工港. ②[比喻]避难所[同 heaven]. ③[定语]进入港口的;停泊的: ～ dues 港务费,停泊费.

II ❶ ***vt*** ①庇护,隐匿,窝藏: ～ an escaped criminal 窝藏逃犯. a dog's long and thick hair that ～s fleas. 又长又密的狗毛中易藏跳蚤. H～ing criminals is an offence in law. 包庇犯人是违法的. ②心怀: ～ thoughts of revenge 一心想报仇. ～ a secret wish to be a painter 暗中希望成为画家. ❷ ***vi*** 停泊(于港内). [＞下条]

har·bo(u)r·age ['hɑ:bəridʒ] ***n*** U 避风港,停泊处;避难所,躲藏处. [＜上条]

hard [hɑ:d] **I** ***a*** ①硬的;坚硬的: ～ coal 硬煤. ～ cash (money) 现金. ～ currency 硬币. a ～ kind of wood 一种硬木. be as ～ as rock 坚如磐石. sth made ～ by frost 冻硬了某物. ～ water 硬水. [反 soft] ②强烈的;激烈的;猛烈的: a ～ blow 沉重的打击. a ～ push 使劲儿的推. a ～ rain (storm) 暴雨(猛烈的风暴). a ～ winter 严冬. go for a ～ gallop 去骑一阵快马. ③困难的: a ～ problem 难题. a ～ language 一种难学的语言. ～ work 难活儿. a hill ～ to climb 难爬的山. sb ～ to please 难得满意的人. It is very ～ to explain. 这很难说明. I found it ～ to do. 我感到很难做. [反 easy] ④辛苦的;艰苦的;苦难的: ～ labour 苦工;苦役. a ～ life 苦难的生活. a ～ student 勤奋的学生. be ～ at work 刻苦工作. have a ～ time (of it) 受苦受难. ⑤严厉的;苛刻的;刻薄的: a ～ father 严父. a ～ woman 刻薄的女人. be very ～ on sb 对某人非常厉害;待人苛刻. ⑥确实的;毋容置疑的: ～ fact 铁一般的事实. ⑦(身体)结实的: make sb ～ 使某人身体结实. ⑧酒精成分高的: ～ liquor 烈性酒. ⑨【语】发硬音的: The letter "C" is ～ in "cat" and soft in "city". "C" 在 "cat" 中发硬音,在 "city"中发软音. The letter "g" is ～ in "get" and soft in "gentle". "g" 在 "get" 中发硬音,在 "gentle" 中发软音. ‖ ***a ～ nut to crack*** 难题;难办的事;难应付的人. ***be as ～ as nails*** 1)身体结实. 2)冷酷无情. ***be ～ on sth*** 使某物容易变坏;穿破: Children are very ～ on their shoes. 孩子们穿鞋最费. ***do (sth) the ～ way*** 凭经验办(某事);独自而困难地做(某事). ***drive a ～ bargain (over sth)*** (为某事)拼命讨价还价;设法使对方同意. ***a ～ and fast (rule, line, etc)*** 不能变动的,严格的(指规章制度,界线等). ***find sb ～ going*** 觉得某人难以打交道,谈不来;言谈乏味. ***find sth ～ going*** 认为某事难以进行. ***～ of hearing*** 听力不好;耳聋. ***learn (sth) the ～ way*** 艰苦地学习某事. ***play ～ to get*** 装假;实际上不是那样而装作那样. ***take a ～ line*** 采取断然措施;采取坚决立场. ***take (some, after) ～ knocks*** 遇到

(一些)困难;遭到(某种)打击. *take a ~ look* (为了改进工作而)进行检验;看一看;视察视察.

II *ad* ①坚硬地;坚固地: boil eggs ~ 把蛋煮老. ②努力地;艰苦地:drink ~ 狂饮,酗酒. Think ~ and study ~. 好好思考,努力学习. look ~ at this picture 好好瞧瞧这张画. work ~ 辛勤劳动;努力工作. ③猛烈地,剧烈地:It froze ~ last night. 昨晚冰结得很厚;酷寒. It is raining ~. 雨下得很大. ④困难地;困苦地: breathe ~ 呼吸困难. ⑤接近地;立即地: follow ~ after (behind, upon) sb 紧跟某人. He is ~ on(upon) seventy. 他快到七十岁. ‖ *be ~ done by* 受着不公正的待遇. *be ~ hit* (因运气不好等)非常伤心;受到沉重打击. *be ~ pressed* (*for sth*) (因某事而)受压迫;处境困难. *be ~ put to it* (*to do sth*) 难以(做某事);(因某事)进退维谷;陷入困境. *be ~ up* 手头拮据. *be ~ up for* (*sth*) 短缺,急需(某物); 感到为难;不知所措: be ~ up for ideas 想不出主意. be ~ up for something to say 想不出什么话可说. *die ~* (习惯等)难改掉: Error dies ~. 错误难除. *go ~ with sb* 使某人为难(痛苦): It goes ~ with him to be alone so often. 经常孤独使他难过. (*be*) *~ at it* 全力以赴地工作(干活). (*be*) *~ on* (*sb's*) *heels* 紧跟着(某人);接近于(某人). *~ by* 在近旁;在…的近旁. *run sb ~* 紧追某人. *take* (*it*) *~* 对(某事)耿耿于怀,心里感到不快: She failed her examination, and she's taking it very ~. 她考试不及格,心里非常难过. [>die-hard; 以下四条;hardly … hard-working]

hard·back ['hɑːdbæk] *n* [C] 精装书: The book has just appeared in ~. 这本书有精装本问世. [[同] hardcover, hardbound; [反] paperback] [<上条; > hard-backed (hardbound, hardcovered) 精装的]

hard·backed ['hɑːdbækt] *a* (书)精装的: a ~ book 精装书. [[同] hardbound, hard covered] [<上条]

hard-bit·ten ['hɑːd 'bitn] *a* 倔强的;立场坚定的;不屈服的: a ~ soldier 顽强的战士. [同上]

hard·board ['hɑːdbɔːd] *n* [U] 硬质纤维板. [同上]

hard-boiled ['hɑːd'bɔild] *a* ①煮老的:a ~ egg 煮老的鸡蛋. ②(人)老气横秋的;不动感情的: a ~ person 老气横秋的人. [<boil eggs hard]

hard·bound ['hɑːdbaund] *a* = hardbacked.

hard core ['hɑːd 'kɔː] **I** *n* [U] ①(铺路基的)碎砖(石). ②[the ~](小集团中的)核心分子;坚定分子: the ~ of the opposition 反对党中的核心分子.

II [hard-core] *a* ①坚定的,顽固的: a ~ segregationist 顽固的种族隔离主义者. ~ opposition to sth 对某事的坚决反对派. ②(黄色作品等)赤裸裸的;暴露无遗的: ~ pornography 赤裸裸的黄色读物. ③(因失业等)需要长期救济的: ~ unemployment 需要长期救济的失业人数. [hard + core]

hard·cov·er ['hɑːdkʌvə] *n* [C] = hardback.

hard-earned ['hɑːd'əːnd; 'hɑːd'əːnt] *a* 辛苦挣得的: ~ money 辛苦挣得的钱. [比较: money that was ~] [hard + earned]

hard·en ['hɑːdn] ❶ *vt* ①使变硬: ~ steel 【冶】淬火. Water is ~ed by lime. 水加上石灰变硬. ②使坚强;使结实有力: ~ the body 锻炼身体. ~ one's mind 使意志坚强. ~ one's hold on the door 紧握住门把手. ③使变得冷酷无情: ~ one's heart against sb 对某人冷酷无情. ❷ *vi* ①变硬;变稳定: The snow ~ed until ice was formed. 雪变硬直到结冰. Water ~s when lime gets into it. 水中溶入石灰就变硬. When the speculators withdrew from the market prices ~ed. 一旦投机倒把者不再扰乱市场,物价便稳定下来. ‖ *be ~ed to* 对…变得无动于衷;对…麻木不仁. She is becoming ~ed to failure (failing). 她对于失败愈来愈不在乎了. *~ off* (使)(幼苗等)变得健壮些,变得耐寒而适于户外生长. [<上条; >下五条;caseharden]

[辨异]某物原本就是硬的,使变硬些,一般用 get (sth) harder. 某物原本不硬,要使变硬些,就用 harden. 但一般在(使)变硬,(使)变得冷酷无情的含义方面,二者可以通用.

hard·ened ['hɑːdnd] *a* ①变硬的: ~ water 变硬了的水. [比较: hard water] ②冷酷无情的;无测隐之心的: ~ heart 硬心肠,冷酷无情的心. ③立场坚定的,顽固不化的,一成不变的: a ~ attitude 一成不变的态度(看法). a ~ criminal 怙恶不悛的罪犯. ④坚韧不拔的,顽强的: a ~ fisherman 饱经风霜的渔民. a ~ trooper 坚强的骑兵(装甲兵). [<上条]

hard·en·ing ['hɑːdniŋ] *n* [U] ①硬化;【冶】淬火: the ~ of arteries 动脉硬化. ~ by cooling 冷却硬化. ②硬化剂. [同上]

hard feel·ings ['hɑːd 'fiːliŋz] *n* [复][用于否定或疑问] 恶意;怨恨,埋怨: no ~ 不要怨恨. [见 feeling]

hard-head·ed ['hɑːd'hedid] *a* ①头脑冷静的;不感情用事的;精明而讲实际的: a ~ merchant 精明而讲实际的商人. ②坚强的,固执的. [< hard]

hard-heart·ed ['hɑːd 'hɑːtid] *a* 硬心肠的,冷酷的: a ~ person 狠心的人. [比较: harden the heart] [同上]

har·di·hood ['hɑːdi hud] *n* [U] ①大胆;刚毅. ②冒失;鲁莽. ③结实;强壮;有耐力. [[同] boldness] [<

hardy]

har·di·ly ['hɑːdili] *ad* 大胆地;厚着脸皮地: do sth ~ 厚着脸皮做某事.[同上]

har·di·ness ['hɑːdinis] *n* [U] ①胆子,勇气. ②耐劳(性);耐寒性;抵抗力.[同前]

hard line ['hɑːd 'lain] **I** *n* [a ~] 坚定立场;固定观点: take a ~ 采取坚决立场.

II [hard-line] *a* 立场坚定的;观点固定的.[<hard]

hard luck ['hɑːd 'lʌk], **hard·lines** ['hɑːd 'lainz] **I** *int* & *n* [U] 倒霉;不好的运气: H~! 倒霉!

II *a* 倒霉的: ~ story 倒霉事.[同 tough luck][同上]

hard·ly ['hɑːdli] *ad* ①[表示不的委婉语]简直不;几乎不: I can ~ believe that. 我简直不能相信. That is ~ possible 那简直不可能. I got ~ any game. 我几乎没有得到什么猎物. I ~ ever go to the theatre. 我几乎从不看什么戏. That's ~ to be wondered at. 那没什么可奇怪的. ②才,刚刚,不十分;大概: I ~ know the people I work with. 我跟与我一起共事的人不怎么熟. I've ~ finished, so I can't come out. 我还没有完全干完,因此不能停手. He can ~ have arrived yet. 他大概还未到. She is ~ sixteen. 她还不满十六岁. ③根本不,绝对不;不合理: I can ~ ask him directly for more money. 我根本不能直接向他要更多的钱. This is ~ the time for buying new clothes. 现在根本不是买新衣服的时候. You can ~ expect me to lend you money again. 你别指望我再借钱给你. ④严厉地;苛刻地: be ~ treated 受到虐待. ⑤辛苦地: money that was ~ earned 辛辛苦苦挣来的钱. ‖ ~ *any* 几乎没有.[见①] ~ ***anybody*** (***anything***, ***anywhere***) 简直没有什么人(什么东西,什么地方): H~ anybody likes him, because he's so rude. 简直没有什么人喜欢他,因为他非常粗暴无礼.[同 nobody] You've eaten ~ anything = You've ~ eaten anything. 您简直没吃什么东西.[同 nothing] ~ ***at all*** 简直没有一点: I'm ~ at all interested. 我简直一点兴趣也没有. ~ ***ever*** 几乎从不;很少: I ~ ever go out these days. 这些天我很少外出.[见①] ***H~ had*** (***had*** ~)…***when*** …刚…就…H~ had he (He had ~) begun to speak when the audience interrupted him. 他刚开口发言就被听众打断了.[同 As soon as he… the audience …] We'd ~ arrived before we had to go back. 我们刚一到就得回来.[<hard]

[辨异]Hardly had… when …句型中的 Hardly 可以用 Scarcely 和 Barely 替换. 如果其中的 when 要用 than 替换时,则句型前的 Hardly, Scarcely 和 Barely 就得用 No sooner had…than…句型. 上列词义替换以后,句型含义不变. 请注意 hardly 或 scarcely 与 any, ever, at all 搭配时,其中的 hardly, scarcely 不能用 barely 或 no sooner 替换.

hard·ness ['hɑːdnis] *n* [U] 坚硬;硬性;硬度.[同上]

hard·ship ['hɑːdʃip] *n* ①[C] 苦头: bear ~s such as cold, hunger and sickness 忍受饥寒疾病等的痛苦. go through all kinds of ~s 吃尽苦头. ②[U] 辛酸,苦难: bear ~ without complaint 毫无怨言地忍受苦难,任劳任怨.[同前]

hard shoul·der ['hɑːd 'ʃəuldə] *n* [C] (紧急情况停车用的)高速公路路边: pull over to the ~ 把车开到高速公路边上(停下来).[同上]

hard(-)tack ['hɑːdtæk] *n* [U] (旧日船上吃的)硬饼干.[同 ship biscuit][<tack]

hard·ware ['hɑːdweə] *n* [U] ①(小)五金;金属器具. ②重武器. ③(计算机)硬件 [反 software]. [hard + ware]

hard·wear·ing [ˌhɑːd'weəriŋ] *a* (衣服等)经久耐穿的;结实的(= [美] longwearing): ~ clothes (shoes) 经久耐穿的衣服(鞋子). [hard + wearing]

hard-work·ing ['hɑːd-'wəːkiŋ] *a* 辛勤劳动的;勤劳的(= working hard).

har·dy ['hɑːdi] *a* ①勇敢的,有胆的: The mountain guide was a ~ man. 登山向导是个有胆量的人. ②(人)身体结实的,强壮的;能吃苦耐劳的: a few ~ men that break the ice on the lake and have a swim 几个破冰在湖中游泳而身体结实的人. ③(指植物等)耐寒的: ~ annuals 耐寒的一年生植物.[<古法语 hardir; >foolhardy; hardihoop … hardiness]

hare [hɛə] **I** *n* (*pl* ~s [hɛəz];集体名词不变)野兔: The Hare and the Tortoise "龟兔赛跑"(《伊索寓言》. ‖ (***as***) ***mad as March*** ~ 完全疯了(像三月发情时的野兔一样疯野). ~ ***and hounds*** 撒纸追逐游戏(二人扮"兔",在田野中一面跑一面撒纸屑,其余的人扮"猎犬"在后追逐). ***run with the*** ~ ***and hunt with the hounds*** 骑墙;两面讨好. ***start a*** ~ 把话题岔开.

II *vi* [~ off (away)] 飞跑: They ~ed off down the road. 他们沿着路跑掉了.[>下二条; harrier; 见 harum-scarum]

hare·bell ['hɛəbel] *n* [C]【植】蓝铃花(又名山小菜,风信子; = blue bell).[hare + bell]

hare·brained ['hɛəbreind] *a* (人)愚蠢的;(计划)不切实际的: ~ plans (schemes) 不切实际的计划.

hare(-)lip ['hɛə'lip] *n* [U] [C]【医】兔唇,缺唇,豁嘴.[hare + lip]

har·em ['hɛərəm] *n* ①[C](伊斯兰教国家)闺阁,后宫. ②[U] 妻妾,女眷.[<阿拉伯语]

har·i·cot (bean) ['hærikəu('bi:n)] *n* [C] 扁豆;法兰西豆.[比较: kidneybean][法语]

hark [hɑ:k] *vi* [用于祈使句]听: H~! I can hear their voices. 听呀! 我能听见他们的声音. ‖ ~ *at* 听: Just ~ at him! 听听他! ~ *back* (*to*) 言归正传,回到原题.[<? 古英语 heorcnian]

Har·lem ['hɑ:ləm] *n* 哈莱姆.[纽约市黑人区]

har·le·quin ['hɑ:likwin] *n* [C][有时大写]①(英国哑剧中穿五颜六色衣服的)丑角;滑稽演员. ②[h~] 小丑.[<古法语;见 demon]

Har·ley Street ['hɑ:li stri:t] *n* (伦敦许多医生居住的)哈莱街;哈莱街的医生.

har·lot ['hɑ:lət] *n* [C]娼妓.[[同] prostitute][>下条]

har·lot·ry ['hɑ:lətri] *n* [U]卖淫.[<上条]

harm [hɑ:m] **I** *n* [U]损害,伤害;危害: He meant no ~. 他并没有恶意. I see no ~ in it. 我看不出这有什么危害. There is no ~ in trying. 试一试也无妨. ‖ *come to* ~遭不幸: My brother's ship was caught in a storm but he came to no ~. 我兄弟的船遇到了风暴,但他平安无事. *do sb* ~ = *do* ~ *to sb* 害人 = 加害于人: A few drinks will do you no ~. 少许喝点酒对你无害. It wouldn't do him any ~ to have to work harder. 更加努力地干活对他没有任何害处. *out of* ~*'s way* 脱险,转危为安;在安全的地方: keep out of ~'s way 避祸. To be out of ~'s way he accepted your brother's offer. 为了转危为安他接受了你哥哥的意见.

II *vt* 伤害,损害: Getting up early won't ~ you! 早起对您只有好处! It hasn't ~ed you, has it? 没伤着你吧,是吗? Our house wasn't ~ed at all in the storm. 在风暴中我们的房子未受一点损坏. ‖ (*He*) *wouldn't* ~ *a fly* (他)性格温和.[>下二条]

harm·ful ['hɑ:mful] *a* [~ (to)] 有害的: be ~ to health 有害健康.[<上条]

harm·less ['hɑ:mlis] *a* [~ (to)] ①无害的: a ~ snake 无毒蛇. ②无辜的;无恶意的: a ~ question 没有恶意的问题;无妨的问题. several ~ spectators 无辜的旁观者. be ~ to sth 对某事无妨(害).[同上]

har·mon·ic [hɑ:'mɔnik] **I** *a* ①谐和的,和声的: a ~ motion【理】谐和运动. ②【数】调和的: ~ function 调和函数.

II *n* [U]①【乐】和声. ②【理】谐波,谐音. ③[~s][U]【乐】和声学.[<harmony; >下条]

har·mon·i·ca [hɑ:'mɔnikə] *n* [C]【乐】口琴.[<上条]

har·mo·ni·ous [hɑ:'məunjəs] *a* ①(色彩、声音等)调和的,和谐的,协调的: a ~ group of buildings 一片和谐的建筑物. ②(指思想感情等)和睦的,融洽的: ~ families 和睦家庭. ~ neighbours 相处融洽的邻居.[<harmony]

har·mo·nise, har·mo·nize ['hɑ:mənaiz] ❶ *vt* [~ sth (with)] ①使协调;使一致: ~ one's views with the existing facts 意见要和现实情况一致. The two plans must be ~d. 得使这两种计划相协调. ②【乐】使(曲调)和谐: The singers began to ~ the new song. 歌手们开始用和声演唱这首新歌. ❷ *vi* [~ (with)] ①协调;相称: colours that ~ well 非常协调的色彩. The colours don't seem to ~ at all. 这类色彩看来一点也不协调. The colour of the curtains ~d with rooms. 这些窗帘的颜色倒是与房间很相配. ②【乐】以和声演唱(奏).[<下条]

har·mo·ny ['hɑ:məni] *n* [U][C] ①调和;和谐,谐和;协调;【乐】和声: in (out of) ~ with 同…(不)相调和. ②和睦;融洽: live (together) in ~ 相处和好.[> harmonic, harmonious; 上条]

har·ness ['hɑ:nis] **I** *n* [U] 马具,挽具: put a ~ on a horse 套马. a horse's ~ 马具. ‖ (*die*) *in* ~ 工作时(死去);履行职责时(死去,以身殉职);受约束. *work* (*run*) *in double* ~ 两人共同工作;(夫妇)双双工作.

II *vt* ①套上(马): ~ a horse 套马,安装挽具. ~ a horse to a carriage 套车. ②治理(河流等);利用(自然能等): The Huai River must be ~ed. 一定要把淮河治理好. ~ the energy of the sun 利用太阳能.[<古法语 harneis (armour)]

harp [hɑ:p] **I** *n* ①[C] 竖琴. ②[the H~]【天】天琴座.

II *vi* ①弹竖琴. ②[~ on (about) sth]反复说,老谈起: ~ on the same string 老提一件事;旧调重弹. Don't keep ~ing on like that. 不要老谈那件事. He continually ~s on lack of opportunity. 他总唠叨说没机会.[>下二条]

harp·er ['hɑ:pə], **harp·ist** ['hɑ:pist] *n* [C]弹竖琴者;竖琴师.[<上条]

har·poon [hɑ:'pu:n] **I** *n* 鱼叉,标枪(捕鲸用): catch the whale with a ~ 用标枪捕鲸.

II *vt* 用鱼叉叉: ~ a sea animal. 用鱼叉捕捉海生动物.[<法语]

harp·si·chord ['hɑ:psikɔ:d] *n* [C]【乐】拨弦古钢琴,羽管键琴.[< chord]

har·py ['hɑ:pi] *n* [C] ①[H~][希腊神话]鸟身女妖. ②贪婪残忍的人;恶女子.[<希腊语]

har·que·bus ['hɑːkwibəs] ***n*** [美]火绳枪 (= arquebus).

har·ri·dan ['hæridən] ***n*** 性情乖僻的恶老太婆.[大概<法语]

har·ri·er[1]['hæriə] ***n*** [C] ①猎兔狗.②越野赛跑者.③[复]一群猎犬和猎人.[<hare]

har·ri·er[2]['hæriə] ***n*** [C] ①抢劫者.②(捕食小动物的)鹰,隼.[< harry]

har·row ['hærəu] **I** ***n*** [C] 耙: a disc ~ 圆盘耙. draw a ~ over the ground 耙地. ‖ ***under the*** ~ 受苦;遭难.

II ***vt*** ①耙(地): ~ (up) a field 耙地.②[比喻]伤(感情). ~ (up) sb's feelings 伤某人感情. ~ sb with sth 以某事使某人感到不安.[也许<古斯堪的纳维亚语 harfr; >下条]

har·row·ing ['hærəuiŋ] ***a*** 伤心的,惨痛的: a very ~ experience 极为惨痛的经历. a ~ tale of misfortunes 一个令人伤心的不幸的故事. To see someone killed is very ~. 看人被处决是很难受的.[<上条]

har·ry ['hæri] ***vt*** ①劫掠;掠夺;蹂躏: The Vikings used to ~ the English coast. 北欧海盗过去常侵袭英国沿海.②折磨,使(人)苦恼: ~ sb for money 缠着某人要钱. money-lenders ~ing their debtors 苦苦逼债的高利贷者.③驱赶: ~ the enemy out of the country 把敌人赶出去.[>harrier[2]]

harsh [hɑːʃ] ***a*** ①(感觉)粗糙的: a ~ texture 粗糙的织物.②(声音)刺耳的: a ~ voice 刺耳的声音. be ~ to the ear 刺耳.③(味道)涩: be ~ to the taste 味涩.④(光)刺眼的: a ~ contrast 醒目的对比.⑤苛刻的;严厉的: a ~ judge 严厉的法官. ~ words 刻薄话.[中古英语 harsk]

hart [hɑːt] ***n*** [C] (五岁以上的)雄鹿.[见 deer, stag][古英语 heorot; >下条]

harts·horn ['hɑːtshɔːn] ***n*** ①鹿角;鹿茸.②【化】碳酸铵(=ammonium carbonate).[hart's horn 的异体]

har·um-scar·um ['heərəm'skeərəm] **I** ***a*** & ***ad*** 轻率的(地),冒冒失失的(地).

II ***n*** [C] 冒失鬼;轻举妄动者.[或许< hare+scare]

har·vest ['hɑːvist] **I** ***n*** ①[C]收获: a good (bad) ~ 丰(歉)收. a succession of good ~s 连续丰收. A bumper ~ is anticipated in the whole country this year. 今年全国可望丰收.②收获期(季节): at the grape ~ 在葡萄收获的季节.③[U]收成,产量 (= crop): this year's wheat ~ 今年小麦收成. the ~ of the sea 海产产量.④[只用单]成果(结果),后果: reap the ~ of one's hard work 获得辛勤劳动的成果.⑤[定语]收获的: ~ festival 收获感恩节. ~ home 收获宴. ~ moon. 秋收时的满月.

II ***vt*** 收获,收割: ~ rice 割稻. ~ the fields 收庄稼.[>下条]

har·vest·er ['hɑːvistə] ***n*** [C] ①收获者.②收割机: a combine ~ 联合收割机.[<上条]

has [强 hæz;弱 həz,əz] ***aux v*** & ***vt*** [he (she,it)~] have 的第三人称、单数、现在时,陈述语气.[> hasn't]

has-been ['hæzbi(:)n] ***n*** [口语]过时的人(物): You ~! 你这个不中用的人.

hash [hæʃ] **I** ***vt*** [~ (up)] ①将(肉)切细: H~ meat up, please. 请将肉切细.②搞糟: ~ sth up 把事情搞糟. ‖ ~ ***out*** (***the question***) 经过充分商量后解决(问题).

II ***n*** ①[U] 回锅肉丁.②[只用单]杂凑,混杂: make a ~ of sth 把某事搞糟. ‖ ***settle sb's*** ~ 制服某人;不让某人钻空子.[< 法语 hacher (chop); > rehash]

hash·ish ['hæʃiːʃ] ***n*** [U] 大麻毒品.[阿拉伯语]

has·n't ['hæznt][口语] = has not.

hasp [hɑːsp,hæsp] **I** ***n*** [C] (门、窗)搭扣.[<古英语 hæpse]

has·sle ['hæsl] **I** ***n*** [a ~]①(思想或体力上的)费劲;激战;挣扎: a real ~ to get on the train 上火车时的争先恐后. It's a real ~ to get the child to eat. 喂这孩子吃顿饭要费好大劲.②争辩;争吵.

II ***vt*** & ***vi*** ①(使)争辩,(使)争吵.②打扰;烦扰: Don't keep hassling me! 别老打扰我![<?]

has·sock ['hæsək] ***n*** [C] ①草丛.②草垫,跪垫.[<古英语 hassuc]

hast [强 hæst,弱 həst,(ə)st] ***aux***, ***v*** [古]have 的第二人称单数现在式: thou ~ = you have.

haste [heist] **I** ***n*** [U]急速;急忙: Why all this ~? 何必这样急? in ~ 急切;仓卒: I am in ~ to leave. 我急于要离开. in hot ~ 火急. make ~ 赶快,赶紧[[同] hurry]: make ~ with one's task 匆匆赶任务. ‖ ***H ~ makes waste.*** [谚]越急越糟. ***More ~, less speed.*** [谚]欲速则不达.

II ***vt*** & ***vi*** = hasten. [古法语; > posthaste; 下条; hasty]

has·ten ['heisn] ❶ ***vt*** ①催促: I ~ him in his work. 我催他赶紧干活.②促进;加速: ~ one's steps 快走,加快步伐. Artificial heating ~s the growth of plants. 人工加热能促进植物的生长. ❷ ***vi*** 赶快;赶忙: ~ away 赶快离开. ~ home (to school) 赶快回

家(返校). ~ to tell sb some good news 赶快把好消息告诉某人.[<上条]

hast·i·ly ['heistili] *ad* ①急迫地;慌忙地: go away ~ 急急忙忙地离开.②急躁地.[同下]

hast·i·ness ['heistinis] *n* U ①急迫;仓卒.②慌忙;草率.③性急.[<下条]

hast·y ['heisti] *a* ①急迫的;仓卒的: a ~ departure 匆匆地出发.②[贬义]慌忙的;草率的;轻率的: jump to a ~ conclusion 草草作出结论. ~ words 轻率的言词.③性急的;急躁的: a ~ temper 急躁的脾气. I am sorry I have been ~. 对不起,我太性急了.[<haste; >上二条]

hat [hæt] *n* C 大帽,帽子: a high (silk, top) ~ 礼帽. ~ in hand 卑躬屈节地;表示歉意地;恭恭敬敬地. put on (take off) one's ~ 戴(脱)帽.[比较 cap, bonnet] ‖ ***a bad*** ~ 坏蛋. ***a black*** ~ [澳,俚]新来的移民. ***at the drop of a*** ~ 忽然,突然. ***I'll eat my*** ~ ***if*** … [表示否定]我决不相信…; 如果…就砍我的头. ***hang up one's*** ~ 停止日常工作(活动). ***H~s off to***…! 我们来祝贺…;向…祝贺(= Let us congratulate…!). ***My*** ~! [表示否定,惊讶等]我才不信! Poor, my ~! He's got more money than either of us. 穷,我才不信! 他比我俩中谁都挣得多. ***pass*** (***send***) ***round the*** ~ = ***pass*** (***send***) ***the*** ~ ***round*** 募捐. ***take one's*** ~ ***off to*** (***sb***) 向(某人)表示敬意. [>H~s off to…!] ***talk through one's*** ~ [俚]说蠢话. ***keep*** (***sth***) ***under one's*** ~ 对(某事)保守秘密;不许对外泄漏. ***wear two*** ~***s***. 扮演两种角色;以两种不同的身份出现.[<古英语 hætt; >hatful, hatless, hatter]

[辨异]hat 是有边的帽子; cap 是无边的便帽,制帽; bonnet 是妇女或小孩戴的帽子.

hatch[1] [hætʃ] **I** ❶ *vt* ①孵;孵出: ~ chickens 孵出小鸡. ~ eggs 孵卵,抱窝.②图谋;策划: ~ a plot 图谋不轨. ~ up a plot 制订计划. What is he ~ing up? 他在策划什么? ❷ *vi* (蛋)孵化;(小鸡等)出壳: Three chickens have ~ed (out). 三只小鸡出壳了. When will the eggs ~? 鸡蛋什么时候孵化? ‖ ***Don't count one's chickens before they're*** ~***ed***. [谚]不要尚未孵蛋就先数小鸡,不要过早乐观.

II *n* C (一)孵;(一)窝.[中古英语 hacchen; >hatchery]

hatch[2] [hætʃ] *n* C ①升降口;舱口.②短门,半节门.③闸门. ‖ ***Down the*** ~! [口语]干杯! ***under*** ~***es*** 被监禁;被埋着.[古英语 hæcc; >hatching]

hatch[3] [hætʃ] *vt* 在…上绘制影线;在…上雕刻影线.[<古法语 hache(axe); >hatching]

hatch·er·y ['hætʃəri] *n* C (鱼和家禽)孵化处: a trout~ 鳟鱼孵化.[<hatch[1]]

hatch·et ['hætʃit] *n* C短柄小斧. ‖ ***bury the*** ~ 息争和好;言归于好;休战. ***dig up the*** ~ 宣战;开战.

hatch·ing ['hætʃiŋ] *n* U(阴)影线.[<hatch[3]]

hatch·way ['hætʃwei] *n* C升降口,舱口(= hatch[2]) [<hatch[2]]

hate [heit] **I** ❶ *vt* ①恨;憎恶: ~ one's enemies 恨敌人.②讨厌,不喜欢: ~ fish and never eat any 讨厌鱼,从不吃鱼. ~ people asking one for money 不喜欢人来借钱.③不愿;抱歉: I ~ troubling (to trouble) you. 我真不愿麻烦你.[比较: I ~ you to be troubled. 我不愿你受到麻烦.] I ~ (having) to tell you, but I've damaged your car. 我抱歉地告诉你,将你的小轿车搞坏了.❷ *vi* 仇恨,憎恨: She ~d easily. 她容易嫉恨人.

II *n* U 怨恨,憎恶: be filled with ~ for one's opponent 对敌手满怀憎恨. look at sb with ~ in one's eyes. 带着仇恨的眼光瞧着某人. ‖ (***sb's***) ***pet*** ~ 特别值得(某人)憎恨的东西(或人).[>下二条]

[辨异]love 和 hate 乃是两个含义相反的动词,前者为爱,喜欢,后者为讨厌,不喜欢,但两者的用法则相同,试比较: I'd love a swim 或 I love swimming; I'd hate to catch a cold 或 I hate catching colds.

hate·ful ['heitful] *a* 可恨的;厌恶的: be ~ to sb 讨厌某人. The sight of food was ~ to the seasick girl. 那个晕船的女孩子一见到食物就讨厌.[<上条]

hat·ful ['hætful] *n* C①一帽之量: as much as a ~ 一帽子之多.②许多: earn a ~ of money 挣许多钱.[<hat]

hath [hæθ] *v* [古]= has.

hat·less ['hætlis] *a* (在正式场合等)不戴帽的.[<hat]

ha·tred ['heitrid] *n* U[~ for(of)]怨恨,憎恨: his ~ against sb 他对某人的怀恨. be full of ~ for sb 充满对某人的怨恨. be in ~ of sb(sth) 恨某人(某物).[比较: have a ~ for(of) sb (sth) 怨恨某人(憎恶某事). look at sb with ~ 以憎恨的眼光望着某人.][<hate]

hat·ter ['hætə] *n* 制帽人;帽商. ‖ ***as mad as a*** ~ 极为疯狂.[<hat]

haugh·ti·ness ['hɔːtinis] *n* U 骄傲,傲慢,骄气.[<下条]

haugh·ty ['hɔːti] *a* [贬义]骄傲自大的,傲慢的: treat sb with ~ contempt 傲慢而轻蔑地对待某人.[<上

条]

[辨异]haughty 只用于贬义;proud 在褒贬两方面均可用.

haul [hɔːl] **I** ❶ *vt* ①拖,拉,扯,拽: ~ logs from a forest 拖森林里的木头. ~ timber to a saw-mill 将木材拖到锯木厂. ~ down the flag 降旗. ~ up the fishing nets 把鱼网拉起来.[注:up 为副词] ~ the boat up the beach 把船拖到岸上.[注:up 为介词]②【海】使(船)改变航向(迎风行驶).③押到,拘送: ~ the criminal (up) before the court 将罪犯押到法庭上. He was ~ed before the judge. 他被押送到审判员前. ❷ *vi* ①拖,拉,扯,拽: ~ at (upon) a rope 拉绳子.[比较: ~ away on the ropes 拽绳子]②(风)改变方向: The wind ~ed around to the east. 风转向东了. ‖ ~ ***down one's flag*** (***colours***) 投降.[比较: ~ down the flag] ~ ***sb over the coals*** (***for sth***)(因某事)严斥某人. ~ ***off*** (打人之前)伸起手臂;缩回手臂: ~ off and hit sb on the jaw 举起胳膊打在某人下颚上.

II *n* [C]①拖,拉.②拖运距离: long ~s on the railway 铁路长距离拖运.③一网(鱼): a good ~ of fish 满满的一网鱼.④偷窃物: The thief made a good ~. 那贼偷了好些东西.[>overhaul; 下条]

haul·age ['hɔːlidʒ] *n* [U]拖运;牵引: a ~ contractor 拖运承办者. the road ~ industry 公路运输业.[<上条]

haul·i·er ['hɔːljə], **haul·er** ['hɔːlə] *n* 拖运承办者(公司)[[同] haulage contractor];运煤工.[同上]

haunch [hɔːntʃ] *n* [C]①[常用复]屁股,臀部: roast a ~ of venison 烤鹿后臀肉. The dog was sitting on its ~es. 那狗蹲着;用屁股坐着的.②【建】梁腋,拱腋.

haunt [hɔːnt] **I** *vt* ①常去,常到(某地): ~ a library 常去图书馆.②[有时用被动]鬼魂出没于: A headless man ~s the castle. 无头鬼出没于古城堡. The old house is said to be ~ed. 说是那老房子里闹鬼.③[常用被动式]心头萦绕: be constantly ~ed by fear of discovery 由于怕人发觉而老是提心吊胆. I was ~ed by his last words to me. 他最后对我说的话萦绕于我的脑际.

II *n* [C] [常用复]①常去之地: revisit the ~s of one's schooldays 重游学生时代常去的地方. The playground is the children's favourite ~. 游乐场乃孩子们常爱去的地方.②动物的栖息地;植物的生长地;动植物的产地.③(罪犯等的)巢穴: a ~ of criminals 罪犯的巢穴. the ~s of vice and crime 罪恶的渊薮.[>下二条]

haunt·ed ['hɔːntid] *a* 神出鬼没的;闹鬼的: a ~ house 凶宅. a ~ look 一副难看的样子,一副鬼相.[<上条]

haunt·ing ['hɔːntiŋ] *a* 萦绕于心头的,难忘的: a ~ face 萦绕于脑际的一副面孔. ~ memories 难忘的回忆.[同上]

Hau·sa ['hausə] (*pl* ~(s)) *n* ①(非洲)豪萨人;[the ~]豪萨族.②[U]豪萨语.

haut·bois, haut·boy ['həubɔi] (*pl* hautbois ['həubɔiz] *or* hautboys ['həubɔiz]) *n* [C]【乐】双簧管.[<法语;见 oboe]

hau·teur [əu'təː, 'əutəː] *n* [U]傲慢;骄傲自大.[[同] haughtiness, haughty][法语]

Ha·van·a [hə'vænə] *n* ①哈瓦那[古巴首都].②古巴雪茄烟.[<西班牙语 habana]

have I ❶ ***aux v*** [强 hæv,弱 həv,əv,v][have + pp. = perfect tense]已经,曾经.①[现在完成时]I ~ done my work. 我已经完成了工作. He has been working all day. 他整天在做工作. Hasn't he seen it yet? —No, he hasn't. 他连这还没有见过吗?——是,他还没有. H~ you ever been in (*or* to) Beijing? —No, I ~n't. 您到过北京吗?——没有到过. Have done! 停止. ~ got [口语] 有 (= have). [见 get] ② [过去完成时] a) By that time all the guests had arrived. 那时候客人到齐了. b) [虚拟语气] If I had (= Had I) had time, I should ~ been able to go there. 要是当初我有时间,我就能够去那里了.[见 had]③[将来完成时]I shall [He will] ~ left Beijing when you return. 你回来时我[他]已离开北京了.④[不定式]He seems to ~ been diligent. (= It seems that he was (or has been) diligent). 好像他过去(或一向)还用功的. I intended to ~ gone to Qingdao. 我本来是打算到青岛的. ‖ ***had better*** (***best***) ***do sth*** 最好还是做某事;宜于或应该做某事.[见 had] ~ ***had it*** 1)得不到某物;没有希望;失去机会: I'm afraid we've had it! 恐怕我们无希望! 2)筋疲力竭;吃够了苦头: I've had it! Let's stop and rest. 我已筋疲力竭,让我们停下来休息一下. 3)已过时;命已注定: Our old car has had it! Let's get a new one. 我们的旧车子已用到一定年限,让我们买辆新的.

[辨异]凡是明确规定的过去时间,都不能用现在完成时,因此,我们不能说 I have seen him yesterday (last night, in 1986), 而要说 I saw him yesterday (last night, in 1986). 不过倒是可以说: having seen him yesterday; to have seen him last night; You should have seen him in 1986. ❷ [hæv] *vt* [以下 ①

和 ②在疑问句、否定句中不用助动词 do, does, did; 但在美国没有严格限制.] ①有:She has a piano. 她有一架钢琴. The elephant has a long trunk. 大象鼻子长. Has she any children? 她有子女吗? We ~ friends and enemies as well. 我们有朋友也有敌人. A week has seven days (= There are seven days in a week). 一星期有七天. He has a good memory. 他记性好. H~ you any money about you? 你身边有钱吗? Had she a hat on? 她戴着帽子的吗? H~ you anything on this afternoon? 你今天下午有事吗? H~ you the time on you? 你带着表吗? He had a cabin to himself. 他独占一个舱位. ②怀有,抱有: H~ you any idea where he lives? 他住在哪里,您知道不知道? I ~ your idea now. 我现在明白你的意思了. H~ you any hope of success? 你有成功的希望吗? ~ responsibility for 对…负有责任. What ~ you in mind? 你心里想什么? ~ the goodness (or kindness) to 有…的好意. Please ~ the kindness to mail this for me. 请您劳驾帮我发封信. How dare you ~ the impudence to say so! 你怎么胆敢如此无礼,竟说出那样话来! [以下③至⑧在疑问句或否定词须加助动词 do, does 或 did] ③拿 (= take), 受(= receive), 取得 (= get);吃,喝: May I ~ this one? 这个我可拿吗? H~ you had his letter? 你收到他的信吗? Do you ~ English lessons everyday? 你们每天上英语课吗? Will you ~ a cigarette? 吸一支香烟吧? At what time do you ~ breakfast? 你什么时候吃早饭? I do not ~ coffee in the evening. 我晚上不喝咖啡. [比较: We ~ not any coffee left in our house. 我们家里咖啡已经光了]. ④[同若干有动词意义的名词相结合,表示短时间] ~ a look 看一看. ~ a talk 谈一谈. ~ a try 试一试. ~ a wash 洗一洗. ~ a smoke 抽支烟. ~ a walk 散散步. Shall we ~ a swim? 我们要不要去游游泳? ~ a dream 做一场梦. [比较: Do you often ~ dreams? 你常常做梦吗?]⑤(人)经历;遭受: Did you ~ a pleasant time? 你过得愉快吗? We didn't ~ much difficulty. 我们并没有多大困难. She had a bad headache. 她头痛得厉害. ⑥[~ +事物或人+过去分词]1)[指有意识的受动行为]让;使… (=get): I ~ my hair cut every month. 我每月去理发. [比较现在完成时:I ~ cut my hair. 我(自己)剪了头发.] He had a tooth taken out. 他拔了一颗牙. You ought to ~ her examined by the doctor. 你应该让她去看看医生. 2) [表示无意识的受动行为]受到: He had his salary raised. 他加薪了. I had my hat blown off. 我的帽子被吹掉了. ⑦[have + 行为者 + 原动词]叫,使:H~ him do it. 叫他去做吧 I'll ~ my boy mail this. 我要叫孩子把这封信发了. He has no one help him. 他不求任何人帮助. [比较: He has no one to help. 没有人需要他帮助. He has no one to help him. 没有人帮助他.]⑧欺骗;打败: Mind he doesn't ~ you. 当心莫让他骗你. You ~ been had. 你上当了. He had me in that argument. 那场辩论他战胜了我. ⑨[以下 1)指暂时现象时,在疑问句或否定句中不加助动词 do; 2) 指经常现象时便要加 do] 1) H~ you time to spare? 你(此刻)有空吗? 2) Do you ~ much time for reading? 你读书的时间多不多. 1)H~ you (got) any work to do? 你找到什么工作没有. 2) Do you ~ much work to do? 你工作多不多? 1) H~ you a cold now? 你感冒了吗? 2) Do you often ~ colds? 你常常感冒吗? ~ to …必要,不得不,只好(= must): 1) H~ you to go to the dentist this morning? 今天上午你要去牙科医师那儿吗? 2) [表示经常的行动时,疑问句须用助动词]Do you often ~ to go to the dentist? 你时常要去牙科医师那儿吗? ~ not to 不需要 (= need not):1) Yor ~n't to go to school today, ~ you? 你今天不必去上学,是不是? 2) You don't ~ to go to school on Sundays, do you? 星期天你们不上学,是不是? ~ only to …只要: You ~ only to touch the button. 你只要按下电钮就行了. ⑩[have 本身不变化,常用形容词、现在分词等作为宾语的表语]的任;保持: H~ all the windows open. 让窗子都开着吧. We ~ a lot of visitors coming. 很多人来看我们. I won't ~ you saying that! 我不允许你谈那件事! I can't ~ you idle. 我不能允许你懒惰. I won't ~ such conduct! 我不允许这种行为. H~ it your own way! 你要怎样就怎样吧! ⑪[~ it that…] 表明;主张;坚持: The paper has it that our sixth five-year plan was overfulfilled. 报纸上说我们第六个五年计划已经超额完成了. Rumour has it (= There is a rumour) that he is going to resign. 传闻他要辞职. as Lenin has it [用于引文]如列宁所说…. ‖ ~ ***sth against sb*** 因某事而不喜欢某人: What can she ~ against me? 她会因为什么事讨厌我? ~ ***at sb*** [常用于祈使句]攻击某人: "H~ at you!" shouted the swordsman, striking his opponent. "向你进攻了!"击剑者刺向对方时高声喊道. ~ ***a good time*** 过得愉快. [反 ~ a rough time 吃尽苦头;过得很苦] ~ ***a lie down*** 躺下休息一会儿. ~ ***sth back*** 要回某物,收回某物: Let me ~ it back soon. 快把它还给我. ~ ***done*** 结束,完成. ~ ***done with it*** 做完它了事;结束它了事. ~ ***a down on***

sb 生某人的气. ～ *sb down* 请某人作客;款待某人. ～ *sb do sth* 要某人做某事. ～ *sb in* = ～ *got sb in* [无被动式]请某人来;雇请某人来: ～ some friends in for coffee 请些朋友来喝咖啡. We're having the builders to improve the kitchen. 我们打算雇请建筑人员把厨房改建一下. ～ *sth in* = ～ *got sth in* 储备某物: have got enough coal in for winter 储备足够的煤过冬. ～ *it coming* 应受(奖赏,处罚等): You had it coming. 你是受之无愧的. He had that defeat coming to him. 那种失败是对他的报应. ～ *it in for sb* 对某人怀恨在心. ～ *it in one* (*to do sth*) 有气质(能力)(做某事): You had it in you to win. 你有能力取胜. ～ *it off* (*away*) *with sb* = ～ *sex with sb* 与某人发生性关系. ～ *sth off* = ～ *got sth off* [无被动式]知道,了解某事: I ～ the whole poem off already. 整篇的诗我都讲得出来. ～ *sb on* [无被动式]使某人上当;欺骗某人. ～ *sth on* = ～ *got sth on* [无被动式]穿(戴)着某物;有约会. ～ *nothing on* = ～ *got nothing on* [无被动式]赤身裸体,一丝不挂;无约会. [同 don't ～ anything on; 以上 on 为副词] ～ *nothing on sb* = ～ *got nothing on sb* [无被动式]1)没有掌握某人的罪证. 2)没有什么超过某人. [注: on 为介词] ～ *sth out* [无被动式]把某物弄出来. [见 *vt*⑥] ～ *one's sleep out* 睡够;睡到自己起来. ～ *it out with sb* 同某人通过交谈(争论,斗争)解决争端;同某人分个高低,同某人决一雌雄;同某人讲个明白: ～ *sb over* (*around*, *round*) 招待某人: ～ some friends over for dinner 招待一些朋友吃饭. [比较: have sb in for coffee] ～ *it over sb* (*sth*) = ～ *got it over sb* (*sth*) [无被动式]比某人(物)强;胜过某人(物): He has it over me that he's been to England and I ～n't. 他比我强,他到了英国而我则未去. What's she got over me? 她哪点比我强? ～ *sb up* (*down*) 请某人来作客. [注:客逆流而上或从农村到城市用 up;反之用 down] ～ *sb up* [常用被动式]传呼某人;控诉某人: She was had up for slander. 她因诽谤罪而被控告. *I* ～ (*got*) *it*! [忽然想起或发现某事时的得意用语]有了有了! 我知道了知道了! 我找着了! *be not having any* 不愿意;不同意;不感兴趣;装着未听见. ～ *nothing in one* 微不足道;没什么可取. ～ *nothing to do with sb* 跟某人无往来(关系,联系). *nothing to say for oneself* 无话可说;一言不发. ～ *nothing to show for sth* 某事无成绩可言. *let sb* ～ *it* [俚]处决某人;严惩某人;痛打某人. ***There was none to be had.*** 一无所得;两手空空. ***You*** ～ (*got*) ***me there.*** 1)在这一点(这个问题)上你把我驳倒了. 2)我不知道.

[辨异] have = have got 时有两种用法: 作及物动词时具有①②的含义;另外后跟不定式即 have (got) to do sth 等于 must do sth. 因为 have got to 本身具有情态动词的含义,故不能与 will 以及情态动词连用. 不能用 I'll have got to telephone. 只能用 I'll have to telephone later. 不能用 We may have got to go. 只能用 We have (got) to go. have to 的读音为 ['hæftə], had to 为 ['hættə].

II ***n*** ①[C]阴谋,诡计;欺诈. ②[～s][the ～]有产者;富人;富国: the ～s and the ～-nots 富人与穷人;富国与穷国]. [[反] ～-nots][>(I)behave, (II) have-not]

ha·ven ['heivn] ***n*** [C] ① 港口。②避难所。[古英语 hæfen]

have-nots ['hævnɔt] ***n*** [复][the ～]无产者,穷人;穷国: the haves and the ～ 富人和穷人;富国和穷国. [[反] haves]

have·n't ['hævnt][口语] = have not.

ha·ver ['heivə] ***vi*** 胡说八道.

II ***n*** [～s] 胡说;废话. [苏格兰语]

hav·er·sack ['hævəsæk] ***n*** [C]干粮袋;背囊. [<sack]

hav·oc ['hævək] ***n*** [U] ①大破坏;浩劫: terrible ～ caused by the floods 洪水造成的可怕灾难. ②混乱;熙熙攘攘: His ideas are causing ～ in the office. 他的意见正使得办公室产生一片混乱. ‖ ***make*** ～ ***of***; ***play*** ～ ***with*** (***among***); ***wreak*** ～ ***on*** 破坏,伤害;使…陷入混乱: make ～ of morals 败坏道德. play ～ with sb's plans 打乱某人计划.

haw¹ [hɔː] ***n*** [C]山楂;红果. [>hawthorn]

haw² [hɔː] **I** ***int*** (要牲畜向左转的)吆喝声.

II ***vt*** & ***vi*** (使)向左转. [<中古英语 havwen]

haw³ [hɔː] **I** ***n*** (表示踌躇,支吾的语声)呃,嗯.

II ***vi*** (说话时) 支吾,踌躇; 发出厄(嗯)声. ‖ ***hum and*** ～ 言语支吾;嗯嗯呃呃;闪烁其词. [象声]

Ha·wai·i [haː'waii, hə'waijə] ***n*** 夏威夷州;夏威夷(群岛)[美国]. [>下条]

Ha·wai·ian [haː'waii-ən] **I** ***a*** 夏威夷的;夏威夷人的;夏威夷语的: the ～ Islands 夏威夷群岛 [美国]. ～ sunsets [美]夏威夷的落日;美丽的描写.

II ***n*** ①[C]夏威夷人. ②[U]夏威夷语. [<上条]

hawk¹ [hɔːk] **I** ***n*** [C]①隼,鹰. ②贪心汉. ③鹰派;主战派. [[反] dove]

II ❶ ***vt*** (象鹰般地)捕捉. ❷ ***vi*** 带鹰打猎. [> goshawk, sparrow-hawk]

hawk² [hɔːk] ***n*** [C](泥瓦工手里用的)带柄灰浆板.

hawk^3 [hɔːk] ❶ *vt* [~ sth (about, around)] ①叫卖；吆喝：~ one's goods from door to door 挨户叫卖东西. ②散布(消息等)：~ news (gossip) about 散布消息(谣言). ❷ *vi* [~ (about, around)] 叫卖货物；散布消息. [< hawker]

hawk^4 [hɔːk] ❶ *vi* 咳嗽；清嗓. ❷ *vt* [~ up]咳出：~ up phlegm 把痰咳出来. [象声]

hawk·er [ˈhɔːkə] *n* [C] ①(吆喝的) 小贩. [> hawk^3] ②驯鹰者；用鹰追捕的猎手. [<hawk^1]

hawk-eyed [ˈhɔːˌkaid] *a* 目光敏锐的；鹰(隼)般眼睛的 [hawk^1 + eyed]

hawk·eye State [ˈhɔːkai ˈsteit] *n* [the ~](美国) 衣阿华州 [Iowa 的别称].

haw·ser [ˈhɔːzə] *n* [C]【海】粗缆，大索. [<拉丁语 altus]

haw·thorn [ˈhɔːθɔːn] *n* [C]【植】山楂树：The ~ grows wild in England and is often used for hedges. 山楂树为英国野生植物，有时用来作篱笆. [比较 haw^1] [haw^1 + thorn]

hay [hei] *n* [U]【农】干草：dry grass for ~ 把草晒干. make ~ 翻晒干草. ‖ ***make ~ of*** 使混乱. ***Make ~ while the sun shines***. [谚]晒草要趁阳光好；抓紧时机. [>以下六条]

hay·cock [ˈhei-kɔk] *n* [C]干草垛. [<上条]

[辨异] haycock 是把草晒干后临时垛起来的小堆，然后再集中起来，堆成 haystack (干草大垛).

hay-fe·ver [ˈheiˈfiːvə] *n* [U]【医】枯草热，花粉热.

hay·loft [ˈhei-lɔft] *n* [C]秣仓；秣仓顶棚. [hay + loft]

hay·mak·ing [ˈheiˌmeikiŋ] *n* [U] 翻晒干草. [<make hay]

hay·stack [ˈheistæk], **hay·rick** [ˈheirik] *n* [C] (贮备的)大干草垛：like looking for a needle in a ~ 像一大堆里找针；像大海捞针. [见 haycock] [hay + stack; hay + rick]

hay·wire [ˈheiˌwaiə] **I** *n* [U]捆干草的铁丝.

II *pred a* (东西)乱七八糟的；(人)疯狂的：My plans are all ~. 我的计划完全打乱了. ‖ ***go ~*** [指事情]杂乱不堪；[指人]发狂；变得疯疯癫癫. [hay + wire]

haz·ard [ˈhæzəd] **I** *n* ①[C]危险；危害：a ~ to health (a health ~) 健康上的危害. a life full of ~s 充满危险的一生. at the ~ of one's life 冒着生命危险. [同 danger, risk]②[U]一种骰子游戏. ‖ ***at all ~s*** 冒着一切危险；不管怎样. ***at (in) ~*** 1) 在危急中. 2)瞎碰地；随便地；侥幸地.

II *vt* ①使遭危险：~ all one's money 拿出所有的钱去冒险. ~ one's life 冒生命危险. ②冒险而作；瞎碰：~ a guess (remark) 妄加猜测(评论). [>haphazard; 下条]

haz·ard·ous [ˈhæzədəs] *a* 危险的；冒险的：a ~ climb 危险的攀登. [<上条]

haze [heiz] **I** *n* ① [U] 霾，雾气；烟雾：morning ~ 朝雾. a ~ of cigarette smoke 香烟雾. ②[C]头脑模糊：I felt a ~ of tiredness come over my mind. 我头脑里突然感到昏昏沉沉.

II *vt* & *vi* [~ (over)] (使)变得朦胧；(使)变得糊涂：The sky ~d over at the end of the day. 黄昏时天色朦胧起来. [> hazy]

ha·zel [ˈheizl] **I** *n* ①[C]榛；榛子. ②[U]淡黄色；淡褐色(尤指眼睛的颜色).

II *a* 淡褐色的：have ~ eyes 有双淡褐色的眼睛. [古英语 hæsel]

ha·zy [ˈheizi] *a* ①阴霾的，雾蒙蒙的：~ weather 有薄雾的天气. The mountains were ~ in the distance. 远处的群山雾霭朦胧. ②模糊的；朦胧的；有些困惑的：be ~ about what to do next 不知下一步该做什么. [< haze]

HB 缩 = hard black (表示铅笔芯软硬度的符号).

H.B.C. 缩 = Hudson's Bay Company (英国在北美洲的)哈得孙湾公司.

H-bomb [ˈeitʃbɔm] *n* [C]氢弹 (= hydrogen bomb).

H.C. 缩 ① = Holy Communion【宗】圣餐礼. ② = (the) House of Commons [英]下议院.

H.C.F., **h.c.f** 缩 = highest common factor【数】最高公因数；最大公约数.

He [化学符号] = helium 氦.

he [hiː; 弱 iː, hi, i] **I** *pron* ①[代表男性或雄性动物第三人称单数；作主语]他. (宾格：him, 所有格：his.) Where's John? H~'s gone to the cinema. 约翰到那儿去了？他去看电影了(去电影院了). Be careful of that dog — ~ sometimes bites. 当心那条狗——他有时咬人. [反 she] ②[表示一般含义]他：Everyone should do what ~ considers best. 每个人都应该做他最应该做的事. ‖ ~ ***who*** 某人；任何人：H~ who hesitates is lost. 患得必失. [比较：It is ~ who is to blame. 他应该受到责备. (此句系强调句)] H~ who laughs last laughs longest. [谚]谁笑到最后谁笑得最好；不要高兴得过早；不要一遇挫折就垂头丧气. [同 He laughs best who laughs last] H~ that says much errs much. [谚]言多必失. [注：that = who]

II *n* ①[hiː] (*pl* ~s) 男性；雄性：Is it a ~ or a she?

(婴儿)是男还是女? Is your dog a ~ or a she? 您的狗是公的还是母的? a ~-goat 公山羊. a ~-man 莽汉;有男性魅力的人. ② [U] 儿童捉人游戏. [见 tag n [U]][>he's]

H.E. [缩] ① = His (Her) Excellency 阁下. ② = His Eminence 阁下(对红衣主教的尊称). ③ = high explosive 烈性炸药.

head [hed] **I** ***n*** [C] ①头;头状物: bow one's ~ 低头. the ~ of an axe (a hammer, nail, pin, etc) 斧(锤,钉,针…)头 a tape-recorder ~ (录音机) 录音头. from ~ to foot 从头至脚. hit sb on the ~ 打某人头. [注: on 后用 the 而不用 his] put one's ~ out of the window 探望窗外. shake one's ~ 摇头. ②领袖;首长,领导: a ~ of state (government) 国家元首(政府首脑). the ~ of a college (department) 校长.(系主任). the ~ of a delegation 代表团团长. the ~ of a firm (family) 公司总经理(家长). the crowned ~s of Europe 欧洲的君主们. the ~ office 总部(店,公司). [反 the branch office 分部 (店,公司)] the ~ waiter (餐厅) 领班. ③生命,性命: It cost him his ~. 使他丧了命. [注 him his 可以用 me my, us our, you your, her her, them their 互换,复数需加 s] ④[量度单位]一头之长(高): be taller than sb by a ~ = be a ~ taller than sb 比某人高一个头. The horse won (the race) by a short ~. 那匹马(在赛路中)以不到一个头的距离(微弱优势)领先夺得胜利. ⑤首席,首位: be at the ~ of a class 班上第一. sit at the ~ of a table 坐在首席. ⑥人数;个人: count ~s 点点人数. 12 dinners at £ 1.5 a ~ 每人一英镑半一餐的饭十二份. It costs 20 yuan a ~ to eat there. 到那里吃顿饭每人要花二十元. ⑦ [U](牲口)头数;猎物群: ten ~ of cattle 十头牛. a large ~ of game 大批猎物. [同 number] ⑧ [U]头脑;才智: a long ~ 先见之明. make the story up out of one's ~ 凭空编成这个故事 have a good ~ for business (mathematics) 有经商(数学)才能. get sth into one's ~ 把某事记住. [反 get sth out of one's ~ 把某事忘掉或抛到脑后.]Her heart rules her ~. 她的感情制约头脑. It never entered his ~ to help me. 他根本未想到帮助我. ⑨顶端;上部;水的源头;(水利发电厂所用的)水头;最高点;最远处: at the ~ of a page 在页码顶端;在书眉上. at the ~ of the poll 获得最多选票. the ~ of a (the) lake (该)湖的源头. the ~ of a mountain 山顶(巅,头). the ~waters of the Yangtze River 长江上游. keep up a good ~ of stream (水利发电)保持水流良好的水头(水位差,蒸汽压). put one's address at the ~ of the letter 把地址写在信的上端. standing at the ~ of the staircase 站在梯子顶端. [注:不用 stand at] ⑩前面: at the ~ of the procession 在游行队伍的前排. marching at the ~ of the regiment 行军时在该团的前面. I waited at the ~ of the line. 我在队伍的前面等候. The ship was down by the ~. 船的前部吃水较深. ⑪[常用复]印有头像的硬币正面: H~s or tails? [打赌用语]正面还是反面? 赢还是输? H~s I win, tails you lose. 正面我赢(胜),反面你输(败). ⑫植物茎顶端类似头状的一团叶,一丛花: three fine ~s of cabbage 三棵漂亮的包菜. ~s of lettuce 莴苣(笋)头. The ~s of the flowers were blown off in the storm. 风暴把花头吹掉了. ⑬(文章等的)标题,要点;(列举的)项目;(问题的)方面: a speech arranged under five ~s 分为五个要点的讲话. treat (discuss) a question under several ~s 分几个方面来讨论问题. I'm wrong on that ~. 我在那点上搞错了. ⑭(啤酒等的)泡沫: the ~ on a glass of a beer 一杯啤酒上的泡沫. Pour the beer out so that there's a good ~ on it! 倒出啤酒,上面会出现很多泡沫! ⑮头痛: I've got a bad ~. 我头痛得厉害. [缩 headache] ⑯(疮,疖等的) 脓包: The boil came to a ~. 疖子快化脓了. ⑰海角,岬: Beachy ~ 俾赤岬[英国] ‖ (be, go, talk) ***above (over) one's ~*** 难以理解;深奥莫测;太难懂. (be) ***an old ~ on young shoulders*** 少年老成;年轻有为. ***bang one's ~ against a brick wall*** 将头碰在壁上;劳而无功;碰壁;白费力气. ***bite (snap) sb's ~ off*** 气势汹汹地顶撞某人;对某人大发脾气. ***bring sth to a ~*** 1)使某事到了紧要关头. 2) = ***come to a ~*** 到了顶点;到了紧要关头. ***bury one's ~ in the sand*** 自欺欺人;回避困难;不正视面临的危险. ***Better be the ~ of an ass than tail of a horse.*** [谚]宁为鸡口,毋为牛后. ***eat (talk, shout) one's ~ off*** 吃(说,喊)得多而做得少. ***give sb his ~*** 听某人的便;任某人自由行动. [注: his 可随代词 sb 而变] ***go to sb's (one's) ~*** 1)(酒)上了某人的头;喝醉. 2)使某人兴奋;冲昏某人头脑: His successes have gone to his ~. 胜利冲昏了他的头脑. ***have a good ~ on one's shoulders*** 有见识;有才能. ***have (suffer from) a swollen (swelled) ~*** 头脑发胀;自负;自大. ***have (sth) hanging over one's ~*** 感到(某事)将会大祸临头;(对某事)提心吊担. ***have one's ~ in the clouds*** 不结合实际;不按客观规律办事; ~ ***over heels*** 1)头朝下;颠倒. 2)深深地;完全地: be ~ over heels in debt (love) 负债累累(坠入情网). ~ ***first (foremost)*** 1)头向前地. 2)莽莽撞

撞地. ~ *of hair* 浓厚头发. *hold one's* ~ *high* 趾高气扬;扬眉吐气. *keep one's* ~ 保持冷静. *keep one's* ~ *above water* 1)(生命)免遭灭顶之灾;免遭横祸. 2)(经济上)出水了;不负债了;无亏欠了. *keep one's* ~ *down* 避免危险(麻烦). *knock sb on the* ~ 打某人头,给某人当头一击;杀掉某人. *knock sth on the* ~ 使(计划)落空,妨碍计划付诸实施;使(希望等)破灭. *laugh* (*run*, *scream*, *etc*) *one's* ~ *off* 狂笑(奔,呼,…)不已. *lose one's* ~ 1) 送命,丧命. 2)(由于害怕,生气而)忙乱;不知所措. *not be able to make* ~ *or tail of sth*; *cannot make* ~ *or tail of sth*; *make neither* ~ *nor tail of sth* 对某事一点也摸不着头脑;对某事茫然,对某事莫明其妙. (*go*) *off one's* ~ 发疯(狂);精神错乱. (*stand*, *etc*) *on one's* ~ 倒立: stand facts on their ~s 颠倒事实. *on one's own* ~ *be it* 归罪于自己;该自己倒霉. (*be promoted*) *over another's* ~ = (*be promoted*) *over the* ~*s of others* (提拔)比别人快,超过别人,越级(提拔). (*be*) *over* ~ *and ears* (~ *over ears*) *in work* 深陷在工作中;工作羁身;忙于工作. [比较: be ~ over in debt (love)] *put* (*lay*) *our* (*your*, *their*) ~*s together* 聚首商议;开碰头会. *put sth into* (*out of*) *sb's* ~ 将某事(不)提醒给某人;使某人想起(忘记)某事. *put sth out of one's* ~ 放弃念头;不再想起某事. (*do sth*) *standing on one's* ~ (做某事)容易;轻而易举: I could do it standing on my ~. 这件事我做起来不费吹灰之力. [注 could 比 can 委婉] *take it into one's* ~ (*to do sth*) 突然决定(做某事);心血来潮地想(做某事): She took it into her ~ to become a practical doctor. 她突然决定要当一个有实践经验的医生. He took it into his ~ that I was secretly opposing him. 他凭空地认为我在暗地反对他. *talk sb's* ~ *off* 对某人唠唠叨叨;说得使某人厌烦. [比较: talk one's ~ off] *turn sb's* ~ 1) 使某人头脑发昏;使某人骄傲: All the praise the actress received turned her ~. 那个女演员受到的表扬使她得意忘形起来. Success had not turned his ~. 胜利并未冲昏他的头脑. 2)使某人坠入情网;神魂颠倒: Her beauty had quite turned his ~. 她的漂亮令他神魂颠倒. *Two* ~*s are better than one*. [谚]三个臭皮匠胜过一个诸葛亮. (*be*) *weak in the* ~ 低能儿;不大聪明.

II ❶ *vt* ①位于…前面;在…顶端: ~ a procession 位于游行队伍前. His name ~s the list. 他名列前茅. Her address ~ed the letter. 她的通讯地址在信的上方. ②率领;负责: a delegation ~ed by the Premier 总理所率领的代表团. Who ~s the government? 谁领导政府? ③(用头)顶,撞: ~ the ball across the field 用头把球从球场这头顶到那头. ④使对(朝)着某方向前进: ~ the boat for shore 使船头朝岸行驶. ~ sb towards the house 带着某人朝着那房子走去. ❷ *vi* ①前进: ~ south 朝南走. ~ towards town 进城. ~ straight for the factory 直奔工厂. We're ~ing home. 我们打算回家. Where are you ~ed (for)? 你朝那个方向走? 你去哪? ②植物顶端结成头状物(指成熟,结果等): Cabbage ~s quickly. 元白菜很快生长得把心包起来了. ‖ ~ *sth* (*sb*) *off* 1)拦截某物(人): ~ off the fleeing criminal 截住逃犯. ~ off a flock of sheep 拦住前面的那群羊. 2)制止,防止: ~ off a quarrel 制止发生争吵. *be* ~*ing for disaster* (*an accident*) 行将遭灾(闯祸).

III *a* 主要的,首席的: the ~ cook 炊事班长;主要厨师. [> beachhead, blockhead, bonehead, bridgehead, bulkhead, figurehead, forehead, fountainhead hammerhead, logshead, loggerhead, spearhead, subhead; 以下 headache … heady; ahead; behead, overhead; baldheaded, bareheaded, greyheaded, hardheaded, hot-headed, light-headed]

head·ache ['hedeik] *n* ①[C][U]头痛: have a bad ~ 头痛得厉害. suffer from ~(s) 患头痛. ②[C]头痛的问题;伤脑筋的事: This is a real ~. 这真是个头痛的问题. Trying to make the child eat is one big ~! 想让这孩子吃饭是个大伤脑筋的事! [head + ache] [辨异] headache 就单纯的痛而言,美国常用[C],英国常用[U],但作为伤脑筋的事而言,均为[C].

head·band ['hedbænd] *n* [C]束发带. [< head]

head·board ['hedbɔːd] *n* [C]床头板. [反 foot board 踏板][同上]

head·cheese ['hedtʃiːz] *n* [U](经过切碎,腌,煮熟的猪头肉;熟猪头肉冻. [同 brawn][同上]

head(-)dress ['heddres] *n* [C]头巾,头饰. [同上]

head·ed ['hedid] *a* ①有头的;列有标题的: a ~ paragraph 列有标题的段落. ②植物顶端结成头状果(花)的. [< head]

head·er ['hedə] *n* [C] ①(跳水等)头向下一跳: take a ~ into a swimming pool 头向下跳入游泳池. take a ~ off a ladder 从梯子上倒栽下来. ②【机】集管;(锅炉)联管箱. ③【建】露头砖(石). ④[足球]头顶球. [同上]

head·first [ˌhed'fəːst] *a* & *ad* ①头向前的(地). ②莽莽撞撞的(地);冒冒失失的(地): go ~ into trouble 莽莽撞撞地自找苦恼. rush ~ into buying the car 冒

冒失失地急忙买那辆小汽车.[比较: head first (foremost); 同 head long][同上]

head·gear ['hedgiə] *n* C ①头饰;帽子.②(马的)笼头.[同上]

head·hunt·er ['hed,hʌntə] *n* ①割掉敌人头以作战利品的人.②伯乐;物色人材的人.[同上]

head·ing ['hediŋ] *n* C ①标题:under the ~ of case 在格的标题下.②航向,方向: magnetic ~ 磁向.③(足球)顶球.④【矿】平矿.⑤[~s]精选矿.[<head; > sub-heading]

head·land ['hedlənd] *n* C 海角,岬.[同 head ⑰][head + land]

head·less ['hedlis] *a* ①无头的;[比喻]没有领导人的.②没有头脑的;愚笨的.[<head]

head·light ['hedlait], **head·lamp** ['hedlæmp] *n* C[常用复](汽车等的) 前灯;矿工等的头顶.[head + light]

head·line ['hedlain] **I** *n* ①C(报刊)大字标题;(书的)页头标题:go into ~s 用大字标题登出.②[~s]新闻广播提要: Here are the news ~. 现在报告新闻提要.

II *attrib a* 著名的: a ~ lecturer 著名演讲人.

III *vt* 给…加上大字标题;用大标题宣传: The newspaper ~d the changes in the government. 报纸以大标题登载政府的改组.[<head]

head·long ['hedlɔŋ] *a* & *ad* = headfirst.

head·man ['hed'mæn] (*pl* headmen ['hed'men]) *n* ①工头;工长.②酋长;村长.[<head]

head·mas·ter ['hed'mɑːstə] *n* 校长.

[辨异] headmaster 是校长的一般称呼,也简称 head. schoolmaster 指教师或校长; principal 指中学或小学校长,在英国不常用. director 专指高等学校或专科学校校长. chancellor 专指大学校长,实际上是名誉校长;在美国通常用 president 一字.又 rector 专指宗教学校、法德诸国大学校长、院长.

head·mis·tress [,hed'mistris, 'hed,mistris] *n* 女校长.[见上条]

head-on ['he'dɔn] *a* & *ad* 迎头的(地);正面的(地): a ~ car crash 头对头相撞的汽车事故: a ~ collision between two buses 两辆公共汽车迎头相撞[定语]. meet (strike) ~ 面对面地相遇(碰撞)[状语].

head·phone(s) ['hedfəun(z)] *n* [常用复]套头耳机.[见 earphone]

head·piece ['hedpiːs] *n* C ①盔;帽子;头饰.②头脑,才能:have a good ~ 有聪明的头脑;有才能.③扉页;章节开头的花饰.④= headphones.

head·quar·ter ['hed'kwɔːtə] **I** *vt* [~ in(at)][常用被动]设总部于;将…指挥部设于: The F.B.I. is ~ed in Washington [美]联邦调查局总部设在华盛顿. The army was ~ed at Valley Forge. [美]陆军设总部于瓦利福奇.[宾夕法尼亚州]

II [~s] *n* [单复同形]司令部,指挥部: a general ~s 总司令(指挥)部. at ~s 在司令部. F.B.I. ~s is (are) in Washington D.C.[美]联邦调查局总部设在首都华盛顿.[head + quarter]

head·rest ['hedrest] *n* C(小轿车等座位上的)头垫,头靠.[< head]

head·room ['hedrum] *n* U(车船通过桥,隧道,船闸时周围的)空隙,间隔,空间,净空.[同 clearance][同上]

head·set ['hedset] *n* C(一副)耳机.[比较: headphones][head + set]

head·ship ['hedʃip] *n* C 校长职位: apply for a ~ 申请做校长.[<head]

head·shrink·er ['hed,ʃriŋkə] *n* C ①[俚]精神病医生.[同 psychiatrist] ②= head hunter ①.[<head]

heads·man ['hedzmən] (*pl* headsmen ['hedzmən]) *n* ①刽子手.②捕鲸船指挥员.③【矿】推车工.[head + man]

head·stall ['hedstɔːl] *n* C马笼头.[head + stall]

head start ['hed 'stɑːt] *n* U [~ over (on)]起步早;抢先一步: have a ~ over sb 比某人起步早.[head + start]

head·stone ['hedstəun] *n* C ①墓碑.②墙基石.[head + stone]

head·strong ['hedstrɔŋ] *a* 任性的;倔强的;刚愎自用的: a ~ young man 倔强的青年人. a ~ course 刚愎自用的行径.[head + strong]

heads-up ['hedzʌp] *a* 机灵的;把握时机的;利用机会的.

head(-)wa·ters ['hed,wɔːtəz] *n* [复]源头;上游.[见 head ⑨]

head·way ['hedwei] *n* U ①进步,进展: (be unable to) make much ~ (不可能)取得很大进展. make some (no) ~ in sth 某事有(无)进步(进展).②(车,船,飞机等各自在一条路线上出发的)时间间隔: The buses are running on a five-minute ~. 公共汽车每隔五分钟发一趟车.③= headroom.

head·word ['hedwəːd] *n* C①标题字;粗(黑)体字: The next ~ is "headwork". 下一个词条是"headwork".②【语】(复合词的)中心词,主要词.[< head]

head·work ['hedwəːk] *n* [U] ①脑力劳动.[[同] mental labour; [反] manual labour] ②【建】拱顶石饰.[同上]

head·y ['hedi] (headier, headiest) *a* ①任性的;倔强的;鲁莽的,暴躁的: a ~ decision 擅自决定;随便决定. ~ actions (ideas) 鲁莽的行为(轻率的意见). ②易使人陶醉的;令人兴奋的: a ~ alcohol (scent) 烈性酒(迷人的香味). be ~ with success 因胜利而激动(兴奋).[< head]

heal [hiːl] ❶ *vt* ①治愈;使痊愈: Though the wound is cured, it is not ~ed. 伤治了,但没有痊愈. be ~ed of one's sickness 病治好了. The treatment ~ed him of fever. 这种疗法治好了他的发烧. ②调停;使和解: ~ a quarrel 平息一场口角. Time ~s all sorrows. 时间使一切忧愁消逝. ❷ *vi* [~ (up over)]①(伤口)愈合,痊愈: The wound soon ~ed up (over). 伤口即告痊愈. ②(争执,不合等)得到调和,和解;解决: Their disagreements ~ed over with time. 他们的争执随着时间的推移而解决了.[<古英语 hal (healthy)]

[辨异] heal 主要指治愈, cure 指治疗,后者较前者用得多.

health [helθ] *n* ①[U]健康;卫生: public ~ 公共卫生. the Ministry of Health 卫生部. be good for the ~ 有益健康;对身体有好处.[口语常用 be good for you] be in good (poor) ~ = enjoy (have) good (poor) ~ 身体(不)好. build up the people's ~ 增强人民体质. drink (to) sb's ~ = drink a ~ to sb (举杯)祝某人健康. (to) Your (good) health! [举杯]祝您健康. Health is better than wealth. 身体好比金钱重要,健康胜于钱财. At a public dinner it is the custom not to smoke until the King's (Queen's) ~ has been drunk. [英]在公共宴会上,按照习惯,要等到举杯遥祝国王(女王)健康后,才可抽烟. ②[定语]健康的: a ~ check-up 健康检查.[>下三条]

health·ful ['helθful] *a* 有益于健康的;合乎卫生的: the ~ air at the seaside 有益于健康的海滨空气.[<上条;>[反] unhealthful]

health·i·ness ['helθinis] *n* [U] ①健康. ②健全.[<下条]

health·y ['helθi] *a* ①健康的,健壮的: (be) quite ~ 非常健康.[比较: (be) quite well 身体很好] look very ~ 看起很健康. ②有益于身心健康的: a ~ climate 有益于健康的气候. be (not) ~ reading for sb 有(不)利于某人身心健康的读物. ③合乎卫生的 [[同] healthful]: a ~ way of living 合乎卫生的生活方式 ④自然的,本来的: have a ~ dislike of school 本来就厌恶学校. ⑤显得健康的: a ~ appetite 好胃口. a clear ~ skin 洁净的好皮肤.[< health; >上条;[反] unhealthy]

[辨异] healthy 的②③与 healthful 用法相同. quite healthy 指正常的健康状态. 如: The children are quite ~ although they all have slight colds at the moment. 虽然现在孩子们有些感冒,倒是非常健康. quite well 系指特殊的健康情形,在表示祝愿,问候时用得多,如: I hope you're quite well. 我希望你身体很好. 这句话中不能用 healthy.

heap [hiːp] **I** *n* [C] (一)堆: a ~ of sand = a sand ~ 一堆沙=沙堆. have a ~ of trouble 有一堆麻烦. ‖ ***~s of; a ~ of*** 许多,大量: ~s of books (time) 许多书(时间).[比较: a lot of, lots of] ***~s of times*** 许多次;无数次: I have been there ~s of times. 我曾好多次到过那里.[比较: I have ~s of time. 我有充分的时间.] ***in a ~; in ~s*** 成堆地;累累地: building material lying about in ~s 到处是一堆堆的建筑材料. fall in a ~ on one's bed 缩成一团地躺在床上. The books lay in a ~ on the floor. 地上堆着成堆的书. ***be struck (knocked) all of a ~*** 惊慌失措;乱成一团.

II [~s] *ad* 非常,很;更;多: ~s better (longer, more) 好得多(好久,好多). I feel ~s better after my sleep. 睡完觉后我觉得好多了. There is ~s more to say on this question. 在这个问题上有许多话要说.[[同] much]

III *vt* [~ sth on (upon) sb (sth); ~ sb (sth) with sth]①[~ (up)]堆,堆积: ~ (up) stones 堆石头. ②装满;积累;大量地给: ~ the plate with food = ~ food on (upon) the plate 盘子里装满食物. ~ sb with insults = ~ insults on (upon) sb 对某人横加侮辱. ‖ ***~ up wealth (riches)*** 积累财富. ***~ praises on (upon) sb*** 对某人大加赞扬.[>下条; scrap-heap]

heaped [hiːpt] *a* 装满的;满满的: a ~ spoonful 满满的一匙.[<上条]

hear [hiə] (heard; heard; hearing) ❶ *vt* ①听,听见: ~ sb go out 听见某人出去. go to ~ a concert 去听音乐会. I ~d someone laughing. 我听见有人在笑. He was ~d to groan. 听见他呻吟. We listened but could ~ nothing. 我们注意听,可什么也听不见. ②听说,闻知: Have you ~d the news? 你听说过那消息吗? I ~ that he is in Beijing. 我听说他在北京.[比较: ~ about sth; ~ from sb; ~ of sb (sth)] ③倾听;听取: ~ sb's report 听取某人的报告. I ~ her sing (singing). 我听见她唱(正在唱).[注: hear 宾

语后的动词不带 to，指动作；宾语后为现在分词时，指正在进行的动作.] She ~d what he had to say. 她听到了他要说的话. We must ~ opinions contrary to ours. 我们必须听取相反的意见. ④(法庭)审理：~ a case 审理案件. ❷ *vi* ①听，听见：Deaf people cannot ~. 聋子听不见. He doesn't (can't) ~ very well. 他听力不好.[注：听得费劲儿时用 can, could.]②听到；得知. ‖ ~ ***about sth*** 听说；得知：~ about sb doing sth 听说某人做某事. You will ~ about this later. 此事你以后会知道的；等着瞧吧.[注：有指责的意思] We've been ~ing a lot about that young tennis player lately. 近来我们已得知那位网球运动员许多消息. ~ ***from sb*** 收到某人的信：I ~d from her last week. 上星期我收到了她的信. I have never ~d from him since he telephoned. 自从他来过电话以后我一直未收到他的信. How often do you ~ from your sister? 你多久收到你姊(妹)一次信？[反 write to sb] ~ ***of sb*** (***sth***) 知道某人(某事)；听说某人(某事)：We've never ~d of anyone doing a thing like that. 我们从不知道有人干那样的事.[比较：~ from sb] We've been ~ing quite a lot of that young tennis player lately. 我们近来已听说过那位网球运动员的许多消息.[比较：~ about sth] ***won't*** (***wouldn't***) ~ ***of sb*** (***sth***) 拒绝考虑；不同意；不允许：I won't ~ of you coming in so late. 我不允许你回来这么迟. He wouldn't ~ of that being possible 他根本拒绝考虑那是可能的. ~ ***sb out*** (***through***) 听某人把话讲完：Just ~ me out before you start talking. 请听我把话讲完后你再开始谈. Let's ~ him through. 让我们听他把话讲完. ~ ***tell of*** = ~ ***say*** 听人谈起：I've often ~d tell of such happenings. 我常听人谈起发生这类事情. ***H*** ~! ***H*** ~! 1)好哇！好哇！(表示同意) 2)[反语]听啊！听啊！[比较：Hark! 听呀！] ***make oneself*** ~***d*** 说给人听；让对方能听清楚.[>overhear; 下三条; hearsay]

[辨异] hear 指用耳朵听，含义为听见，听到；listen 指注意听，留神听，系不及物动词，与介词 to 或 for 搭配. 前者无进行时，后者可用进行时. 试将两者含义作一比较：If you listen hard, you can hear what the neighbours are saying. 如果你留神听的话，就会听到邻居在说些什么.

heard [hə:d] *v* hear 的过去式和过去分词.[> unheard-of]

hear·er ['hiərə] *n* 听的人；旁听人：We can prove he said that — there were several ~s. 我们可以证实他说的话——有几个人都听到过.[< hear]

hear·ing ['hiəriŋ] *n* ①[U]听觉，听力：be hard of ~ 重听；有点聋. His ~ is getting worse. 他的听觉渐渐差起来.[比较：His ~ is poor (very sharp). 他听觉不好(很灵敏).] ②[U]听距：Don't talk about it in his ~. 不要在他听力所及的范围内说这件事. He said so in my ~. 据我所听到的，他是这么说的.[同 earshot] ③[U][C]听(指动作或过程)：At first ~ I didn't like the music. 我开始听时不喜欢那音乐. ④[C]申诉；发言机会. gain (get) ~ 获得发言(申诉)的机会. give sb a fair ~ 给某人公正申诉的机会，公正地听某人申诉. ⑤[C]【法】审讯(问)：It is cruel to condemn him without a ~. 不加审讯就给他定罪是残忍的. ⑥[定语]听觉的，听力的：a ~ aid 助听器 (= deaf-aid). a ~ distance 听力所及的距离(范围). ‖ ***within*** (***out of***) ~ 在听得(不)到的范围内：Now they are beyond (out of) ~. 他们现在在老远听不到的地方. Please keep within ~. 请保持在附近听得到的距离内.[同上]

heark·en ['hɑ:kən] *vi* [古] = listen to.[见 hark]

hear·say ['hiəsei] *n* [U]传闻；风闻；道听途说：I don't believe it; it's merely ~. 我不相信，这仅仅是传闻罢了.[比较：I have heard him say so. 我听见他这样说的.] H~ evidence is not accepted in law courts. 风闻的证据在法庭上是不足为凭的.[hear + say]

hearse [hə:s] *n* [C] 柩车，灵车.[<拉丁语 hirpex (a harrow)]

heart [hɑ:t] *n* ①[C]心脏，心：My ~ beats fast (slow). 我的心跳得快(慢). ②[U][a~]内心，心地；心肠：sb with a kind ~ 心肠好的人. Have a ~! 做做好事！发发慈悲吧！行行善！He is a good (kind) ~. = He is kind at ~. = His ~ is in the right place. 他有一副好心肠. = 他内心好. = 他的心正. ③[C]中心 (= the centre)：a cabbage with a good solid ~ 一颗心儿包得紧紧的卷心菜. in the ~ of the town 在市中心. get to the ~ of the matter (subject) 抓住事情(问题)的实质. ④[C]心形物；(纸牌)红桃：a birthday card with a ~ on it 一张上面印有红桃的生日卡片. the Queen of ~s 红桃 Q. the ten of ~s 红桃十. H~s are trumps. 红桃是将牌. ⑤[U]勇气；信心；精神：Take ~ and go on trying. 鼓起勇气继续干下去. ⑥[U] (土地)肥沃程度：in (out of) ~ (不)肥沃. ⑦[C](表示亲爱的称呼)宝贝儿：sweet~ 爱人；情人. dear ~ 亲爱的宝贝儿. poor ~ 可怜的人儿. ‖ ***at*** ~ 1)在本质上，在实质上：He seems nice, but he's dishonest at~. 看来他很好，可实质上是不老实的. 2)在心里；在留神：I have your health at ~. 我很

挂念你的身体. ***sb after one's own*** ~ 称心如意的人. ***by*** ~ 记住;凭记忆: get (know, learn) sth by ~ 记得清清楚楚的(背得滚瓜烂熟的). ***break sb's (one's)*** ~ 使某人(本人)伤心,伤某(本)人的心: He broke my ~. 他伤了我的心. I broke my ~ over his cruelty. 由于他的残酷虐待使我伤了心. ***cry (weep) one's ~ out*** 暗自悲伤;痛哭欲绝. ***do one's ~ good*** 使人高兴. ***eat one's ~ out*** 极为悲伤(烦恼);因悲伤(烦恼)而消瘦. ***from the (bottom of one's) ~*** ; ***with all one's ~*** 衷心地;诚心诚意地. ***have a ~*** 见②(***have***) ***a change of ~*** 改变主意. ***have the ~ to do sth*** [常用于否定和疑问]忍心,狠心做某事: I didn't have the ~ to tell him the bad news. 我不忍心把那不幸消息告诉他. How can you have the ~ to drown the kittens? 你怎么竟狠心地把那些小猫淹死?[注:在疑问句中,常加 can 或 could] ***have one's ~ in sth*** [常用于否定]对某事感兴趣. [比较: My ~ wasn't in music. 我对音乐不感兴趣.] ***have one's ~ in one's boots (mouth)*** 沮丧;绝望;提心吊胆. ***have one's ~ in the right place*** 见② ***have sth at ~*** 对某事甚为关心.[见②] ***have one's ~ set on sth*** ; ***set one's ~ on (having, doing) sth*** 下决心做某事;专心致力于某事. ~ ***and soul*** 全心全意地: serve the people ~ and soul 全心全意为人民服务. We are devoted ~ and soul to the cause of socialism. 我们全心全意致力于社会主义事业. ***in one's ~ of ~s*** 在内心深处;实质上: I said I loved her, but in my ~ of ~s I knew it wasn't true. 我说我爱她,但在我内心深处这点并非属实. ***lose ~*** 灰心;失掉勇气(信心).[反 take ~] ***lose one's ~ to sb (sth)***倾心于某人(物);爱上某人(物);心被某人(物)俘去. ***take ~*** 鼓起勇气;树立信心;振作精神.[见②;反 lose ~] ***take sth to ~*** 对某事耿耿于怀,铭记心上;为某事而忧虑(伤心). ***to one's ~'s content*** 心满意足. ***wear one's ~ on (upon) one's sleeve*** 直心直肠;非常坦率(直爽);(恋爱时)公开表示感情.[<中世纪武士的袖子上佩戴着心爱人的花朵] ***with half a ~*** 半心半意地.[<古英语 heorte; > sweetheart; 以下 heartache … heartfelt; heartless … hearty]

heart·ache ['hɑːteik] ***n*** [U] 心痛;悲伤.[heart + ache]

heart at·tack ['hɑːt ə'tæk] ***n*** [U][C]【医】心力衰竭,心脏病发作: have a ~ 心脏病发作. die of a ~ 死于心脏病.[< heart]

heart·beat ['hɑːtbiːt] ***n*** ①[U]心搏的动作;心搏的声音. ②[C]心搏,心跳: hear (listen to) a ~ of sb 注意听某人的心脏跳动.[heart + beat]

heart·break ['hɑːtbreik] **I** ***n*** [U]心碎;伤心. **II** ***vt*** 使心碎.[heart + break; >下条]

heart·break·ing ['hɑːtbreikiŋ] ***a*** 令人伤心的,令人心碎的: ~ news 令人伤心的消息.[<上条,v]

heart·bro·ken ['hɑːtˌbrəukən] ***a*** 伤心的,心碎的 (= broken-hearted): a ~ person 伤心的人,断肠人.[同上]

heart·burn ['hɑːtbəːn] ***n*** [U]【医】胃灼热.[heart + burn; >下条]

heart·burn·ing ['hɑːtbəːniŋ] ***n*** [U] 妒忌;不满.[<上条]

heart-dis·ease ['hɑːt-di'ziːz] ***n*** [U] 心脏病.[heart + disease]

-heart·ed [-'hɑːtid, -ˌhɑːtid] ***suf a*** [构词形式]①[与名词构成形容词]有…勇气的;有…精神的: chicken ~ 胆怯的. lion ~ 勇猛的. ②[与形容词构成形容词]精神…的;心情…的;有…心肠的: down ~ 精神消沉的. kind ~ 心地善良的.[见 cold-hearted, fainted-hearted, greathearted, half-hearted, hard-hearted, light-hearted, open-hearted simple-hearted, single-hearted, sweet-hearted, tender-hearted, whole-hearted]

heart·en ['hɑːtn] ***vt*** 鼓励;激励: ~ing news 激励人心的消息;令人鼓舞的消息. He was ~ed by her kindness. 她的和蔼可亲鼓舞了他.[< heart; >dishearten]

heart-fail·ure ['hɑːt-'feiljə(r)] ***n*** [U]心力衰竭;心脏停跳(死了).[heart + failure]

heart·felt ['hɑːtfelt] ***a*** 衷心的,真诚的: ~ emotion 诚挚的感情. give one's ~ thanks to sb for sth = give sb one's ~ thanks for sth 为某事向某人致以衷心的谢意.[< heart]

hearth [hɑːθ] ***n*** [C] ①壁炉地面. ②炉边;[喻]家庭: ~ and home 家庭. fight for ~ and altar 为保卫家庭与宗教而战. ③(平炉)炉床;(高炉)炉膛.[>下条]

hearth·stone ['hɑːθstəun] ***n*** ①炉石. ②炉边.[<上条]

heart·i·ly ['hɑːtili] ***ad*** ①衷心地;亲切地,热诚地: thank sb ~ 衷心地感谢某人. ②积极地;精神饱满地: set to work ~ 积极地投入工作. ③胃口好地;胃口大地: eat ~ 痛快地吃. eat ~ of the meal 饱餐一顿. ④非常;十二万分地: be ~ glad (sorry) that … 因… 而感到十二十万分地高兴(抱歉). be ~ tired (sick) of sb's questions 对某人的问题感到非常厌烦.[< hearty]

heart·i·ness ['hɑːtinis] ***n*** [U]诚心;亲切;热心.[同上]

heart·less [ˈhɑːtlis] ***a*** ①心硬的，薄情的，无情的. ②(指行为)不近人情的. [< heart]

heart-rend·ing [ˈhɑːtˌrendiŋ] ***a*** 令人伤心的，怪可怜的：the ~ cries of the wounded 伤员们怪可怜的阵阵喊叫声. It was ~ to hear of their death. 得悉他们不幸逝世的消息令人伤心不已. [< rend one's heart]

heart's blood [ˌhɑːtsˈblʌd, ˈhɑːtsblʌd] ***n*** [U]生命 (= life-blood)：give one's ~ to help sb 舍身救某人.

heart·sick [ˈhɑːtˌsik] ***a*** 情绪低落；闷闷不乐；沮丧的。[<heart]

heart·strings [ˈhɑːtˌstriŋz] ***n*** [复]心弦，深情：play upon sb's ~ 扣人心弦. ‖ ***tug*** (***pull***) ***at one's*** (***sb's***) ~ 动(某人的)心：The sight of the small child crying tugged at my ~. 那小孩哭哭啼啼的情景动了我的怜悯之心. [heart + strings]

heart-to-heart [ˈhɑːt təˈhɑːt] ***n*** & ***a*** 坦率(的)；贴心(的)，诚恳(的)，推心置腹(的)：a ~ talk 谈心；坦率的交谈. [< heart]

heart·warm·ing [ˈhɑːtˌwɔːmiŋ] ***a*** 暖人心房的；令人心情愉快的：a ~ offer (suggestion) 令人心情愉快的建议(意见). [同上]

heart·y [ˈhɑːti] **I** (heartier, heartiest) ***a*** ①衷心的，亲切的，热诚的：a ~ greeting (welcome) 由衷的欢迎. a ~ laugh 发自内心的笑(声). give one's ~ approval to a plan 对计划表示衷心赞同. ②积极的；精神饱满的；旺健的：be hale and ~ 身体矍铄. have a ~ appetite 胃口旺健. ③滋养的；丰盛的：eat a ~ meal 饱餐一顿.

II ***n*** [常用复][水手用语]伙伴，伙计：Pull away, my hearties! 开船哪，伙计们! [< heart; > heartily, heartiness]

heat [hiːt] **I** ***n*** ①[U]热：animal ~ 动物体温. latent ~ 潜热. red (white) ~ 赤(白)热. specific ~ 比热. ~ of formation (neutralization, reaction, solution) 生成(中和，反应，溶解)热. ②[U]热烈，激烈；愤激：in the ~ of a debate 在辩论激烈的时候. ③[U](一次)竞赛. (一番)努力：the final ~ 决赛. trial (preliminary) ~s 预(初)赛. ④[C]【冶】(一次)熔炼：The foundry runs eight ~s a day. 这个铸造车间一天出八炉. ⑤[U](雌性动物)发情(期)：be in (on, at) ~ 发情. ⑥[定语]热的：~ capacity 热容量. ~ barrier (飞机高速飞行时所生产的)热障碍. ~ flash (原子爆炸时产生的)强热. ~ lightning 闪电. ~ pump (高温)变热机. ~ rash (shot) 痱子[同 prickly ~]. ~ sensation【心理】温觉. ~ shield (宇宙飞船抗高温的)热屏. ~ stroke 中暑[同 sunstroke]. ~ treatment【理】热处理. ~ wave 热浪. ‖ ***at a*** ~ 一口气地：finish reading a sheet of newspaper at a ~ 一口气地把一张报纸看完.

II ❶ ***vt*** [~ (up)]使变热；将…加热：~ (up) some water 烧些热水. ~ (up) some soup for lunch 午餐时烧点热汤(喝). ❷ ***vi*** 变热，发热：Green hay ~s in a mow. 青草在草堆中发起热来. Water ~s slowly. 水慢慢地变热. [> superheat; 下条；heating … heat-treat]

heat·ed [ˈhiːtid] ***a*** ①热烈的，激烈的：a ~ argument (discussion) 热烈的讨(辩)论. ②加了热的：get ~ with wine 因喝酒而暖和起来. [<上条；>下条]

heat·ed·ly [ˈhiːtidli] ***ad*** 热烈地，激烈地：quarrel ~ with sb 同某人大吵大闹. [<上条]

heat·er [ˈhiːtə] ***n*** [C]加热器，炉子：an oil ~ 煤油炉. an electric ~ 电炉. a gas ~ 煤气炉. [< heat]

heath [hiːθ] ***n*** ①[C][英]石楠荒原. ②[U]【植】欧石南属，石楠. [见 heather][>下条]

hea·then [ˈhiːðən] ***n*** ①[C](非基督、犹太、伊斯兰等世界主要宗教信仰者的)异教徒：the ~ 异教徒(总称). convert the ~s to Christianity 使各种异教徒改信基督教. preach Christianity to the ~ 向异教徒宣传基督教. [比较 pagan] ②[C]粗野人；未开化的人：not allow one's children to grow up as the young ~s 不允许子女成长为年轻无礼的粗野人. You ~! 你这个无礼的家伙! ③[定语]异教的：a ~ country (land) 信异教的国家(地方). [<上条；>下条]

[辨异] heathens 和 the heathen 均为异教徒总称，但 the heathens 系指不信仰世界上主要宗教而信仰别的教的各种异教徒.

hea·then·ish [ˈhiːðəniʃ] ***a*** 异教的；异教徒的. [<上条]

heath·er [ˈheðə] **I** ***n*** [U] 石楠属植物. ‖ ***set the*** ~ ***on fire*** 纵火烧石楠；[喻]煽起骚动. ***take to the*** ~ [古]做强盗(歹徒).

II ***a*** 类似石楠的；杂色的：~ mixture (像羽毛样的)花呢；杂色料子(= tweed). [? <heath]

heating [ˈhiːtiŋ] **I** ***n*** [U]供暖系统；暖气装置：central ~ (楼群的)集中供暖系统. electric (gas, oil) ~ 电(煤气，煤油)供暖装置. [比较：an electric (a gas, an oil) heater]

II ***a*** 加热的，供暖的：the ~ system 供暖系统. [< heat, v]

heave [hiːv] **I** (heaved, heaved *or* hove, hove [həuv]; heaving) ❶ ***vt*** ①用力拉(举)起：~ the anchor 起锚. ~ him to his feet 拉他站起来. ②使胀起；使鼓起：~ one's chest 挺起胸膛. The wind ~d the water

into waves. 风把水刮起波浪了. ③扔,抛,投,掷: ~ a brick through the window 向窗外扔石头. ~ sth overboard. 将某物扔到船外. ④(费劲儿地自口中)发出,吐出: ~ a groan (sigh) 发出呻吟(叹息). ❷ *vi* ①胀起来,鼓起来: Her chest ~d as she breathed deeply. 她一吸气胸就鼓起来. ②[过去式和过去分词用 hove]【海】拉,拖,曳: H~ away! H~ ho! [水手用语]用力拉! 用力拉呀! ‖ ~ ***at*** (***on***) ***sth*** [过去式和过去分词用 hove]【海】拉,曳某物: ~ (away) at the capstan 拉绞盘(起锚起);起锚. [比较: ~ the anchor] ~ on the rope 曳绳子. ~ ***in*** (***into***) ***sight*** (***view***) [过去式和过去分词用 have]【海】印入眼帘,出现在眼前,看得见了: As we came into harbo(u)r another ship hove into view. 我们一进入港口,就看了另一艘船. [比较: come in (into) sight (view)] ~ ***to*** [过去式和过去分词用 hove]【海】1) *vi* (船)停驶: When the ship received the signal, she hove to. 该船一接到信号就停止前进. 2) *vt* 使停驶: ~ to a ship 使船停驶. ~ ***up*** 1) *vi* 呕吐起来: After eating that bad food he ~d up violently. 他吃完坏食物吐得非常厉害. 2) *vt* 使呕吐: ~ one's dinner 把吃的东西都吐出来了. [同 bring sth up; vomit]

II ***n*** ①[C]拉,拖,举;扔,抛: with a might ~用力拉(扔). Just one more ~, and the stone will be in the right place. 请再拉一下,这块石头就会放到正确位置的. ②[U][the ~] 胀起,鼓起: the mountainous ~ of the ocean waves 海洋波浪的汹涌澎湃. the ~ of waves upon the shore 冲岸波浪的翻腾. ③ [C]呕吐(指动作);恶心: The sight of the dead body gave me the dry ~s. 看见那具死尸使我干呕吐起来. [<古英语 hebban; >upheaval]

[辨异]过去式和过去分词 hove 只用于航海. 一般用 heaved. 二者在应用上是有区别的.

heav·en ['hevn] ***n*** ①[U]天堂,天国: go to ~ 升天了;去了天国;死了. [反 hell] ②[C][常用复]天: the ~s 天空. ~ and earth 天地. the blue ~ 蓝天. the broad expanse of ~ (the ~s) 一望无际的天空. The ~s opened and it poured with rain. 天裂口了,大雨倾盆. [比较 sky] ③[U]极乐; [C]极乐之地: I was in ~. 我快乐极了. [同 great happiness] This house is a little ~. 这所房子乃是极为幸福的小天地. [同 a very happy place] ④[H~][有时用复]【宗】上帝;苍天: Good H~s! 天啊! 老天爷呀! H~ forbid (forfend)! 上天不容! 决无此事! H~ knows. 天晓得. For H~' sake! 看在老天爷的份上! the will of H~ 天意,上帝的意旨. Thank H~! 感谢苍天! ‖ ***move*** ~ ***and earth*** 竭尽全力. [<古英语 heofon; >下三条]

heav·en·ly ['hevnli] ***a*** ①天的,天上的: a ~ angel 天使. a ~ body 天体. the ~ city 天堂. ②超凡的,极好的: ~ beauty 天生丽质. What ~ weather! 多好的天气! [<上条]

heav·en-sent ['hevnˌsent] ***a*** 极巧的;天赐的: a ~ opportunity 天赐良机. [同上]

heav·en·ward(s) ['hevnwəd(z), hevnwə:d(z)] ***a*** & ***ad*** 向天空的(地);凌空的(地). [同前]

[辨异]英国用 heavenwards. 美国用 heaven-ward;前者只能作副词,后者既可作副词,也可作形容词.

Heav·i·side lay·er ['hevisaid ˌleiə] ***n*** [the ~]【理】电离层 (= ionosphere).

heav·i·ly ['hevili] ***ad*** 重重地;沉重地: a ~ loaded truck 一辆满载的卡车. breathing (drinking, moving) ~ 呼吸困难;奄奄一息(狂喝暴饮;挪动困难). [同下]

heav·i·ness ['hevinis] ***n*** [U] ①重;沉重. ②沉痛. [< heavy]

heav·ing ['hi:viŋ] ***a*** 胀起来的,鼓起来的,突出来的: a ~ chest 挺起来的胸部. a ~ stomach 大腹便便. the ~ billows 汹涌澎湃的波涛. [< heave, v]

heav·y ['hevi] **I** (heavier, heaviest) ***a*** ①重的,沉的: a ~ load 重担. ~ metals 重金属. a ~ bomber 重轰炸机. ~ industry 重工业. ~ water【化】重水. The bag is too ~ for me. 行李太沉,我扛不起来. [反 light] ②大量的;重重的;异常的: a ~ crop 丰收. ~ rain (snow) 大雨(雪). a ~ blow 重重的打击. a ~ sea 波涛汹涌的海洋. a ~ eater 食量大的人. a ~ smoker and drinker 又是烟鬼又是酒鬼. ③繁重的;难对付的: ~ work 繁重的工作. a ~ day 繁忙的一天. ~ soil 难耕的土地. a ~ road 泥泞的道路. ~ food 不易消化的食物. What ~ traffic! 交通多拥挤! ④阴沉的,沉重的;严肃的;沉痛的;悲痛的: a ~ sky 阴沉的天空. a ~ heart 沉重的心情,沉痛的心. ~ tidings 令人悲痛的消息. a ~ book 索然无味的书. look ~ 面有忧色. ⑤迟钝;呆板: be ~ with sleep 睡意正浓. [比较: a ~ sleep 酣睡] ⑥[美俚]危险的;令人苦恼的: a ~ scene 危险场面. ‖ ***be*** ~ ***on sb*** 对某人严格: a teacher who is ~ on pupils 对学生严格的老师. ***be*** ~ ***on sth*** 需用大量的某物: The car is ~ on oil. 那辆小轿车需用大量油. ***find sth*** ~ ***going*** 觉得某事很难. ***find sb*** ~ ***going*** 觉得某人很难了解;觉得某人的话枯燥无味. ***make*** ~ ***weather of sth*** 对某事小题大作;对某事过于慎重考虑. ***play***

the ~ *father* 扮演严肃的父亲;[喻]好教训人;摆出一副家长作风的架子.

II *ad* 沉重地;笨重地: hang ~ on sb's hands (时间)对某人来说过得慢而无聊. ‖ *lie* ~ *on sb* 沉重地压在某人身上: The crime lies ~ on his conscience. 那罪行沉重地压在他心上.

III *n* C 扮演庄重的男角;反派演员.[< 古英语 hebban (heave); > heavily, heaviness; 以下六条]

heav·y-du·ty ['hevi 'dju:ti] *a* 经得起磨损的;重型的;载重的: ~ clothes 结实耐穿的衣服. ~ machines (tyres) 重型机器(载重轮胎).[< heavy, a]

heav·y-hand·ed [hevi-'hændid] *a* ①笨拙的;笨手笨脚的: ~ treatment of theme 对主题的拙劣处理.②(言行)粗暴的;对人不厚道的: ~ speech and action 粗暴的言行. ~ treatment of sb 对某人的不厚道. a ~ master 狠心的主人.[< heavy, ad]

heav·y-heart·ed ['hevi-'hɑ:tid] *a* 忧郁的;心情沉重的: a ~ day 闷闷不乐的日子. make sb ~ 使某人极不愉快.[反 light-hearted][同上]

heav·y-lad·en ['hevi 'leidn] *a* ①满载的,装满货的: a ~ truck 装满货的卡车.②心事重重的: be ~ with care 忧心忡忡.[同上]

heav·y pet·ting [ˌhevi'petiŋ] *n* U 性爱抚摸(不性交).[同上]

heav·y-set ['hevi'set] *a* ①体格健壮的: ~ people 身材强壮的人.②身材矮胖的: a middle-aged and ~ man 一个中年的胖子.[< heavy, a]

heav·y wa·ter [ˌhevi 'wɔ:tə] *n* U【化】重水.[heavy + water]

heav·y·weight ['heviweit] **I** *n* C①(体重在175磅以上的)重量级拳击或摔跤运动员: a light ~ 轻重量级拳击(摔跤)运动员.②特重的人(物);重要人物,有影响的人.

II *a* ①重量级拳击(摔跤)比赛的: a ~ bout 重量级拳击比赛.②特重的: a coat of ~ material 一件料子特沉重的上衣. a ~ person 了不起的人物.[< heavy, a]

Heb 缩 = Hebrew(s).

heb·dom·a·dal [heb'dɔmədl] *a* 一周的,每七日的: H~ council 周会.[从德语]

He·brew ['hi:bru:] **I** *n* ①C 希伯来人,犹太人.②U 希伯来语;现在以色列通用的犹太语.[< 希伯来语 ibhri]

II *a* ①希伯来人的,犹太人的.②希伯来语的.

Heb·ri·des ['hebridi:z] *n* ①[the ~]赫布里底群岛.[英国]②[the New ~]新赫布里底群岛.[太平洋]

hec·a·tomb ['hekətəum] *n* C(古希腊,罗马杀一百头牛所举行的)大祭,百牲祭;[喻]大屠杀.[<希腊语]

heck [hek] *n* & *int* 地狱: Oh, ~! I've lost another pen! [表示不满或失望]啊,真该死!我将另一枝笔也丢了! Oh! What the ~! 啊!去它的!我才不在乎呢! ‖ *a* ~ *of* [状语]非常,很: a ~ of a lot of money 好多的钱.[见 hell]

heck·le ['hekl] *vt* 诘问,诘难: ~ the speaker (performer) 诘问讲话(主持)人.[<中古英语 hechele]

hec·tare ['hektɑ:] *n* C 公顷(等于1000平方米或100公亩或2.471英亩,合15市亩;缩 ha).[法语;见 are²]

hec·tic ['hektik] *a* ①患热病的;(因患肺病等脸上)红得不自然的: ~ cheeks 患肺热病而发红的脸蛋. a ~ colouring 红得有病的颜色.②兴奋的,激动的;闹哄哄的: have a ~ time 高高兴兴的闹了一阵子. in a ~ thirty minutes 在闹哄哄的半个钟头内.[<希腊语]

hec·to- ['hektəu] *n* [构词成分][与名词构成名词复合词]百…(例如以下四条).[<希腊语]

hec·to·gram(me) ['hektəugræm] *n* C (重量、质量)百克(= 1/10 公斤;缩 hg 或 hectog).[< gramme]

hec·to·graph ['hektəugrɑ:f] **I** *n*【印刷】胶版.

II *vt* 用胶版印刷;胶印.

hec·to·li·tre, hec·to li·ter ['hektəuˌli:tə] *n* (容量)百升(=100 litres; 缩 hl 或 hectol).[法语]

hec·to·me·tre, hec·to·me·ter ['hektəuˌmi:tə] *n* (长度)百米(= 100 metres; 缩 hm 或 hectom).[< metre]

hec·tor ['hektə] *vt* & *vi* 吓唬;威胁: ~ sb in doing sth 吓唬某人做某事. ~ sb to do sth 为了要做某事竟对某人说些虚张声势的话.

he'd [hi:d;id,hid][口语,用于复合时态] = ①he had: He'd gone. 他走了. He'd (got) a few minutes to spend with her. 他有几分钟的时间可以和她在一起.② he would: He'd go. 他会去的.

[**辨异**]he'd = he had 时,后面动词为过去分词, = he would 时,后面接动词原形.

hedge [hedʒ] **I** *n* C①树篱;篱笆: a dead or a quickset ~ 砍来的树枝编的或活枝编的树篱. a ~ keeping the sheep in the field 将羊圈在地里的篱笆.②[~ against]防护物: buy sth as a ~ against inflation (one's money losing its value) 购买某物以防通货膨胀(金钱贬值).

II ❶ *vt* ①筑篱围住: ~ a field 用树篱将田围起来.②妨碍: ~ sb's path with difficulties 在某人前进的

路上出难题;在某人路上设置障碍. ❸ *vi* 不正面作答复;闪烁其词: Answer "yes" or "no" —don't ~! 回答"是"或"不是"——不得闪烁其词! You're hedging again. 你又闪烁其词了. ‖ ~ ***one's bets*** (打赌时)两面下注;[喻]两面投机. ~ ***sb*** (***sth***) ***about*** (***in***, ***round***, ***around***) ***with*** [有时用被动式]以…限制(妨碍,束缚,阻拦等)某人(某事): Building a house is ~d about with rules and difficulties. 以种种清规戒律和难题限制人建筑房子. [注: 该固定短语中的 about, in, round, around 均为副词, with 为介词] [>下三条]

hedge·hog [ˈhedʒhɔg] *n* [C] ①【动】(刺)猬. ②【军】环形筑垒阵地. [hedge + hog]

hedge·hop [ˈhedʒhɔp] (hedgehopped, hedgehopped; hedgehopping) *vi* 【空】掠地飞行,极低空飞行: ~ over bushes 在矮树上作低空飞行. [hedge + hop]

hedge·row [ˈhedʒrəu] *n* [C] (一道)树篱,绿篱: ~s along country roads 沿着乡间道路的一排排树篱. [hedge + row]

he·don·ism [ˈhiːdəunizəm] *n* [U] ①享乐主义. ②【心理】欢乐主义. [<德语]

heed [hiːd] **I** *vt* [书面语]注意: ~ a warning 注意警告. I hope you will ~ what I say. 我希望你注意我所说的话.

II *n* [U] 注意,留意: pay(give) no ~ to a warning 忽视(无视)警告. take no ~ of what a person says 把某人说的话当耳边风. [>下二条, unheeded]

heed·ful [ˈhiːdful] *a* 注意的: be more ~ of advice 多留心忠告. [<上条]

heed·less [ˈhiːdlis] *a* 不注意的;掉以轻心的: be ~ of danger 对危险掉以轻心. be ~ of tradition (consequences)不顾传统(后果). [同上]

hee·haw [ˈhiːˈhɔː] *n*①驴叫(声)②哄笑,哈哈大笑,傻笑. [同 bray]

heel[1] [hiːl] **I** *n* [C] ①踵,脚后跟: have a blistered ~ 脚后跟起泡. ②鞋或袜的后跟: high ~s 高跟鞋. a hole in the ~ of sb's stocking 某人袜后跟的窟窿. ③[美俚]痞子,下流人. ‖ ***bring sb to*** ~ 使某人紧跟;叫某人服从. ***come to*** ~ (狗)紧跟在主人后面;驯从,附和. ***cool*** (***kick***) ***one's*** ~***s*** 久等;空等. (***be***) ***down at*** ~ 1)鞋后跟穿坏. 2)非常邋遢的;穷途潦倒的. (***follow***) ***at*** (***on***) ***sb's*** ~***s*** ; (***come***) ***hot on sb's*** ~***s*** (紧跟)在某人后面;(追)随某人[比较: (be) hot on sb's trail 跟踪或追赶某人]: The theif ran off with an angry crowd at his ~s. 贼跑掉了,愤怒的人群在后面追赶. (***follow***) ***at*** (***on***) ***the*** ~***s of sth*** (紧跟)在某事后面;(接)在某事之后: Famine often follows on the ~s of war. 战后常发生饥荒. Change comes on (at) the ~s of fortune. 盛极必衰;物极必反. ***head over*** ~***s***; ~***s over head*** 见 head. ***kick up one's*** ~***s*** 高兴得跳起来. ***lay sb by the*** ~ 把某人监禁起来. ***show a clean pair of*** ~***s*** = ***take to one's*** ~***s*** 拔脚就走;溜之大吉;逃之夭夭. ***turn on one's*** ~ 突然向后转. ***under the*** ~ ***of sb*** = ***under sb's*** ~ 被某人践踏;被某人蹂躏;在某人的支配(统治)下: under the ~ of an invader 在侵略者的蹂躏下. Alexander the Great held the world under his ~. 亚历山大一世统治过世界.

II *vt* ①钉(鞋)钉后掌: sole and ~ a pair of shoes 上双鞋并打上后掌. ②跟随;追随: The dog ~ his master. 那条狗紧跟在主人后面. [<古英语 hela; > heeled]

heel[2] [hiːl] **I** *n* [U] 船倾斜;偏向一边.

II *vt* & *vi* (使)船倾斜;(使)船偏向一边: The yacht ~ed over. 那快艇倾向一边了. [<古英语 hieldan]

heel·ball [ˈhiːlbɔːl] *n* [U] (制鞋工人等用的)蜡. [< heel[2]]

heeled [hiːld] *a* ①有后跟的: a pair of ~ shoes 一双有后跟的鞋. ②有钱的: well-~ man 很有钱的人. [< heel, v]

hef·ty [ˈhefti] *a* [美口]①有力的,健壮的: a ~ farm worker 魁梧的农业工人. ②很重的,沉重的: a ~ book 一本很重的书. ~ objects 笨重的物体. a ~ blow to the jaw 对下巴狠狠的一击. ③很大的: a ~ plateful of meat 一大盘肉. [< heave]

He·ge·li·an [heiˈgiːljən] **I** *a* (德国哲学家)黑格尔(Hegel)学派的.

II *n* 黑格尔派哲学家.

he·gem·o·ny [hi(ː)ˈgeməni, hiːˈdʒeməni] *n* [U] 【政】霸权;盟主权;(政治)领导权: the Prussian ~ in Germany 【史】普鲁士在德意志的霸权. [<德语]

heif·er [ˈhefə] *n* [C] 小母牛. [<古英语 heahfore]

heigh-ho [ˈheiˈhəu, ˈheihəu] *int* [表示疲倦、厌烦、失望等]嗨嗬! [象声]

height [hait] *n*① [U] [C] 高,高度: the ~ of a mountain 山高. It is fifty feet in ~. 高五十英尺. The tree attains a ~ of sixty feet. 树高达六十英尺. [同 highness] ② [C] [常用复]高处,高地: the ~s of science and technology 科学技术高峰. look down from the mountain ~s to see the whole town below one 从高山俯瞰全城. look down from a great ~ 从高处俯瞰. ③ [C] [(the) ~]绝顶,顶点: be the ~ of folly (madness)笨透(狂极)了. dress in the ~ of fashion 打扮得最时

髦. at the ～ of storm 在风暴最猛烈之际. at one's (its) ～ 登峰造极;到了顶点. take one's holiday in the ～ of (the) summer 盛夏度假. [< high, a; >下条]

height·en ['haitn] ❶ *vt* ①加强,增加:～ one's confidence 坚定信心. ～ sb's admiration for sb (sth)增加某人对某人(某事)的赞美. ②提高,加高:～ an effect 提高效果. ～ a building 增加一层楼房. ❷ *vi* 变大,变高,变强:Her fears ～ed. 她变得更加恐惧了. [<上条]

hei·nous ['heinəs] *a* (指罪行)极恶的,凶残的:a ～ crime 重罪. [见 hate]

heir [ɛə] *n*①嗣子;继承人:～ apparent (*pl* ～s apparent)【法】指定继承人. an ～ at law【法】法定继承人. an ～ to property 遗产继承人. [比较:He is ～ to a large fortune. 他继承一大笔财产.] the ～ to the throne 王位继承人. [比较:He is ～ to the throne. 他继承王位.] the birth of a son and ～长子的出生. the right ～【法】合法继承人. ～ presumptive (*pl* ～s presumptive) 假定继承人(其继承权因其被继承者的近亲出世而消失). ②后继者,接班人:～ of sb's own body 某人亲生接班人. [<拉丁语 heres; >下二条]

heir·ess ['ɛəris] *n* 嗣女;女继承人:hope to marry an ～ 希望同一位能继承财产的女士结婚. [<上条]

heir·loom ['ɛəlu:m] *n* Ⓒ传家宝,祖传物;【法】祖传动产. [heir + loom[1]]

held [held] *v* hold 的过去式和过去分词.

hel·i·cal ['helikəl] *a* 螺旋形的;螺旋线的:～ gears 斜齿轮.

hel·i·con ['helikən] *n* Ⓤ【乐】黑里康,大号(铜管乐器). [可能<希腊黑里康(Helicon)山脉]

hel·i·cop·ter ['helikɔptə] *n* Ⓒ直升飞机. [<希腊语]

hel·i·drome ['helidrəum] *n* Ⓒ直升机机场. [见上条]

he·li·o·graph ['hi:liəugrɑ:f] **I** *n* Ⓒ回光仪;日光反射信号器.

II *vt* 用日光反射信号器传递. [helio + graph]

he·li·o·trope ['heljətrəup] *n*① Ⓒ天芥菜属植物. ② Ⓤ紫红色. ③【矿】鸡血石. [<希腊语]

hel·i·port ['helipɔ:t] *n* 直升机机场[同 helidrome].

he·lium ['hi:ljəm] *n* Ⓤ【化】氦(符号 He). [近代拉丁语]

he·lix ['hi:liks] (*pl* helices ['helisi:z, 'hi:lisi:z] *or* ～es) *n* Ⓒ①螺旋线. ②【解】耳轮. [见 spiral] [<希腊语]

hell [hel] **I** *n*①Ⓤ【宗】地狱,阴间[反 heaven]. ②Ⓒ苦境;极大的痛苦:give sb ～ = give ～ to sb 让某人吃苦头;让某人难受. make sb's life a ～ 苦苦地折磨某人. suffer ～ on earth 忍受人间地狱的痛苦;活受罪. ③Ⓒ[贬义]窟,巢穴:a gambling ～ 赌窟. ④[用作咒骂,表示愤怒或加强语气]cold as ～ 冷得要命. Go to ～! 滚开! 该死的! 见鬼去吧! ‖ ***a ～ of*** 非常,很,极其:a ～ of a nasty accident 非常严重的事故;重大事故. a ～ of a good car 很好的一辆小轿车. a ～ of a lot of money 好多钱. ***for the ～ of it*** 开玩笑地:Then we decided to go swimming at midnight just for the ～ of it. 于是我们便决定半夜去游泳了,纯粹是为了闹着玩儿. ～ ***for leather*** 飞快地;很快地:cycle (ride) ～ for leather down the hill 飞快地骑着车子下山. ～ ***to pay*** 许多苦恼(麻烦);不良后果;严厉惩罚:There will be ～ to pay. 后果不堪设想. ***like*** ～1) [用于句尾]尽快地;迅速地:run like ～ to catch the bus 为了赶上公共汽车而拼命地跑. 2)[用于句首]哪有这样的事;根本不;一点也不:Like ～ he paid for the meal! I had to pay for it! 他哪会付饭钱! 是我付的! ***play ～ with sb*** 对某人大发雷霆. ***play ～ with sth*** 使某物受到损害. ***all ～ let loose*** 闹得乌烟瘴气;无法无天;大吵大闹;一片混乱. ***get the ～ out of here*** 马上滚开;见鬼去. ***To ～ with it (sb)!*** 让它(某人)见鬼去! ***What (Where, Who, Why) the ～…?*** [在疑问句中加强语气]到底,究竟什么(哪里,谁,为何)…? What the ～'s that thing on your head? 你究竟想什么问题? Where the ～ have you been? 你到底到过哪些地方? ***what the ～*** [表示没有什么困难或可能]行,可以,办得到:What the ～, I can go tomorrow instead. 行,我可以改在明天去.

II *int* [表示说话粗鲁,加强不满和失望的语气]糟糕! 见鬼! 倒了霉! 真混蛋! Oh, ～! I've missed the last train. 啊,真见鬼! 我误了最后一趟火车. [>hellbent; hellcat; hellish]

he'll [hi:l] = he will; he shall.

Hel·las ['heləs] *n* [诗]希腊(古名). [同 Greece; 见 Hellence]

hell-bent ['hel'bent] *a* [～ on(for)]一意孤行的;固执己见的;不顾一切的:***be ～ on sth*** 对某事一意孤行. [<hell]

hell·cat ['helkæt] *n* Ⓒ恶婆娘;泼妇. [同上]

Hel·lene ['heli:n] *n* ①希腊人。②古希腊人. [见 Hellas]

hell·ish ['heliʃ] *a* 可怕的;可恶的;糟糕的;地狱似的:a ～ difficulty (problem) 可怕的难题(问题). The weather's been ～ recently. 近来的天气一直很糟糕.

[同前]

hel·lo ['he'ləu, hə'ləu] **I** *int* ①[表示问候]喂！你好！H～, John! How are you？你好，约翰！身体怎么样？②[电话用语]喂！H～, who's speaking, please? 喂！请问您是哪位？H～！This is Mr Blown speaking. 喂！我是布朗. ③[表示惊奇]唉呀！H～！What's happening now? 唉呀！出了什么事？H～！Somebody's left their hat behind. 哎呀！有人把帽子拉下了.[注：their = his, her, 为 somebody 的形容词所有格，故 hat 不加 s]. ④[提请远处的人注意]喂！H～！Is anybody there? 喂，那里有人吗？

II(*pl* ～s) *n* 问候声，致意声，问好声：Say ～ to him for me. = Tell him "～" for me. 代我向他问好(致意). [同 hallo, hullo]

helm [helm] *n* Ⓒ①航：take the ～ of sth 掌管某事. ‖ ***at the ～ (of sth)*** 领导(某事)；the man at the ～ 领导人；舵手. How long has he been at the ～ of the company? 他领导那家公司多久了？With our new leader at the ～ things are sure to improve. 由于我们的新领导掌舵，一切事情一定会得到改进. ②[古]头盔(= helmet). [>helmsman]

hel·met ['helmit] *n* Ⓒ①盔；钢盔；安全帽，防护帽；飞行帽. ②机罩。[>下条]

hel·met·ed ['helmitid] *a* 戴盔的：a ～ motorcyclist (miner)戴头盔的摩托车骑手(戴安全帽的矿工). [<上条]

helms·man ['helmzmən] (*pl* helmsmen ['helmzmən]) *n* 舵手. [<helm's man]

hel·ot ['helət] *n* ①[H～]古代斯巴达农奴. ②农奴；奴隶. [拉丁语]

help [help] **I** ❶ *vt* ①帮助：～ sb (to) do sth = ～ sb in doing sth 帮助某人做某事. ～ (to) build a socia-list country 帮助建设社会主义国家. ～ the development of industry = ～ industry (to) develop 帮助工业发展. ～ sb up (down, out, etc) with this heavy trunk 帮助某人把这重箱子抬起来(放下去，抬出去等). ～ sb down (up) 扶某人下去(起来). ～ them ～ themselves 帮助他们自力更生. He ～ed me with my lessons. 他帮我学习功课. "Can I ～ you?" said the shopgirl. "您要买点什么？"那位女售员说. ②治疗；减轻；补救：That doctor will ～ your cough. 那位医生会治你的咳嗽. Grying won't ～ you. = It won't ～ you to cry. 哭有什么用；哭不解决问题. ③[～ + sb (oneself) (to sth)] 1)[请客用语]请某人(自己)随意用(某物)：H～ yourself (to the fruit). 请随意用(水果). I will ～ myself (to wine). 我自己来(斟酒). H～ her some cake. 给她来点饼. May I ～ you to some more meat? 您再来点肉好吗？2)[贬义]顺手牵羊，私自拿走(某物)：He ～ed himself to money. 他顺手牵羊把钱拿走了. ④[can (could) + ～ + sth]避免，阻止，抑制：I'll not give you any trouble if I can ～ it. 我要是有办法，就不会来给你添麻烦. ⑤[can't (couldn't) + ～ + (doing) sth]不能不做某事，不禁做某事，禁不住做某事；无法避免(抑制，阻止)做某事：I can't ～ thinking he's still alive. 我不能不认为他还活着. I can't ～ it. 我毫无办法，我无能为力，我无法阻止. I can't ～ him being so foolish. 他那样愚蠢，我毫无办法. I can't ～ him having so many dull relations. 他有那么多的傻亲戚，我也没办法. I can't ～ my big feet. 我的脚大叫我有什么法子. She can't ～ herself. 她根本解决不了自身的问题. I couldn't ～ him saying that. 他要那么讲，我也毫无办法. ❷ *vi* ①有帮助，有用：～ towards this end 有助于达到这个目的. Does that ～? 那样顶用吗？Your sympathy ～s a lot. 您的同情起很大作用. Can I ～ (with your work)? 我可以来帮忙(您工作)吗？②呼救：H～！H～！救人！救人！‖ ***can't ～ but + v*** 不能不，禁不住，不禁：can't ～ but admire her[见 vt⑤]不能不羡慕她. ～ ***sb into (out of)*** (the room)扶某人进(出)(房间). ～ ***sb on (off) with sb's coat*** 帮某人穿上(脱掉)其上衣. ～ ***sb out*** 帮助某人摆脱困难：～ me out with money when I am poor 我困难时帮我解决钱. ～ ***sb over*** 帮助某人度(越)过. ***it can't be ～ed*** 无可奈何；万不得已；实在没法子. [见 vt⑤；比较：There's no help for it.] ***God ～s those who ～ themselves.*** 天助自力更生者；依靠自己的力量才能有所成就；自力更生. ***more than one can ～*** [用于否定]比某人能避免(阻止，抑制)的只多不少；比某人应该避免(阻止，抑制)的只多不少：Don't tell him more than you can ～. 不要把不该说的话对他讲. He never does more than he can ～. 他能不多做的工作绝不多做. [见 vt⑤] ***so ～ me*** 1)我敢发誓；千真万确：I'll pay you back, so ～ me (I will)! 我会偿付您的欠款的，我敢发誓！2)信不信由你：I really saw it, so ～ me (I did)! 我真的见过，信不信由你！***so ～ me God***[诅咒语] = so ～ me：Iswear to tell the truth, so ～ me God. 我发誓说实话，敢向上帝保证. ***Would it ～ you to know that…?*** [虚拟句型]假如我把…告诉你，会对你有帮助吗？

II *n* ①Ⓤ 帮助：give sb a lot of ～ 给某人很大帮助. Thank you for your kind ～. 谢谢您的帮助. ②Ⓒ[a ～]帮手，助手：a good ～ to sb 某人的好助手. far

from being a ～ to sb 对某人毫无帮助. He is quite a ～ to his father. 他是他父亲的得力帮手. Your advice was a great ～. 您的意见乃是一大帮助. ③[U][用于否定]补救法: There's no ～ for it. 实在没法子.[同 it can't be helped]④[C]佣人;保姆:a home ～ 料理家务琐事的佣人. a mother's ～ 保姆. lay off the ～ 解雇佣人. The ～ are demanding higher wages. 佣人们正闹着要提高工资.[注:the ～ 佣人,英国常为单;美国常为复]. H～ Wanted[广告]招聘佣工. ⑤[U]呼救声:cry for ～ 叫喊求救. ‖ ***be of*** ～ (***to sb***)(对某人)有帮助:Can I be of any ～ to you? 我能帮你些忙吗? ***be*** (***of***) ***any***(***much***, ***no***, ***some***) ～ ***to sb*** 对某人有什么(很有,没有,有些)帮助.[>self-help; 以下 helper …helpmate]

[辨异]动词 help 与 assist 的含义相同,均为帮助,后者比前者的用法更正规. 所不同者 assist 所帮助的人或事,在得不到帮助时自己也能完成. help 指非帮助不可,不帮助不行. 如 If someone is in difficulties, you help him. 如有某一个人处于种种困难时,你就帮助他,这里不能用 assist. aid 具体指一群人的援助,如 aid for developing countries 援助发展中的国家.

help·er ['helpə] ***n*** [C]助手,帮手:a good ～ to sb 某人的好助手.[<上条]

help·ful ['helpful] ***a*** 有帮助的;有用的;有益的: be ～ to one's friends 对朋友有帮助.[同上]

help·ing ['helpiŋ] **I** ***a*** 帮助的;辅助的:lend a ～ hand 伸出援助的手;帮个忙儿.

II ***n*** ①[U]帮助. ②[C](食物)一份:three ～s of meat 三份肉. Give me another ～, please. 请再来一份.

help·less ['helplis] ***a*** ①不能自立的(婴孩,儿童,病人等). ②孤立无助的,无依无靠的;无可奈何的:a ～ child 无依无靠的孩子.[同前]

help·mate ['helpmeit], **help·meet** ['helpmiːt] ***n*** 配偶;伴侣:a model helpmate 贤妻.[<a help meet him]

Hel·sin·ki ['helsiŋki] ***n*** 赫尔辛基.[芬兰首都]

hel·ter-skel·ter ['heltə'skeltə] **I** ***ad*** 慌慌张张地;手忙脚乱地;狼狈地:go ～ down the stairs 慌慌张张地下楼.

II ***a*** 慌慌张张的;手忙脚乱的;狼狈的:a ～ way of doing sth 办事毛手毛脚.

III ***n*** [C](儿童游乐场的)高塔螺旋滑梯。[U][喻]忙乱:slide from the top of a ～ to the bottom 从高塔螺旋滑梯顶上滑到底下.

helve [helv] ***n*** [C]柄:the ～ of an axe 斧柄.[比较 handle][古英语 helfe]

hem[1] [hem] **I*****n***(衣,裙等的)折边:take the ～ up 将衣服缩短点(将衣服下面的边向上提高点).[同 take a dress (skirt) up 将女服(裙子)缩短点.]

II(hemmed, hemmed; hemming) ***vt***①缝…的边;给…锁边:～ a tablecloth 给台布锁边. ②包围:～ about (around, in) the enemy 包围敌人.[注:about, around, in 均为副词]～ sb out 把某人赶出去.[古英语;> hem line; hemstitch]

hem[2] [hem] **I** [mm, hm] ***int*** [表示疑问,踌躇,嘲笑或引起注意]哼!

II ***n*** [U][a ～] 哼声;清嗓声.

III (hemmed, hemmed; hemming) ***vi*** 发出哼声. ‖ ～ ***and haw*** (***ha***) [言语支吾]嗯嗯呃呃.[见 hum]

hem·i·sphere ['hemisfiə] ***n*** [C]半球:the Eastern Hemisphere 东半球(亚洲、非洲、欧洲、澳洲). the Western Hemisphere 西半球(美洲). the Southern (Northern) ～ 南(北)半球.[<sphere]

hem·line ['hemlain] ***n*** [C](衣,裙的)下边:lower (raise) the ～ 将衣(裙)的下边放低(提高);将衣(裙)下边放长(缩短). When fashion changes ～s are lowered or raised. 为了赶时髦就得将衣裙下摆放长或缩短.[<hem[1]]

hem·lock ['hemlɔk] ***n*** ①[C]伞形科有毒植物:poison ～ 钩吻叶芹. ②[C]铁杉:～ spruce 加州铁杉.[古英语 hymlic]

h(a)e·mo·glo·bin [ˌhiːməu'gləubin] ***n*** [U]【生化】血红蛋白.[<希腊语]

h(a)e·mo·phil·i·a [ˌhiːmə'filiə] ***n*** [U]【医】血友病.[<希腊语]

h(a)em·or·rhage ['hemərid3] ***n*** ① [U]【医】放血法.[同 bleeding]②[C]出血,溢血:cerebral ～ 脑溢血.[<希腊语]

h(a)em·or·rhoids ['hemərɔidz] ***n*** [复]【医】痔疮.[<希腊语]

hemp [hemp] ***n*** [U]大麻;大麻纤维.[古英语 hænep; >下条]

hemp·en ['hempən] ***a*** 大麻的;似大麻的;大麻制的:a ～ rope 大麻制的绳.[<上条]

hem·stitch ['hemstitʃ] ***n*** [U](针线活上的)结穗,抽丝.[hem[1] + stitch]

hen [hen] ***n*** [C]①母鸡,雌鸡:A ～ cackles when she lays an egg. 母鸡生蛋时咯咯地叫.[反 cock]②雌(鸟):a ～ sparrow 雌雀[>hencoop; henpecked]

hence [hens] ***ad***①从此地:two miles ～ 从此地起两英里远. ②今后:five years ～今后五年. ③因此,由此:I am ～ unable to help you. 我因此不能帮助你. The

town was built on the side of a hill; ~ the name Hillside. 那座城市建立在山坡上,因此叫做山城. [注: hence 后接名词,常构成省略句.][<古英语 heonan; >下条]

hence·forth [ˈhensˈfɔːθ], **hence·for·ward** [ˈhensˈfɔːwəd] *ad* 从今以后,今后: He promises never to get drunk ~. 他答应今后决不喝醉. [反 thenceforth, thenceforward; 比较: hereafter][<上条]

hench·man [ˈhentʃmən] (*pl* henchmen [ˈhentʃmən]) *n* 亲信,心腹;政治上的支持者,仆从,走卒: a gang chief accompanied by his henchmen 由其走卒们跟着的帮会头子. [<古英语 hengest, male horse + man]

hen-coop [ˈhenkuːp] *n* C 鸡笼. [比较下条]

hen·di·a·dys [henˈdaiədis] *n* U【修辞】重言法(以并列关系代替偏正关系或从属关系,例如: with might and main = with main might; nice and cosy = nicely cosy; try and do = try to do). [<希腊语;原义: one thing by means of two]

hen house [ˈhen haus] *n* C 鸡舍. [hen + house]

hen·na [ˈhenə] *n* U (指甲花汁产生出来的)棕红色染料;棕红色: use ~ to colour the fingernails 用指甲花汁染指甲;用棕红色染料染指甲. [<阿拉伯语 hinnā'; >下条]

hen·naed [ˈhenəd] *a* 用指甲花汁染过色的;用棕色染料染过色的: the ~ hair 用指甲花汁染过的棕红色头发. [<上条]

hen part·y [ˈhen ˈpɑːti] *n* C [口语]妇女聚会. [反 stag party 男人聚会][<hen]

hen·pecked [ˈhenpekt] *a* 怕老婆的,惧内的: a ~ man 怕老婆的男人. [同上]

he·pat·i·ca [hiˈpætikə] *n* C【植】獐耳细辛属植物. [近代拉丁语]

hep·a·ti·tis [ˌhepəˈtaitis] *n* U【医】肝炎: infective ~ 传染肝炎. [<希腊语]

hep·ta·gon [ˈheptəgən] *n* 七角形,七边形. [hepta + gon; <希腊语]

her [həː; 弱 əː, hə, ə] *pron* ①[she 的所有格]她的: ~ husband 她丈夫. It's ~ skirt. 是她的裙子. ②[she 的宾格]她: give ~ the book = give the bood to ~ 把那本书给她. I know ~. 我认识她. I will go with ~. 我会同她去的. God bless this ship and all who sail in ~! 愿上帝保佑这艘船和船上所有的人. ③[作表语]她: Which is the girl you know? Is that ~? 你认识的那个女孩子是哪个? 就是她吗? It's ~. 就是她. [同 主语 she][>hers, herself]

her·ald [ˈherəld] **I** *n* ①(古代)传令官. ②[英]司宗谱纹章的官: H~'s College[英]宗谱纹章院. ③通报者,使者;预言者;先驱: The crowing of the cock is a ~ of dawn. 鸡鸣乃黎明的前兆,鸡鸣报晓. [比较: harbinger]

II ❶ *vt* 宣布;预告…来临: The cuckoo ~s the spring. 杜鹃预示春天的来临. ❷ *vi* [~ in]通报,宣告来临: The singing of the birds ~ed in the day. 鸟语声声预示白天来临. [>下条]

her·ald·ry [ˈherəldri] *n* ① U 纹章学;纹章官职。② C 纹章;(军人)勋章. [<上条]

herb [həːb] *n* ① C 草木植物;药草,香草: medicinal ~s 药草. ②[定语]草药的: ~ beer 草药饮料. a ~ prescription 草药处方. [<拉丁语; >下六条]

her·ba·ceous [həːˈbeiʃəs] *a* (植物)草本的: have a ~ border round one's garden 花园四周种有草本植物. [<上条]

herb·age [ˈhəːbidʒ] *n* U ①草本植物(总称). ②牧草. [同前]

herb·al [ˈhəːbəl] *a* 药草制的;草本植物制的: ~ remedies 药草治疗. [同上]

herb·al·ist [ˈhəːbəlist] *n* C ①草本植物学家. ②草药种植者;草药商. ③草药郎中(医生). [同上]

her·ba·ri·um [həːˈbɛəriəm] (*pl* herbariums 或 herbaria [həːˈbɛəriə]) *n* ①植物标本室;植物标本馆. ②植物标本,腊叶标本. [拉丁语;同上]

her·biv·o·rous [həːˈbivərəs] *a* (动物)食草的: a ~ animal 草食动物. [反 carnivorous][同上]

Her·cu·le·an [ˌhəːkjuˈliː(ː)ən] *a* [有时小写]①力大无比的. ②费力的,艰巨的: ~ labour 费力的劳动. a h~ task 艰巨任务. A h~ effort was made. 作了巨大努力. [<下条]

Her·cu·les [ˈhəːkjuliːz] *n* ①【希神】海格立斯(主神宙斯之子,力大无比),大力神. ②【天】武仙座. [>上条]

herd [həːd] **I** *n* ① C (牛、马、猪、象等)群: a ~ of cattle (deer) 一群牛(鹿). [比较: a flock of sheep 一群羊]②[the ~][贬义]平民,百姓: the common ~ 小百姓. the ~ instinct 平民的本能;平凡人的本能. ③[与名词构成名词复合词]牧人: cow ~ 牧牛人. goat ~ 牧羊人. [比较: shepherd]

II ❶ *vt* ①把(牲畜等)赶在一起;使(人)聚集一起: ~ the cows into the field 把牛一起赶到田里. people who were ~ed together 聚集在一起的人. ②放牧: ~ the goat 牧羊. ❷ *vi* (人)聚集在一起: They ~ed into the corner. 他们聚集在角落里. People ~ed together.

人们聚在一起. [> cowherd, goatherd, shepherd, swineherd; >下二条]

herd·er ['həːdə] ***n*** 牧人,牧工. [<上条]

herds·man ['həːdzmən] (*pl* herdsmen ['həːdzmən]) ***n*** 牧民;牧主. [同上]

here [hiə] **I** ***ad*** ①这里,在这里: I live (right) ~. 我(就)住在这里. Put the pen ~. 把笔放在这里. ②向这里: Come ~. 到这里来. [比较: Come over ~. (从较远处)过(这里)来]. ③[常位于句首]这时;在这点上: H~ the speaker paused. 说到这里,讲话人停了下来. I came to a difficulty—H~ I stopped. 我碰到了困难——这时我就停了下来. H~ she burst out into a flood of tears. 讲到这里,她便放声大哭起来. ④[位于句首,主语为名词时则与谓语动词倒置;主语为代词时则不倒置]这里;这是: H~ comes the bus. 公共汽车来了. H~ I am. 我来(到)了. H~ it is. 在这里;这是给你的. H~ are the others. 其余的在这里. H~ is something for you. 这是给你的. ⑤[位于名词后,引起注意或加强语气]肯定,一定,准: My friend ~ will show you the way. 我的朋友准会给你指路的. This comrade ~ was a witness of the accident. 这位同志就是事故的见证. ‖ ~ ***and now*** 此时此地;立即,马上: H~ and now I haven't enough room. 此时此地我没有足够的地方. ~ ***and there*** 到处. ***H~ goes!*** 现在我来试试看! I've never been on a camel before — well, ~ goes. 我以前从未骑过骆驼——那么现在就试试吧! ***H~'s to*** 向…敬一杯. H~'s to John in his new job! 为走上新工作岗位的约翰而干一杯! ~, ***there, and everywhere*** 到处;处处. ~ ***today and gone tomorrow*** 转瞬间,短暂;行踪不定. ***H~ you are.*** 这就是你所要的东西;给你. ***neither*** ~ ***nor there*** 与所谈的主题无关;不中肯;不切题.

II ***n*** U 这里,此地: go from ~ 从此地去. get out of ~ 离开此地. fill it up to ~ 把它(某物)装满到这里. live somewhere near ~ 就住在这里附近的某地. Shall leave ~ tomorrow. 明天将离开此地.

III ***int*** ①[提请对方注意]嘿,喂: H~! What are you doing? 嘿! 你在干什么? ②[提出警告]喂! 注意! Look ~! =See ~! 瞧! 注意! 喂! See ~, I can't allow this bad behaviour in my house. 注意,我家中可不容许这种恶劣行为. ③[表示安慰,赞同等]好! 要得! H~, let me try it. 好,我来试试. [古英语 her; >以下三条; herein…herewith]

here·a·bout(s) ['hiərəˌbaut(s)] ***ad*** 在附近;在这一带: a school ~ 附近的学校. live ~ 住在这一带地方. [here + about (s)]

here·af·ter [ˌhiə'ɑːftə, ˌhiə'æftə] **I** ***ad*** 今后;将来: She should have died ~. 她今后总会死的(引自莎士比亚《麦克佩斯》). [比较: henceforth, thereafter]

II ***n*** U【宗】来世: Do you believe in a ~? 你相信来世吗? Her religion promises her happiness now and in the ~. 她信仰的宗教允许她今生来世都幸福. [here + after]

here·by [ˌhiə'bai, 'hiəbai] ***ad*** [用于正式公文]特此;兹特: I ~ declare her elected. 我特此宣布她当选. Notice is ~ given that…. …特此布告;切切此布. [比较: thereby]

her·e·dit·a·ment [ˌheri'ditəmənt] ***n*** U【法】可以继承的财产;世袭财产. [同下]

he·red·i·ta·ry [hi'reditəri, hi'rediteri] ***a*** ①世袭的: a ~ right (position) 世袭权(职务). ②【法】可以继承的: a ~ person 认可的继承人. ③遗传的: a ~ disease (ability) 遗传病(才能). [<下条]

her·ed·i·ty [hi'rediti] ***n*** U 遗传: ancestral ~ 祖先遗传. Some diseases are present by ~. 有些病是由于遗传而来的. [<拉丁语 heres(heir)上条]

here·in [ˌhiər'in] ***ad*** [公文]在这当中;于此;此中: …and everything ~ contained. …以及其中所包括的一切. by the clause ~【法】根据契约所列条款. H~ is the answer. 其中就有答案. [比较: therein; <here]

her·e·in·af·ter [ˌhiərin'ɑːftə, ˌhiərinæftə] ***ad*** [公文]在下文. [见下条]

here·in·be·fore [ˌhiərinbi'fɔː] ***ad*** [公文]在上文. [反 上条]

here·of [hiər'ɔv] ***ad*** 关于这点;在本文中: … every part ~ …本文中的各个部分. He spoke ~. 他讲到了这点.

here's [hiəz] = here is.

her·e·sy ['herəsi] ***n*** ①U【宗】异教;异端;信奉异教: be guilty of ~ 犯信奉异端罪. fall into ~ 陷入左道旁门. ②C【宗】异端邪说;信奉邪说: the heresies of the Protestants 新教徒的异端邪说. [从希腊语; >下二条]

her·e·tic ['herətik] ***n*** 异教徒;持异端邪说者. [见上条; >下条]

he·ret·i·cal [hi'retikəl] ***a*** 异教的,异端的;持异端邪说的: ~ beliefs 异端邪说. [<上条]

here·to [hiə'tuː] ***ad*** [公文]到这里,至此. [<here]

here·to·fore [ˌhiətu'fɔː] ***ad*** 迄今;以前: continue to hold meetings on Thursdays as ~ 还像以前一样地每个星期四开会. [同上]

here·un·der [ˌhiər'ʌndə] ***ad*** [公文]以下,下列: articles

enumerated ~ 下列商品.[同前]

here·up·on [ˌhiərə'pɒn] *ad* ①于是:H~ they all began to shout. 于是他们全都开始大喊大叫了. ②关于这个问题,关于这点:if all are agreed ~ 如果这个问题大家全都同意的话.[同上]

here·with [ˌhiə'wið, hiə'wiθ] *ad* [信札]与此一道,一并,连同:I send you ~ a cheque. 兹附上支票一张. Two copies of the contract are enclosed ~. 随函附上合同副本两份.[同上]

her·it·a·ble ['heritəbl] *a* ①【法】可继承的:a ~ property 可继承的财产. ②可遗传的:~ diseases (qualities) 遗传病(性).[<inherit]

her·it·age ['heritidʒ] *n* [常用单]世袭财产;遗产;继承物;传统:China's cultural ~中国的文化遗产.

her·maph·ro·dite [hə:'mæfrədait] *n* [C]①【医】两性人. ②【动】雌雄同体(的动物).[<希腊语 Hermaphroditos]

her·met·ic(al) [hə:'metik(əl)] *a* 密封的:a ~ seal at the top of this glass bottle 这只玻璃瓶口上的密封.[<希腊语 Hermēs;>下条]

her·met·i·cal·ly [hə:'metikəli] *ad* 密封着地;牢牢地:a bottle ~ sealed 封得牢牢的瓶子.[<上条]

her·mit ['hə:mit] *n* 隐士:become a ~ from the society 遗世独立.[<希腊语 erēmos;>eremite;下条]

her·mit·age ['hə:mitidʒ] *n* [C]隐居处.[<上条]

her·ni·a ['hə:njə] (*pl* ~s *or* herniae ['hə:nii:]) *n*【医】①[C]疝气部位. ②[U]疝气.[同 rupture][拉丁语]

he·ro ['hiərəu] (*pl* ~es ['hiərəuz]) *n* ①英雄;英雄人物. ②(戏剧、小说等的)男主角,男主人公.[反 heroine][<希腊语 hērōs;>下条;heroine;heroism]

he·ro·ic [hi'rəuik] **I** *a* ①英雄的;英勇地,壮烈的:the ~ age 英雄时代. ~ conduct 英勇的行为. ②大刀阔斧的:~ measures 大刀阔斧的手段. ~ medicine 霸药. ③【艺】大于实物的:a statue of ~ size 大于实物的塑像. ④[诗] ~ couplets 叙事诗对句. ~ poetry 英雄诗,史诗. ~ verse (line, metre)英雄诗格(体).

II (~s) *n* [复]夸大的言语(行为);英勇的行为.[<上条;>下条]

he·ro·i·cal·ly [hi'rəuikəli] *ad* 英勇地,壮烈地.[<上条]

her·o·in ['herəuin] *n* [U]【药】海洛因,二乙酰吗啡.[德语]

her·o·ine ['herəuin] *n* ①女英雄,女豪杰. ②【艺】女主角,女主人公.[<hero]

her·o·ism ['herəuizəm] *n* [U]①英雄气概;英雄行为:a fighter with such ~ 具有英雄气概的战士. ②英雄主义:an act of ~英雄主义行为. individualist ~个人英雄主义. revolutionary ~ 革命英雄主义.[同上]

her·on ['herən] (*pl* ~s ['herənz];集体名词复数不变) *n*【动】苍鹭.[<古法语]

her·pes ['hə:pi:z] *n* [U]【医】疱疹;疹子.[<德语]

her·pe·tol·o·gy [ˌhə:pi'tɒlədʒi] *n* [U]【动】爬虫学.

Herr [heə] (*pl* Herren['heərən]) *n* 先生.[同 Mr][德语]

her·ring ['heriŋ] (*pl* ~s['heriŋz];集体名词不变) *n* 鲱鱼,青鳞鱼:red ~ 熏鲱鱼. H~ usually swim in immense shoals. 鲱鱼通常成千上万地游来游去. ‖ ***be packed as close as ~s*** 装得密密麻麻;挤得水泄不通. ***draw a red ~ across the track (trail)***把话题扯到别处;引入歧途.[>下条]

her·ring·bone ['heriŋbəun] **I** *n*(花饰,图案等)鲱骨状;人字形;V字形.

II *a* 人字形的;V字形的:~ tweed(twill)人字呢(布).[<上条]

hers [hə:z] *pron* [she 的物主代词]她的东西;她的(亲属等):a friend of ~ 她的一位朋友. H~ is (are) over there. 她的东西在那边. Is this his or ~? 这是他的还是她的? The sheep is (are) ~. 这(些)羊是她的. That fool of a brother of ~。她的那个傻兄弟. My father and ~ rejoiced to see us there. 我父亲和她父亲看见我们在那里很高兴.[<her]

her·self [hə:'self] *pron* ①[反身代词](她)自己:She asked ~ questions. 她向自己发问. She ought to ashamed of ~. 她应该抱愧. ②[加强语气](她)亲自:She ~ told me the news. = She told me the news ~. 她亲自告诉我这个消息. I saw Mrs Brown ~. 我见到了布朗夫人本人. ‖ ***be*** ~ = ***come to*** ~ [作表语]身体或精神正常;健康正常:She's not quite ~ today. 她今天不大舒服. She's more ~ today. 她身体今天好多了. ***become*** ~ = ***come to*** ~身体或精神恢复正常;身心健康起来:She lost her temper, but soon came to ~. 虽说她发过脾气,可很快就恢复正常了. ***(all) by*** ~独自地,依靠自己力量地:She lives by ~ in the country. 她独自一人住在农村. The little girl wrote the letter all by ~. 那小女孩自己就把信写好了. Can she do it by ~? 她自己可以做吗? [her + self]

hertz [hə:ts] *n*【电】赫(兹)(每秒周波数,电频单位)[缩 Hz]:These radio waves are coming at 15,000 cycles per second, that's 15 kilo~ or 15,000 ~. 这类无线电波达每秒一万五千周,即15千赫或一万五千赫兹.[<H.R.Hertz]

he's [hiːz; hiz, iz] [口语] ① = he is: He's a writer. 他是作家. He's coming. 他快到了. ② [用于复合时态] = he has: He's got two cars. 他有两辆小汽车. He's had a cold. 他感冒了.

[辨异] he's 后为表语或现在分词时, 等于 he is; he's 后为过去分词时, 等于 he has.

hes·i·tance ['hezitəns], **hes·i·tan·cy** ['hezitənsi] *n* U 踌躇, 犹豫. [同下]

hes·i·tant ['hezitənt] *a* 踌躇的, 犹豫的: be ~ about doing sth 对于做某事犹豫不决. [<下条]

hes·i·tate ['heziteit] *vi* ① 踌躇, 犹豫: ~ at nothing 对什么都不犹豫. ~ about doing sth = ~ to do sth 对做某事犹豫不决. [比较: be hesitant about doing sth] ~ over the choice between the two suits 在两套衣服的选择上迟迟不作决定. ~ (about) what to do next 对于下步做什么犹豫不定. He who ~s is lost. 犹豫不定者必失. ② [文明礼貌用语] 不愿意; 不好意思: ~ to ask sb 不好意思问某人. ~ to spend so much money on clothes. 不愿意花这么多的钱做衣服. ‖ ~ ***in speaking*** 说话吞吞吐吐. [>上二条, 下二条]

hes·i·tat·ing·ly ['heziteitiŋli] *ad* 踌躇地; 含糊地. [>上条]

hes·i·ta·tion [ˌhezi'teiʃən] *n* ① U 踌躇, 犹豫: without (a moment's, the slightest) ~ (一瞬间, 丝毫) 不犹豫地. There's no room for ~. 没有犹豫的余地. ② U 不愿意; 不好意思: have no ~ in saying (stating that) …愿意说出… ③ C 踌躇或犹豫的实例: His doubts and ~s were tiresome. 他的疑虑和犹豫令人厌烦. [同上]

[辨异] U 用于踌躇等的状态. C 用于实例.

Hes·per·us ['hespərəs] *n* 【天】长庚星, 金星 (= Venus). [拉丁语]

hes·si·an ['hesiən] *n* ① U 粗麻布, 麻袋布. [同 sackcloth; 比较 burlap] ② C [常用复] 长统皮靴.

het·er·o- ['hetərə, 'hetərəu] [构词形式] ① [与名词构成名词复合词] 其他…; 不同…; 异…: heterocharge 混杂电荷. heterochromosome 异染色体. ② [与形容词构成形容词复合词] 其他…的; 不同…的; 异…的: heteropolar 异极的. heterosexual 异性爱的; 不同性别的. [<希腊语]

het·er·o·dox ['hetərədɔks] *a* ① 非正统的, 不合乎公认标准的: ~ opinion 非正统的意见. ② 【宗】异教的, 异端的. [反 orthodox] [>下条]

het·er·o·dox·y ['hetərədɔksi] *n* U 反正统; 异端; 异教; 邪说. [反 orthodoxy] [<上条]

het·er·o·gen ['hetərədʒen] *n* 【生】异基因. [见 gene]

het·er·o·ge·ne·ous ['hetərəu'dʒiːnjəs] *a* 不同种类的; 由不同种类组成的: a ~ mass of papers 一大堆各式各样的报纸. the ~ population of the USA 由各种民族组成的美国人口. [反 homogeneous]

het-up [ˌhet'ʌp] *a* [~ about] 非常激动的; 非常兴奋的: be all ~ about going (tomorrow's examination) 对于去(参加明天的考试)大家都非常兴奋(激动不安). [<heat 的 方言 het]

heu·ris·tic [hjuə'ristik] **I** *a* 启发式的: the ~ method of education 启发式教育(学)法. ~ ideas that seem helpful 看来是颇有帮助的启发性意见.

II [~s] *n* U 启发式研究; 启发式教学法; 用归纳研讨等解决问题的方法. [<希腊语 heuriskein]

hew [hjuː] (hewed, hewed *or* hewed, hewn [hjuːn]; hewing) ● *vt* ① 劈, 砍: ~ down a tree 把树砍倒. ~ off (away) a branch from the tree 砍掉树枝. ~ one's enemy to pieces 把敌人砍成几块. ② 砍成; 开辟; 劈出: ~ one's way through the forest 穿过森林开出一条路. Miners ~ coal out of rock. 矿工们从岩层中开采煤. ③ 艰苦开创: ~ out a career for oneself 自己艰苦创业. ● *vi* ① 砍, 辟: ~ at the door 砸门. ② [~ to] 遵守, 尊奉. [>下二条; rough-hew]

hew·er ['hjuːə] *n* 砍伐者; 采煤工人: ~s of wood and drawers of water 劈柴汲水的人; 最底层的劳动人民.

hewn [hjuːn] **I** hew 的过去分词.

II *a* 被劈(砍)成的; 经过劈(砍)加工的: ~ stone 斫过的石头. ~ timber 劈过的木柴.

hex·a·gon ['heksəgən] *n* C 六边形; 六角形. [<希腊语]

hex·am·e·ter [hek'sæmitə] **I** *n* 六脚韵; 六韵步的诗行.

II *a* 六韵步的. [<meter[1]]

hex·a·mine ['heksəmin] *n* ① 【化】六胺. ② 【药】乌洛托品.

hey [hei] *int* [表示惊讶, 疑问等以引起对方注意] 嘿, 嗨, 咦: H~ presto! 1) 一刹那! 转眼间! 2) [魔术师用语] 说变就变! H~! Where are you going? 嘿! 你到哪儿去? [象声词]

hey·day ['heidei] *n* [只用单] 全盛期: in the ~ of youth 在风华正茂时; 在年轻有为时期. in sb's ~ 在某人风华正茂时期. In the ~ of housebuilding there were enough homes for everybody. 在房子建筑高峰时期, 大家都有住处. [<day]

Hf [化学符号] = hafnium 铪.

HF, H. F., hf, h. f. 缩 = high frequency (无线电) 高频.

Hg [化学符号] = mercury 汞.
hg 缩 = hectogram(me)(s) 百克.
HG, H.G. 缩 = High German 高地德语.
H.G.V. 缩 = heavy good vehicle 重型货车.
HH 缩 = (铅笔芯) double hard (铅笔芯的硬度)加倍硬.
H.H. 缩 = ① His (Her) Highness 殿下 (间接称呼). ②His Holiness 教皇陛下(间接称呼).
hi [hail] *int* ① = hey. ②[美] = hullo.
HI 缩 = Hawaii 夏威夷. [美国州名]
hi·a·tus [hai'eitəs] (*pl* ~ *or* ~es [hai'eitəsiz]) *n* C [常用单] ① 裂缝, 空隙: a ~ to be filled in the timetable 时间表上待填补的空隙. ②(稿件等)脱落, 疏漏; 漏字, 漏句: a ~ in a manuscript 原稿脱落. ③两个元音之间的停顿(如 co-operation). [拉丁语]
hi·ber·nate ['haibəːneit] *vi* (动物等)冬眠, 蛰伏: Some animals ~ in the winter. 有些动物在冬天时冬眠. [<拉丁语]
hi·bis·cus [hi'biskəs] *n* U【植】木槿属. [拉丁语]
hic·cup, hic·cough ['hikʌp, 'hikəp] **I** *n* C [常用复] 呃逆(声); 打嗝声: a loud ~ from sb 某人的呃逆声. have the ~s 打嗝.
II *vi* 呃逆; 发出打嗝声: ~ after drinking 喝酒后呃逆. [象声]
hick [hik] *n* & *a* [俚, 贬] 乡巴佬(的). [<Richard]
hick·o·ry ['hikəri] *n* ① C【植】山核桃属. ② U 山核桃木; C 小核桃木手杖. [<美洲印第安语]
hid [hid] *v* hide 的过去式和过去分词.
hid·den ['hidn] **I** hide[1] 的过去分词.
II *a* 隐藏的: a ~ rock 暗礁.
hide[1] [haid] **I** (hid, hidden *or* hid, hid; hiding) ❶ *vt* 隐藏, 隐瞒: ~ oneself 躲起来. ~ one's feelings 隐藏感情; 不流露感情. ~ some important facts 掩盖一些重要事实. ~ the broken plate in the drawer 将破盘子藏在抽屉里. ~ sth behind the table 将某物藏在桌后. ~ one's face in a handkerchief 用手帕遮面. The future is hidden from us. 未来是我们难以预测的. The moon was hidden by clouds. 月亮被云遮盖了. ❷ *vi* 隐藏起来; 躲藏起来: ~ behind the door 躲在门后. Where's that book hiding? 那本书藏在哪里?
II *n* C (观察野兽的)隐避处. [>hide-and-seek; hide-away(out)]
hide[2] [haid] *n* C ① 兽皮, 生皮: tan the ~ to make leather 硝皮制革. ② U (人)皮肤: a thick ~ 厚脸皮. ‖ ~ *or* (*nor*) *hair of* [用于否定]…的任何迹象; …的任何踪影: I haven't seen ~ or hair of them for 20 years at least. 我没见到他们的踪影至少二十年了. *save one's* ~ 避免挨打(受罚, 伤命). *tan sb's* ~ 打某人一顿. [>cowhide, rawhide; hide bound]
hide-and-seek ['haidən'siːk] *n* U 捉迷藏: play (at) ~ 玩捉迷藏. [<hide[1]]
hide·a·way [ˌhaidəwei], **hide·out** ['haidaut] *n* C 隐藏处; 躲藏处: a guerrilla ~ in the mountains 山中的游击队隐藏处. [同上]
hide·bound ['haidbaund] *a* ①墨守成规的; 心地狭窄的: a ~ philosophy 保守哲学. be too ~ to accept new ideas 过于保守, 不接受新思想. [比较: narrow minded] ②(动物)皮贴骨的. [hide[2] + bound[3]]
hid·e·ous ['hidiəs] *a* ①丑陋的; 可憎的: a ~ face 丑恶的面孔. a ~ crime 可恶的罪行. ②恐怖的; 可怕的: suffer a ~ fate 遭受可怕的命运.
hid·ing[1] ['haidiŋ] *n* U 躲藏(指动作或状态): be in ~ = go into ~ 躲藏起来. come out of ~ 从躲藏处出来. [<hide[1]]
hid·ing[2] ['haidiŋ] *n* C 打; 鞭打: get a good ~ 挨一顿狠打. give sb a good ~ = give a good ~ to sb 痛打某人; 给某人一顿痛打. [<hide[2]]
hie [hai] (hied, hied; hying *or* hieing) ❶ *vi* 赶路: ~ to the market 赶集; 急忙去市场。❷ *vt* [~ (one) oneself to sth] 使(本人)急忙做某事: ~ oneself to the factory 急忙去工厂. [古英语 higian]
hi·er·ar·chy ['haiərɑːki] *n* C ①等级制度, 体系: a ~ of moral values 道德价值体系. the ~ of the civil service 文官制度. ②【宗】僧侣统治集团: the ~ of Catholic Church 天主教会的统治集团. [<希腊语]
hi·er·o·glyph ['haiərəglif] *n* 象形文字. [>下条]
hi·er·o·glyph·ic(al) [ˌhaiərə'glifik(əl)] **I** *a* 象形文字的.
II *n* [~s] 象形文字写法. [<希腊语]
hi-fi ['hai'fai] **I** (*pl* ~s) *n* C U (音响等设备)高保真度; 高保真音响: listen to sb's ~ 听某人的高保真组合音响.
II *a* 高保真度的: a ~ set 高保真音响设备. [high fidelity 的缩写]
hig·gle·dy-pig·gle·dy ['higldi'pigldi] **I** *ad* 混乱地, 杂乱无章地: tiny hovels piled up ~ 乱七八糟挤在一起的蓬门荜户.
II *a* 混乱的, 杂乱无章的: narrow uneven alleys leading to ~ workshops and kilns 通向密密麻麻的作坊和小窑的又狭又不平的一些小巷(胡同). [可能<pig]
high [hai] **I** *a* ①[空间方面]高的: a ~ wall 高墙. a ~

mountain 高山. Those books are too ~ for me. 书放的太高了,我够不着. It's ten feet ~. 十英尺高. [注:人或动物的高矮只能用 tall;表示物体相对于地表(面)的高度用 high]②[程度方面]高度的;强烈的:~ prices 高价. a ~ wind 大风. ~ speed 高速. a ~ colour 深色. a ~ blood pressure 高血压. ③[地位方面]高级的,高贵的,上层的:a ~ official 高级官员. ~ society(circles)上流社会(圈子). ~ life 豪华的生活. a ~ school [美]1)高级中学[四年制,即从九年级到十二年级]. 2)中等学校[六年制,即从七年级到十二年级,包括 junior high school(初级中学)在内]. ④[品性方面]高尚的;高傲的:~ character 品格高尚. ~ aims (ideals) 胸怀大志(崇高的理想). a ~ manner 傲慢的态度. ⑤[时间方面]正盛的:~ noon train 正午 12 点的火车. ~ summer 盛夏. ~ time 该做某事的时候. It's ~ time we left. 我们真该走了. It's ~ time to try it. 这是该试一试的时候了. ⑥[声音方面]高的,尖的:a ~ tone 高调. She has a very ~ voice. 她声音很尖. ⑦(食物)不新鲜,略微腐坏的. ⑧醉的;由于吸食麻醉而醉的(受影响的):be ~ on marijuana 沉醉于大麻烟中. [反 low] ‖ (*do sth*) *with a ~ hand* (做事)专横地;傲慢地[比较 high-handed (ly)] *be* (*get*) *on one's ~ horse* 见 horse.

II *ad* ①高;高度地:climb ~ 向高处攀登. The bird sang ~ and clearly. 鸟的叫声清脆响亮. ②高价地:pay ~ 付高价. play ~ 出大牌. ③奢侈地:live ~ 生活奢侈. [比较:high life]④[喻](社会地位)高地:He's flying ~, but he'll fall soon. 他现在爬得高,但不久就会摔下来的. ‖ *aim ~* 力争上游. *feelings* (*passions*) *ran ~* 情绪激动;气愤. *~ and dry* 1)(船)搁浅。2)孤立无援地,被抛弃地. *~ and low* 1)社会高低贵贱各阶层. 2)到处:search (hunt, look) ~ and low 到处搜寻. *~ on the hog* [美俚]富裕地;豪华地:live ~ on the hog 生活奢侈豪华. [比较:live ~] *hold one's head ~* (在逆境中)表现出气节的. [反 low]

III *n* ①U[作介词宾语]天上,天空;上天:on ~ 在天上. from (on) ~ 从天上,从高处. ②C 高处;高度:the ~ level 高水平. The price of food reached a new ~ this week. 本周粮食价格又涨了. ③C[口语](用麻醉品后)处于兴奋状态. ④【气】反气旋;高(气)压. [同 anticyclone] ‖ [<古英语 heah; >以下 high-and-mighty… highwayman]

high-and-mighty [ˌhai ənd ˈmaiti] **I** *a* [口语]傲慢的,趾高气扬的,神气活现的:a ~ attitude 傲慢的态度.

II *n* [有时大写]傲慢的人,神气十足的人:Who do you think you are, Mr High-and-Mighty? 你以为你算老几,傲慢先生? [<上条]

high·ball [ˈhaibɔːl] *n* U 加姜汁啤酒或苏打水的威士忌(白兰地). [同上]

high·born [ˈhaibɔːn] *a* 出身高贵的:Both Romeo and Juliet were ~. 罗密欧与朱丽叶都出身高贵. [同上]

high·boy [ˈhaibɔi] *n* [美]组合家具;(约五、六英尺的)高衣柜. [同 tallboy][同上]

high·brow [ˈhaibrau] **I** *n* C[有时贬义]自以为有高度文化修养的人:He is a ~ as far as music goes. 他在音乐方面自命不凡.

II *a* 有高度文化修养的;趣味高雅的:~ drama (music) 格调高雅的戏剧(音乐). [反 low-brow][同上]

high·chair [ˌhaiˈtʃɛə, ˈhaitʃɛə] *n* C(婴儿用的)高脚围椅. [high + chair]

High Church [ˌhaiˈtʃəːtʃ] *n* & *a* (英教会中注重仪式的)高教会派(的). [<high]

high-class [haiˈklɑːs] *a* ① 高级的;第一流的:a ~ hotel 高级饭店(酒家)[同 first-class]。②(社会地位)重要的,高贵的:~ people 高贵的人. [同上]

high com·mis·sion [ˌhai kəˈmiʃən] *n* C[有时大写](英联邦各国互相派驻的大使级)使团;特派使团. [>下条]

high com·mis·sion·er [ˌhai kəˈmiʃənə] *n* (英联邦各国互相派驻的大使级)高级专员. ~ to India [英]驻印度高级专员. [<上条]

high court [ˈhai kɔːt] *n* C[有时大写]最高法院. a case reviewed by the H~ 最高法院重审的案子. [<high]

high day [ˈhaiˈdei] *n* 节日 (仅用于):~ days and holidays 节日和假日.

high·er [ˈhaiə] *a* (high 的比较级)较高的;高等(级)的:~ education 高等教育. [比较 further education] ~ animals 高等动物. ~ nerve centres 高级神经中枢. [反 lower][<high; >下条]

high·er-up [ˈhaiərˈʌp] *n* [常用复]要人,社会地位较高的人;高官厚禄者;上级,首长. [< high-up]

high·est [haist] *a* (high 的最高级)最高的:the ~ good 至善.

high ex·plo·sive(s) [ˌhai iksˈpləusiv(z)] *n* U[单复同]烈性炸药:TNT ~ 梯恩梯烈性炸药. [<high]

high·fa·lu·tin [ˌhaifəˈluːtin] *a* 夸张的;讲排场的:a ~ language (manner)夸张的语言(讲排场的态度). [同上]

high fi·del·i·ty [ˌhaifiˈdeliti] *n* & *a* = hi-fi.

high-fli·er, high-fly·er [ˌhaiˈflaiə] *n* ①有远大理想的人.②[贬义]野心勃勃的人.[见 fly high]

high-flown [ˌhaiˈfləun] *a* (语言)夸张的;虚饰的:a ~ style 夸张的文体.[<high]

high-fly·ing [ˌhaiˈflaiŋ] *a* ①高飞的;有雄心壮志的:~ aircraft 飞得高高的飞机.②[贬义]野心勃勃的;设法向上爬的:a ~ person 野心勃勃的人.[比较: high flier(flyer);见 fly high]

hig hfre·quen·cy [ˈhaiˈfri:kwənsi] **I** *n* [C] 高频(率),高周率.[缩 hf,HF,H.F.]

II [high-frequency] *a* 高频(率)的;高周率的:a ~ broadcast station 超短波广播电台.[反 low frequency][high + frequency]

high-grade [ˌhaiˈgreid] *a* 质量好的,优等的,高级的:~ cloth for suits 做衣服的高级料子.[high + grade]

high-hand·ed [ˌhaiˈhændid] *a* 专横的;高压的:~ measure 高压手段.be rather ~ to force sb to do sth 强迫某人做某事是相当专横的.[比较: high hand][>下条]

high-hand·ed·ly [ˌhaiˈhændidli] *ad* 专横地,以高压手段:do sth ~ 专横地做某事.[比较: do sth with a high hand][<上条]

high jinks [ˈhaidʒiŋks, haiˈdʒiŋks] *n* [复][U]嬉戏,寻欢作乐.[high + jinks]

high jump [ˈhaidʒʌmp] *n* [U]【体】跳高: enter for the ~ 参加跳高.win the ~ 跳高得胜. ‖ ***be for the*** ~ 应受严惩;罪有应得:He'll be for the ~ when they know he's used the firm's car. 一旦他们知道他动用了公司的小轿车,是会受罚的.[high + jump]

high-keyed [ˈhaiˈkid] *a* 音调高的;极度兴奋的.[比较 high key (tone), keyed-up]

high·land [ˈhailənd] **I** *n* ①[C] 高地,高原;山区.②[the H~s]苏格兰高地.

II *a* ①高原的:a ~ area 山区;丘陵区.②[H~]苏格兰高地的:~ fling 苏格兰利尔舞.[high + land; >下条]

high·land·er [ˈhailəndə] *n* [有时大写]苏格兰高地人;苏格兰高地兵团的士兵.[<上条]

high-light [ˈhailait] **I** *n* [有时用复]①【光】(图片等画面上)光线最强处.②(表演等)最精采的场面.show sb a film of the ~s of the competition 给某人看一段比赛最精采场面的电影.③(事情等)最重要的部分:the ~s of the week's events 一周事情中的最重要部分(大事).

II *vt* ①用强光照射(某物等)以示显著.②使精采;使突出;使注意.[high + light]

high·ly [ˈhaili] *ad* [一般用于从动词派生出来的形容词前面]①高度地,非常:~ enjoyable (interesting, pleased) 非常愉快(有趣,高兴)的.~ productive (yielding) crops 高产作物.~ skilled 高度熟练的.salted ~ 过咸的.②尊重地:speak ~ of sb (sth) 赞扬某人(某事).think ~ of sb 器重某人.[<high]

highly-strung [ˈhailiˈstrʌŋ], **high-strung** [ˈhaistrʌŋ] *a* 紧张的;兴奋的.

high mass [ˌhaiˈmæs] *n* [C] [U]【宗】(有烧香、奏乐、歌唱等的)大弥撒.[反 low mass; 见 mass]

high-mind·ed [ˈhaiˈmaindid] *a* 品格高尚的,有崇高理想的:~ people 有崇高理想的人.[<high]

high·ness [ˈhainis] *n* ①[U]高度;高尚:the ~ of his character 他品格的高尚.[反 lowness]②[H~][对皇族的尊称]殿下: His (Her) H~ 殿下(间接称呼).Your H~ 殿下(直接称呼).[<high]

high-oc·tane [ˈhaiˈɔktein] *a* 【化】高辛烷的:~ petrol 高辛烷汽油(质量最好的汽油).[见 octane][high + octane]

high-pitched [ˈhaiˈpitʃt] *a* ①(声音)尖锐的;高音调的:~ sound (voice)尖声;高声.②(屋顶)坡度陡的:a ~ roof 斜坡屋顶.[high, ad + pitched]

high-pow·ered [ˈhaiˈpauəd] *a* ①强有力的: ~ selling methods 强有力的推销办法.②精力充沛的:~ politicians 精力充沛的政治家.③大功率的;马力大的:a ~ car 马力大的小汽车.[high, ad + powered]

high-pres·sure [ˈhaiˈpreʃə] **I** *a* ①高压的;高气压的:a ~ machine 高压气机.~ substance 经过高压的物质.②执行任务坚决的;办事迅速而有魄力的:a ~ salesman 能干而有魄力的推销员.

II *vt* 用高压手段影响;向…强行推销:~ a customer 向顾客强行推销.[high + pressure]

high priest [ˌhaiˈpri:st] *n* 【宗】主教;大祭司.

high-prin·ci·pled [ˌhaiˈprinsəpld] *a* 光明正大的.[同 honourable]

high-rank·ing [ˈhaiˈræŋkiŋ] *a* 职位高的:a ~ official 高级官员.[比较: high-rank(s) 高级; rank high 地位高]

high re·lief [ˌhai riˈli:f] *n* [U] [C]凸雕法;浮雕.[比较 bas-relief]

high-rise [ˈhairaiz] **I** *a* [只作定语](建筑物等)高耸的,多层的:~ flats 多层楼房的公寓;高层住宅.

II *n* [C] 高层建筑,多层楼房.

high·road [ˈhairəud] *n* ①[英]大马路;大道:got it at a shop in Qianmen H~ 在前门大街的一家商店里买

到的.②[喻]捷径：the ~ to success 成功之道.[比较 high way]

high seas [ˌhaiˈsiːz] *n* [复][the ~]外洋,外海;公海：The ~ do not belong to any particular country. 公海不属于任何特定的国家.

high sea·son [ˌhaiˈsiːzn] *n* U[the ~](商业等)旺季;繁忙季节：Your ticket will cost more if you fly during (the) ~ in the summer. 如果你在夏季航空繁忙时外出,机票会很贵.

high-sound·ing [ˈhaisaundiŋ] *a* (文体、思想等)虚饰的,夸大的;派头大的：~ titles 夸大的头衔.[<high]

high-speed [ˈhaiˈspiːd] *a* 高速的：a ~ computer 高速计算机. ~ gas (烹饪用的)高速煤气. ~ steel【冶】高速钢.[high + speed]

high-spir·it·ed [ˈhaiˈspiritid] *a* ①[指人]富有风趣的;性情活泼的：a ~ person 富有风趣的人. a ~ child 活泼的孩子. ②[指牲畜]欢蹦乱跳的,难以驾驭的：a ~ horse (一匹)难以驾驭的马. ③(行为)勇敢的;(精力)充沛的：~ behaviour 勇敢的行为.[high + spirited]

high spot [ˈhaispɔt] *n* C[常用复]①特色;重要地方：the ~s in a book 书中的特色. ②愉快难忘的事：Their vacation is the ~ of the year. 他们的休假是这一年中愉快而难忘的事.[<high]

high street [ˈhaistriːt] *n* C[作标题时大写]大街. Camden H~ (伦敦)卡姆登大街. "A shop in the H~" "大街上的小商店"(捷克电影的英译名). three banks in the ~ 大街上的三家银行.[同 high road ①][high + street]

high ta·ble [ˌhaiˈteibl] *n* U[英]大学餐厅中的教师餐桌：The ~ is at a level raised above that of the area where the students eat.[英]大学餐厅中的教师餐桌高于学生的.[high + table]

high tea [ˈhaiˈtiː] *n* U[英](有肉或鱼的)黄昏茶点.[<high]

high-ten·sion [ˌhaiˈtenʃən] *a* 高(电)压的：~ wires 高压线.[比较：high-pressure]

high tide [ˈhai ˈtaid] *n* ①U C 高潮;高潮期：the ~ of revolution 革命高潮. ②C[常用单]高峰;顶点：the ~ of success 成功的顶点.[反 low tide][high + tide]

high-toned [ˌhaiˈtəund] *a* ①高噪音的,高声的：a ~ voice 很高的声音. ②高尚的;时髦的;优秀的：a ~ finishing school 高尚的女子精修学校(为女子准备进入社会的私立学校).[high + toned]

high trea·son [ˌhaiˈtriːzn] *n* U (弑君或给敌方提供重要情报等)叛国(罪),叛逆(罪).[<treason]

high-up [ˈhaiˈʌp] **I** (*pl* ~s) *n* C (阶级)地位高的人;高官厚禄者;上级,首长.[同 higher up]
II *a* 地位高的;职务最高的.[>higher up]

high wa·ter [ˌhaiˈwɔːtə] **I** *n* ①U高潮(期)[同 high tide]。②C[常用单]水位的最高点. ‖ ***come hell or (and)*** ~ 不管千难万险;不管有什么困难.
II high-water *a* 高潮的;最高水位的：~ mark (line) 高潮线,最高水位线;[喻]顶峰.[high + water]

high·way [ˈhai wei] *n* C ①公路,大道：~ traffic 公路交通. ②[喻]捷径,大道：a ~ to success (ruin)成功(毁灭)的道路. ③水路,航路：ocean ~ 海洋航路.[high + way;>下二条]

High·way Code [ˌhaiwei ˈkəud] *n* [the ~][英](司机)行车守则;公路旅行指南.[<上条]

high·way·man [ˈhaiweimən] *n* (*pl* highwaymen [ˈhaiweimən]) 骑马的盗匪;拦路的强盗.[比较 footpad][<前条]

hi(gh)·jack [ˈhaidʒæk] **I** ❶ *vt* 抢劫,劫持;绑架：~ an airliner (a ship, a truck) 劫机(船、车). The plane was ~ed soon after it took off. 该飞机起飞不久即遭劫持. ❷ *vi* 抢劫,劫持;绑架.
II *n* C U抢劫,劫持,绑架(事件).[>下二条]

hi·jack·ing [ˈhaidʒækiŋ] *n* C U抢劫,劫持;绑架：attempt an aerial ~ 企图空中劫持. ~ of an airplane 飞机劫持.[同 hijack,n][<上条,v]

hi·jack·er [ˈhaidʒækə] *n* C劫持者.[同上]

hike [haik] **I** ❶ *vi* 作长途徒步旅行,远足;步行：park one's car and ~ in 把车停在外面而步行进去. ❷ *vt* 突然把…价格抬高：try to ~ rents 想方设法把房租价格突然抬高. ‖ ~ ***sb up*** 猛地把某人举起：~ one's son up on one's shoulder 把儿子举起来骑在肩上. ~ ***sth up*** 迅速把某物提起或拴上：~ up one's trousers 迅速穿好裤子.[同 hitch up one's trousers][方言;见 hitch; >hitch-hike]

hi·lar·i·ous [hiˈlɛəriəs] *a* 热闹的;欢笑的：get quite ~ 热闹起来. His mistake was the most ~ joke we'd ever heard. 他的错误是我们曾经听到过的最大笑话.[>下条]

hi·lar·i·ty [hiˈlæriti] *n* U欢闹,狂欢：the ~ of New Year's Eve celebration 除夕庆祝的狂欢.[<上条]

hill [hil] *n* ①小山;丘陵：go up (down) a ~ 上(下)山. ②土堆：an ant ~ 蚂蚁窝. ③斜坡,陡坡：push a bicycle up a steep ~ 把自行车推上坡.[>以下四条;ant-hill, dunghill, foothill molehill; downhill, uphill]

hill-bil·ly ['hil-bili] **I** ***n*** (*pl* hill-billies)[美俚;常贬义]美国东南部山区农民;乡下人.

II ***a*** 山区的:~ music 美国东南部山区音乐.[hill + Billy]

hill·ock ['hilək] ***n*** [C]小丘;土坡儿.[<上条]

hill·side ['hil'said] ***n*** [C] 山腰,山坡: on a ~ 在山腰上.[<hill]

hill(-)top ['hil'tɔp] ***n*** (小山)山顶: stand on the ~ 站在山顶上.[hill + top]

hill·y ['hili] (hillier, hilliest) ***a*** ①多小山的;多丘陵的:~ country 丘陵地带.②多坡的;陡的: a ~ road 崎岖的路.[< hill]

hilt [hilt] ***n*** [C] 刀把;剑把. ‖ ***(up) to the*** ~完全地,彻底地:be proved to the ~ 被完全证实(明). be up to the ~ in trouble = be in trouble up to the ~ 非常苦恼;非常不幸.support sb (sth) to the ~ 完全支持某人(某事).[古英语]

him [him;弱 im] ***pron*** [he 的宾格]他:I know ~. 我认识他.Give ~ the books. 这些书送给他吧.Here is a letter for ~. 这里有封信给他.That's ~.[口语]那是他(= That's he).[古英语;> himself]

Him·a·la·ya [ˌhimə'leiə] ***n*** [the ~ Mountains = the ~s] 喜马拉雅山脉. The ~s are the ceiling of the world. 喜马拉雅山是世界屋脊.[<梵语,原义:snow abode]

him·self [him'self] (*pl* themselves) ***pron*** ①[反身代词]他自己:He hid ~. 他躲藏起来. He bought it for ~. 这是他给自己买的.②[加强语气]他亲自: He ~ says so. = He says so ~. 他自己这样说的. Did you see the minister ~? 你看到部长本人吗? ③[表语;表示健康、情绪等]He's not quite ~ today. 今天他感觉不大舒服;他今天有些失常. ‖ ***(all) by*** ~ 1)他单独地: He was quite by ~. 他很孤独. Wasn't he afraid to go there by ~? 他不怕独自一人到那里去吗? 2) 独立地;Can he do it (all) by ~ or will he get somebody else to do it? 他能自己干;还是要找别人干? [<him]

hind[1] [haind] **I** (hinder, hindmost *or* hindermost) ***a*** 后部的;后面的[反 fore]: the ~ legs of a horse. 马的后腿. the ~ wheels of a wagon. 四轮运货马车的后轮. ~ quarters (牲畜的) 后腿肉.[反 fore;<behind 的简体,或者从 hinder, hindmost 反成]

hind[2] [haind] ***n*** [C] 雌鹿;红雌鹿.[反 hart][古英语]

hind·er[1] ['hində] ***vt*** 妨碍,阻止:~ sb in sb's work 妨碍某人的工作. ~ sb from doing sth 使某人不能做某事. I was ~ed from getting here earlier. 我因受阻而不能早些到这儿. That has ~ed my answering your letter. 这使我未能早日回你的信.[古英语 hindrian; >hindrance]

hind·er[2] ['haində] ***a*** 后面的,后部的[除前后对称外,一般比 hind 常用]:the ~ gate 后门. the ~ part of a ship. 船的后部.[<古英语 hinder (behind);>hind;下条]

hind·er·most ['haindəməust] ***a*** hind 的最高级;最后的(= hindmost):Everyone for himself and let the devil take the ~. 人不为己,天诛地灭.[<hind]

Hin·di ['hin'di:] **I** ***a*** ①印度北部的. ②印地语的.

II ***n*** [U] 印地语.[乌尔都语]

hind·most ['haindməust] ***a*** hind 的最高级 (= hindermost).[<hind]

hin·drance ['hindrəns] ***n*** ①[U] 妨碍,障碍:a ~ to happiness 幸福的障碍. This delay has caused some ~ to my plans. 这样的耽误妨碍了我计划的实现. ② [C] 妨碍的人或物:Lack of money is a real ~ to my plans for travelling. 缺少钱是我的旅行计划的真正阻碍. You are more of a ~ than a help. 你与其说是助手,不如说是障碍.[<hinder[1];v]

Hin·du ['hin'du:] **I** ***n*** 印度人;印度教信仰.

II ***a*** 印度人的;印度教信徒的;印度教的.[梵语;>下二条]

Hin·du·ism ['hindu(:)izəm] ***n*** [U] 印度教.[<上条]

Hin·du·stan [hindu'stɑ:n] ***n*** 印度斯坦。[同上;>下条]

Hin·du·stan·i [ˌhindu'stɑ:ni] **I** ***a*** 印度斯坦的;印度斯坦人的;印度斯坦语.

II ***n*** ①印度斯坦人.②印度斯坦语.[<上条]

hinge [hindʒ] **I** ***n*** [C] ①铰链;折叶:Oil the ~s, the gate is creaking. 大门嘎吱嘎吱地响,给铰链上点油. ②[比喻]关键,枢纽: The home is the ~ on which family life turns. 家是家庭生活的枢纽. ‖ ***off the (sth's)*** ~***s*** 脱节;失常:Take the window off its ~s. 把窗子从窗框折叶上拿下来. The door is off the ~s. 这门的铰链脱开了.

II ❶ ***vt*** 给…装上铰链;用铰链把…连接起来:~ the cupboard door on the right 给碗柜门的折叶装在右边. ❷ ***vi*** 靠铰链转动;[比喻]随…而定 ‖ ~ ***on (upon)***以…为转移,随…而定:***The argument*** ~***s on this point.*** 辩论的关键在于这一点. ***Everything*** ~***s upon what happens next.*** 一切均由下一步发展而定.[见 ***hang***; >***unhinge***]

hint [hint] **I** ***n*** [C] ①暗示:a broad(clear) ~ 清楚的暗示. give (drop)sb a ~ 给某人暗示. take a ~ 会意,

领会暗示. ②征兆,迹象:There's a ~ of summer in the air although it's only May. 虽然只到五月,却有了夏天的迹象. ③提示;建议;须知:~s on (about) travelling 旅行须知.

II ❶ *vi* 暗示:~ at sb's imprudence 暗示某人的卤莽. ~ to sb 对某人暗示. ❷ *vt* 暗示:He ~ed that he might be late. 他暗示他或许迟到. [<古英语 henten (indirect suggestion)]

hin·ter·land ['hintəlænd] ***n*** [C] [U] ①内地;(港口的)腹地. ②[常用复]穷乡僻壤;边缘地区:The ~s are usually much more picturesque than the urban areas. 边远地区的风景通常比市区的好得多. [德语]

hip[1] [hip] ***n*** ①臀部;髋部;[定语]臂部的;髋部的:a ~ bath 坐浴的澡盆. [比较: a bath tub 浴盆] a ~ bone 髋骨. ~ disease (gont) 髋关节病(坐骨神经). a ~ flask (能放在裤子后口袋里的)小圆形酒瓶. a ~ length garment 长及臀部的衣服. a ~ pocket 裤(裙)的后口袋(贴屁股的口袋). stand there with one's hands on one's ~s 两手叉腰站在那里. Women have rounder ~s than men. 女性臀部比男的丰满. ②【建】屋脊;[定语]呈坡圆形的:a ~ roof 圆屋顶. ‖ ***on (upon) the*** ~处于不利地位.

hip[2] [hip] (hipper, hippest) ***a*** [俚] ①熟悉内情的,市面灵通的:be ~ to sth 熟习某事内情. ②赶时髦的:a ~ garment 式样新颖的服装. ③颓废派的,嬉皮士派的. [同 hep] [<? hep]

hip[3] [hip] ***int*** 集体欢呼声,喝采声:H~ ~ hurrah (hooray)! 嘻! 嘻! 好呀!

hip[4] [hip] ***n*** [C] [常用复]蔷薇子,蔷薇果(红色):rose ~s 蔷薇子(果). [同 hep] [古英语 heope]

hip·pie ['hipi:] (*pl* ~s ['hipi:z]) ***n*** [C] 嬉皮士;颓废派的成员:a ~ who is taking hallucinogenic drugs and rebelling against organized society 吸毒与扰乱正常社会秩序的颓废派痞子. [同 hippy] [<hip[3]]

hip·po ['hipəu] (*pl* ~s ['hipəuz]) ***n*** [C] [口语]河马. [hippopotamus 的缩写]

Hip·po·crat·ic [ˌhipəu'krætik] ***a*** (古希腊医师,医药之父)希波克拉底(Hippocrates)的. ‖ ~ ***oath*** 新开业医生的誓言. [<Hippocrates]

hip·po·drome ['hipədrəum] ***n*** [C] ①(古希腊战车和马的)竞技场;马戏场. ②[有时大写]剧场;剧院. [<希腊语]

hip·po·pot·a·mus [ˌhipə'pɔtəməs] (*pl* hippopotami [ˌhipə'pɔtəmai] *or* ~es [ˌhipə'pɔtəməsiz]) ***n*** (集体名词不变)【动】河马. [缩 hippo] [拉丁语]

hip·py ['hipi:] ***n*** = hippie

hip·ster ['hipstə] **I** ***n*** [C] ①消息灵通人士;知内情的人. ②赶时髦的人;爵士音乐迷.

II ***a*** 裤腰很低的,只能包住臀部的:These trousers are ~(s). 这些裤子的臀部很贴身.

[辨异] hipster 含义为"低腰裤;只能包住臀部的裤子"时,则为名词,需用复 hipsters. 上述的例句即成为 The trousers are ~s.

hire ['haiə] **I** ***n*** [U] ①租用,雇用:a horse for (on) ~ 出租的马. let out sth on ~ 出租某物. ②租金;工钱:pay for the ~ of a room 付房租. work for ~ 做工挣钱. ‖ ***buy (pay for) sth on*** ~ ***purchase (system)*** 以分期付款方式购买某物[缩 HP].

II ***vt*** ①租;雇用:~ a gardener. 雇用园丁. ~ a taxi for several hours 租几小时汽车. ②[~ out]出租,出卖劳力:~ oneself out as a field hand 当雇农. ~ out motorcars by the hour 按钟点出租汽车. [古英语 hyr; >下条]

[辨异]租借房屋和土地一般用 rent;暂时租借也可用 hire,出租则用 hire sth out 或 let out sth. 美语的租借,租用则一律用 rent,出租用 rent sth out. lease 的含义与用法和 rent 相同. 租或包车、船、飞机常用 charter.

hire·ling ['haiəliŋ] **I** ***n*** [贬义]雇工;佣人;唯钱是听的人.

II ***attrib a*** 雇用的:~ politicians (scribblers) 雇佣政客(文人). [<上条]

Hi·ro·shi·ma [hi'rɔʃimə, ˌhirə'ʃi:mə] ***n*** 广岛[日本]:The first atom bomb was dropped on ~ on Aug. 6, 1945. 第一颗原子弹是在 1945 年 8 月 6 日投在广岛上的.

his [hiz;弱 iz] ***pron*** ①[he 的所有格]他的:~ work 他的工作. He hurt ~ hand. 他伤了手. Time with ~ sickle [拟人]手持镰刀的时间老人. ②[he 的物主代词]他的东西;他的:That book is ~, not yours. 那本书是他的,不是你的. Everyone wants only what is ~ by right. 大家都只要理所应得的. Are you a friend of ~? 你是他的一位朋友吗? H~ is (are) not so good as yours. 他的不如你的好. [见 their] [古英语]

hiss [his] **I** ❶ ***vi*** (蛇等)嘶嘶作声:Gas escaped with a ~ing noise (sound). 煤气嘶嘶响地漏出来了. The snake raised its head and ~ed. 那蛇抬起了头并发出嘶嘶声. ❷ ***vt*** 发嘘声:~ an actor 对演员喝倒采. ~ a warning to be quiet to sb 发出嘘声警告某人安静下来. be ~ed away (down) 被嘘下;被喝倒采. be ~ed off the stage 被嘘下台.

II ***n*** [C] 嘶嘶声,嘘声:a mixture of applause and ~es

喝采声和嘘声. give a ～ 发出嘶嘶声. [象声]

his·tol·o·gy [his'tɔlədʒi] ***n*** [U] 【生】组织学;组织结构. [histo + logy]

his·to·ri·an [his'tɔːriən] ***n*** 史学家;编史家. [<history]

his·tor·ic [his'tɔrik] ***a*** 历史性的;有历史意义的:a ～ building 具有历史意义的建筑. a ～ decision 历史性决定. a ～ event 历史事件. the ～ present 【语】历史现在时 (指用现在时态叙述过去事件,使描写显得生动). ～ times 有史时期 (比较: prehistorie times). a ～ spot 古迹. [同上;>下条]

his·tor·i·cal [his'tɔrikəl] ***a*** ①历史的,历史上的:the ～ age 有史时代. ～ evidence 史料. a ～ novel 历史小说. a ～ character 历史人物. a great ～ occasion 历史上的重大事件(场面). a ～ perspective 历史观点. [比较:a historic decision]②有关历史的;根据历史发展叙述的: ～ linguistics 历史语言学. ～ materialism 历史唯物主义. ～ studies 对历史的研究. the ～ method of investigation (studying developments) 根据历史调查研究的方法. (根据历史研究发展的方法.) [[反] legendary][<上条;>下条]

[辨异] historical 指历史上的人物和事情都是真实的,有据可考的,非想像的,虚构的; historic 指过去所发生的事情、地点、时间、讲话等在历史上颇为重要的,具有历史意义的.

his·tor·i·cal·ly [his'tɔrikəli] ***ad*** 历史上;根据历史的方法. [<上条]

his·to·ry ['histəri] ***n*** ①[U]历史:Chinese ～ 中国史. ancient (medieval, modern) ～ 古代或上古(中古,近代)史. in contemporary ～ 现代史上. a new ～ of Scotland 新编苏格兰史. the ～ of the last hundred years 近百年史. The ～ of social development (development of society) is above all the ～ of the development of production. 社会发展史首先是生产发展史. ②[C]沿革,来历,历史的记载: English literature has a ～ of over one thousand years. 英国文学有一千余年的历史. a case ～ 病历. a house with a ～ 有一段奇怪来历的房屋. give a ～ of headaches 述说头痛病史. the inner ～ of the papal conclave 罗马天主教教会秘密会议内幕. one's personal ～ 个人履历. [比较:one's life ～ 个人生活经历,生活史]③史书;志: natural ～ 博物学(志). ‖ ***make*** ～ 创造历史;做出永垂青史的大事. [<希腊语; >historian, historic (al)]

his·tri·on·ic [histri'ɔnik] ***a*** ①戏剧的;演员的;表演的: ～ ability (skill) 表演才能(技巧). ②演戏似的;做作的: ～ feelings 虚假的感情. do sth in ～ way 装模作样地做某事;用演戏似的办法做某事. [<拉丁语 histrio(actor)]

his·tri·on·ics [ˌhistri'ɔniks] ***n***[单复同;动词可用单或复]戏剧表演;装模作样:cut out the ～ 不要装模作样. All the shouting and ～ are just for effect; he doesn't really mean anything by it. 所有他那大叫大嚷和装模作样的表演是为了追求效果,并非真要表演什么. [同上]

hit [hit] **I** (hit, hit; hitting) ❶ ***vt*** ①打;打中,击中: ～ the mark (target) 命中目标. ～ a ball over the fence 把球打过围墙. ～ sb on the back 打人背部. ②(偶然)碰撞: ～ one's head against (on) the post 把头偶然碰在柱子上. The car ～ the wall. 车子撞到墙上了. ③达到,到达: ～ a difficult point in one's work 工作中遇到了难题. ～ an all-time high in total grain output 粮食总产量达到历史最高纪录. ～ the main road 2 miles further on 继续走两英里就上了大路. ④给…带来不良的结果;给…造成很坏的影响. The increase in food prices ～s the housewife's pocket. 食品价格的上涨给家庭主妇的开支带来不良后果. ⑤迎合,投合: ～ sb's fancy 投人所好. [比较: take (catch) the fancy of]⑥ 找到,发现: ～ water at 50 metres 在 50 米深处找到水. ⑦走上: ～ the right path 走上正道. ❷ ***vi*** ①打,打击;击中: ～ at sb but miss 打某人未打着. ～ at the enemies 打击敌人. ～ back in self-defence 自卫还击. ～ at a mark 瞄准目标. [比较: ～ the mark]②偶然碰撞: ～ against sb (sth) 偶然撞到某人(某物)。③[～ on (upon)]想出,找到: ～ on (upon) a plan (idea)想出计划(主意). ～ on a way out of one's difficulty 想出摆脱困难的办法. ‖ ～ ***sb below the belt*** 拳击犯规行为(如打对方的下身等);使用卑鄙手段打人. ～ ***it*** 说中,猜对;做得对:You have ～ it! 你猜对了! ～ ***it off*** (***with sb*** or ***together***) (和某人或在一起)情投意合;相处得好:They ～ it off very well. 他们相处得好. ～ ***sth*** (***sb***) ***off*** 恰如其分地描述;巧妙地模仿: ～ sth (sb) off to perfection 把某事(某人)描述得淋漓尽致. ～ off cows and sheep perfectly 巧妙地模仿牛羊叫声. ～ ***or miss*** 不论成功与否;漫无目的地. ～ ***out at*** (***against***) ***sth*** (***sb***) 猛打(某人);猛烈抨击某事: ～ out at me without thinking 不问青红皂白地猛打我. ～ out at (against) hippie culture 猛烈抨击颓废派文化. ～ ***sb when he's down*** 落井下石,乘人之危. ～ ***sb where it hurts*** (***most***) 击中某人要害(痛处). ～ ***sb hard*** = ***be hard*** ～深受打击:a town hard

~ by a storm 遭到风暴严重袭击的城镇. He was hard ~ by his failure. 他因失败受到了严重的打击. ~ (*sb*) *for six* (以突然袭击的办法)彻底击败或吓退(某人). [同 knock (sb) for six] ~ *the* (*one's*) *books*[美口语](用功)读书. ~ *the bottle*[俚]酗酒. ~ *the nail on the head* 说话中肯; ~ *it* 猜中. ~ *the hay* (*pad*, *sack*, *slats*) [美俚]上床睡觉. ~ *the headlines* (消息等由于轰动)以显著标题登出;上了头条新闻. ~ *the road* 1)开始旅行. 2)[常用于祈使句][美]离开;动身走. ~ *the roof* (*ceiling*)[美俚]勃然大怒,大发脾气.

II *n* [C] ①一击;命中;击中: five ~s and one miss 五次击中,一次未中. The arrow scored a ~. 箭命中了. That was a good ~. It almost saved the game. 射了一个好球,这几乎扭转了败局. ②演出等成功;轰动一时: a lucky ~ (演出)侥幸成功. The new play is quite a ~. 这出新戏演出十分成功(博得观众好评). ③讽刺;抨击;俏皮话: a clever ~ 巧妙的俏皮话. That was a nasty ~ at me. 那是对我的恶毒攻击. ④[定语]命中的;风行一时的: a ~ man 凶手;刽子手. a ~ song (tune) 流行歌曲(曲调). ‖ *make a* ~ (*with sb*) (演出等和某人)获得成功;博得好评: She likes you. You have made it a ~. 她喜欢你,你获得了成功. *make a* ~ *at sb's face* 打在某人脸上. [<古挪威语 hitta; >hitter]

hit-and-run ['hitn'rʌn] *a* ①(汽车驾驶员)肇事后逃走的: a ~ driver 肇事后逃跑的汽车司机. ②(人,飞机等)打了就跑的: a ~ plane 袭击了就跑的飞机. [hit + and + run]

hitch [hitʃ] **I** ❶ *vt* ①急拉;急推: ~ one's chair nearer to the fire 把椅子赶忙拉得靠近火炉些. ②拴,系;套住;钩住: ~ horse to a tree 把马拴在树上. [比较: ~ the horse's rope over the pole 把马的缰绳拴在柱子上] Another railway carriage has been ~ed on. 另一节列车车厢被挂上了. ❷ *vi* ①挂住,钩住: Her dress ~ed on a nail. 她的衣服挂在钉子上了. ②[美俚]搭便车旅行: ~ across Europe 搭便车周游欧洲. [比较: hitchhike, v] ‖ ~ *a ride* (*lift*) [口语]搭便车. ~ *sth up* 1) 拴上;把…系上: ~ up the horses (to the cart) 把马拴好(把马套上车). ~ up one's trousers 急忙把裤子穿好. ~ *one's wagon to a star* 志大才疏,好高骛远;野心勃勃. *get* (*be*) ~*ed* [俚]结婚.

II *n* [C] ①急拉,急推: give one's sock a ~ 把脚上的袜套向上提起来. ②索(绳)结: a ~ used by sailors 水手用的索(绳)结. ③故障,障碍: a sight ~ 小故障;稍微一点故障. A technical ~ prevented the lights from working. 机件上的故障使灯熄灭了. The radio breakdown was caused by a technical ~. 无线电坏了是因机件发生故障. *without a* ~ 顺利地;无故障地: Everything went off without a ~. 一切顺利. [<?; >下条]

hitch·hike ['hitʃhaik] **I** *vt* 搭便车旅行: ~ to town 搭便车到城里去. [比较: hitch across Europe]

II *n* [U] 搭便车旅行;乘免费车: go to the Great Wall by ~ 搭便车去长城旅游. [hitch + hike]

hith·er ['hiðə] *ad* [罕]往这里(通常用 here): Come ~! 到这里来! ‖ *a come-* ~ *look* [贬义][口语]勾引人的样子,风骚的样子: give sb a come-~ look 向某人卖弄风情. ~ *and thither* 忽此忽彼;到处,向四面八方. [古英语 hider; >下条]

hith·er·to ['hiðə'tuː] *ad* 迄今,到目前为止: sth ~ unknown 迄今尚无人知道的某事. [<上条]

hit-or-miss ['hitə'mis] *a* 偶然的,碰机会的;随便的,漫不经心的: do sth in a ~ way 漫不经心地做某事. [hit + or + miss]

hit pa·rade ['hit pə'reid] *n* [C] (销售的)流行歌曲磁带(唱片)一览表(目录);流行歌曲排行榜: a record which is climbing the ~ 进入流行歌曲排行榜的磁带. [比较: top of the pops 流行歌曲畅销磁带][<hit, n]

hive [haiv] **I** *n* [C] ①蜂箱,蜂房(= bee~): the bees living in a ~ 蜂房内的蜜蜂. ②一窝蜂,蜂群: a ~ living together 生活在一起的蜂群. ③喧闹的地方: What a ~ of industry! 多么喧闹的工业区! ④[~s][单复同]【医】荨麻疹.

II ❶ *vt* 使(蜂)入蜂房: ~ a swarm 使蜂入蜂房. ❷ *vi* ①(蜂)进入蜂房. ②同栖,群居. ‖ ~ *off* (*from*) (蜜蜂)分巢;[比喻]擅自离开;从团体中分出: ~ off again without warning 不打招呼又擅自离开. ~ off from a firm into one's own business 离开公司独自经商. ~ off parts of the nationalized steel industry 开放部分国营钢铁工业. decide to ~ off some parts of the work and start new firms 决定把业务的一些部分分出而成立一些新的公司. [古英语 hyf]

H. L. [缩] = (the) House of Lords 上议院,贵族院.

H. M. [缩] = His (Her) Majesty 陛下.

h'm [m, hm] *int* = hem, hum, humph 哼!

H. M. S., HMS [缩] = ①His (Her) Majesty's Ship or Steamer 英国船: ~ Belfast 贝尔法斯特号英国船. ②His (Her) Majesty's Service (盖有邮资免付戳记的)英国公函(意即为英王或为英女王效劳).

H. M. S. O., HMSO [缩] = His (Her) Majesty's Sta-

tionery Office 英国国家文书出版局(出版并发行政府文件、书籍等).

Ho [化学符号] = holmium 钬.

ho [həu] *int* ①嗬(表示惊讶、嘲笑、赞美):What ~! 嗬什么! ②嗬(航海时引起注意,用于表示目的地的名词后):Land ~! 【海】嗬,看见陆地! Westward ~! 嗬,往西!

hoar [hɔː] **I** *a* ①(头发等)灰白的,斑白的:a ~ stone 汉白玉;界石(碑). ②(地面)积霜的:~ frost 白霜. [比较 white frost][同 hoary]

II *n* [U] ①灰白. ② = hoarfrost 白霜. [<古英语 har; >hoary, hoarfrost]

hoard [hɔːd] **I** *n* [C] ①窖藏:a ~ of money 窖藏的钱. a secret ~ 秘密窖藏. ②窖藏的钱财等珍贵物:a ~ dug up from the underground 地下挖出来的窖藏物.

II *vt* & *vi* 窖藏;秘藏:~ gold 窖藏黄金. ‖ ~ (*up*) 贮藏;积存:~ up the vegetables for the winter 贮存冬天用的蔬菜. ~ up treasure 积聚财宝. [<古英语 hord; >下条]

hoard·er [ˈhɔːdə] *n* 贮藏者;囤积者:a food ~ 食品囤积居奇者. [<上条]

hoard·ing [ˈhɔːdiŋ] *n* [C] ①(木板)临时围墙;板围:a ~ when building is going on 建筑房屋时的临时围墙. ②招贴板,广告牌[同 bill board]:a ~ for posting advertisements 张贴广告的广告牌. ③[U] 窖藏;囤积;[常用复]贮存(囤积)物.

hoar·frost [ˈhɔːfrɔst] *n* [U] 白霜:see ~ on the grass after cold night 过了寒冷的晚上,见到草上有白霜. [hoar + frost]

hoarse [hɔːs, hɔəs] (hoarser, hoarsest) *a* (嗓子)哑的;声音嘶哑的:shout (talk) oneself ~ 把嗓子都喊(说)哑了. [<古英语 has]

hoar·y [ˈhɔːri] (hoarier, hoariest) *a* ① = hoar. ②古老的:~ platitude 陈词滥调. the ~ ruins of English abbeys 英国古寺院的遗址.

hoax [həuks] **I** *n* [C] 恶作剧;戏弄:the peace ~ 和平骗局. It was all a ~. 这完全是戏弄.

II *vt* 哄骗:~ sb out of his money 骗人钱财. ~ sb into believing (doing) sth foolish 骗某人相信(做)某种蠢事. [<? hocus-pocus]

hob [hɔb] *n* [C] ①(供煮饭,烧水等用的)壁炉铁架:a ~ beside an open fire 炉火旁的壁炉铁架. ②【机】滚铣刀:a gear cutter ~ 齿轮滚铣刀. [hub 之讹; > hobnail]

hob·ble [ˈhɔbl] **I** ❶ *vi* 蹒跚,跛行:just succeed in hobbling along 只能跛行. ❷ *vt* ①使蹒跚,使跛行. ②(在能行走的基础上)把(马、牛等)的两腿适当缚住:The horse has been ~d so that he can't run away. 那匹马的两腿已经给拴起来了,因此跑不了.

II *n* [a ~] ①跛行,蹒跚:be in (get into) a ~ 处于困境;进退两难. ②[定语]束缚腿行走的:a ~ shirt (只能碎步行走的)窄统裙. [中古英语 hobelen]

hob·ble·de·hoy [ˈhɔbldiˈhɔi] *n* 高大而笨拙的小伙子.

hob·by [ˈhɔbi] *n* [C] (业余)嗜好,爱好:Collecting postage stamps is his ~. 集邮是他的嗜好. ‖ *ride a* ~ 沉溺于业余爱好中. [>下条]

hob·by-horse [ˈhɔbihɔːs] *n* ①(玩具)竹马,摇动木马. ②[比喻]爱谈论的话题:Now he's started on his ~. 现在他又开始老调重弹了.

hob·gob·lin [ˈhɔbˌgɔblin] *n* [C] 小鬼;淘气的小妖精. [hob + goblin]

hob·nail [ˈhɔbneil] *n* [C] 平头钉,鞋钉;[定语]钉有平头钉的:a pair of ~ boots 一双长统钉靴. [hob + nail; >下条]

hob·nail·ed [ˈhɔbneild] *a* (指靴等)装有平头鞋钉的:~ shoes 钉鞋. [<上条]

hob·nob [ˈhɔbnɔb] (hobnobbed, hobnobbed; hobnobbing) *vi* ①[~ with] 亲近;交往;交谈:I've been ~bing with the directors。我一直在和理事交谈. ②[~ together]共饮:~ together with sb 和某人共饮. [从中古英语]

ho·bo [ˈhəubəu] *n* (*pl* ~(e)s [ˈhəubəuz])[美俚]流动工人;流浪汉.

Hob·son's choice [ˈhɔbsnz ˈtʃɔis] *n* [the (a) ~](只有一样东西)无选择余地. [<出租马车的人 T. Hobson]

hock[1] [hɔk] *n* ①(动物的)跗关节;肘肉. [< heel] ② [U] [C] 德国白葡萄酒:a glass of ~ 一杯德国白葡萄酒. keep several ~s 备有好几种德国白葡萄酒. [<德语 Hockheim]

hock[2] [hɔk] **I** *n* [美俚]典当,抵押:be in ~ 当掉. give (put) sth in ~ 把某物当(抵押)掉. [同 pawn, n]

II *vt* [美俚]典当,抵押:~ one's watch 典当手表. [同 pawn, v][<荷兰语 hok (prison)]

hock·ey [ˈhɔki] *n* [U]曲棍球:field ~ 曲棍球. ice ~ 冰球. [也许<古法语 hoquet (bentsteek)]

ho·cus-po·cus [ˈhəukəsˈpəukəs] *n* [U] 欺骗;变戏法的咒语(手法);转移注意力的言论. [见 hoax]

hod [hɔd] *n* [C] ①(建筑工地用的长柄)灰浆斗,砖斗:a ~ for carrying bricks 运砖的砖斗. ②煤斗(= coalscuttle). ③[定语]用小斗搬运砖瓦灰浆的:a ~ carrier 泥瓦杂工,副工. [也许<中世纪荷兰语

hodde]

hodge·podge ['hɔdʒpɔdʒ] *n* [U] [美] = hotchpotch.

hoe [həu] **I** *n* [C] 锄;(向前推的)荷兰锄:a Dutch ~ 锹. loosen soil with a ~ 用锄松土. [比较:shovel; spade]

II (hoed, hoed; hoeing) ❶ *vt* 锄:~ up weeds 锄草. ❷ *vi* 用锄锄. ‖ ***have a hard (long) row to*** ~难办的事情;乏味的工作. ~ ***one's own row*** 自扫门前雪. [<古高地德语< houwan(hew)]

hog [hɔg] **I** *n* (复数加 s,集体名词不变) ①肥猪;阉过的肥公猪:raise ~s 养猪[同 breed pigs][比较:boar, sow] ②[比喻]猪猡,贪心汉;肮脏(粗鄙)的人:a road ~ 鲁莽而妨碍他人车辆行驶的汽车司机. ‖ ***go (the) whole*** ~[俚]彻底地干;干到底;完全接受.

II (hogged; hogging) *vt* 贪心攫取;过多地拿取. ‖ ~ ***the road*** 在马路中间开车. [古英语;>hogg; hedgehog; hoggish; hogshead]

hog·gish ['hɔgiʃ] *a* 猪猡似的;贪婪的;自私的;肮脏(粗鄙)的:~ habits 贪婪自私的坏习惯. [<上条]

Hog·ma·nay ['hɔgmənei] *n* [有时小写][苏格兰]除夕,大年夜. [<?]

hogs·head ['hɔgzhed] *n* [C] ①大啤酒桶. ②豪格海(一种液量单位,等于英国计量 52$\frac{1}{2}$加仑或 238.5 升;等于美国计量 63 加仑或 234.5 升). [<中古英语 hoggesheds]

hog·wash ['hɔgwɔʃ] *n* [U] ①[美]蠢谈;胡说,瞎扯(= nonsense). ②泔脚,猪食. (= pig swill). [<hog]

hoi pol·loi [ˌhɔi pə'lɔi] *n* [集体名词][the ~][贬义]乌合之众;贱民. [希腊语]

hoist [hɔist] **I** *vt* 扯起,绞起,升起:~ a flag 升旗. ~ a sail 张帆。~ sth aboard 将某物装上船. ~ down a cargo 卸下船货. ~ sth over one's shoulder 将某物扛上肩.

II *n* [C] ①【机】起重机;升降机;吊车;卷扬机:an ammunition ~ 弹药起重机. ②[口语](向上一)拉,推:give sb a ~ (攀登时)将某人向上推一下. ‖ ***be ~ with one's own petard*** 搬起石头砸自己的脚;害人反害己. [<荷兰语 hijschen; >boost]

hoi·ty-toi·ty ['hɔiti'tɔiti] **I** *a* 轻浮的,傲慢的:~ behaviour 傲慢的行为.

II *int* [表示惊讶,不满等]哎,哎呀:H~, why was he late? 哎呀! 他干嘛迟到? [<废词 hoit]

Hok·kai·do [hɔ'kaidəu] *n* 北海道. [日本]

hold [həuld] **I** (held, held; holding) ❶ *vt* ①握住;拿着:~ sb's hand 握住某人的手. ~ sb by the sleeve 抓住某人的袖子. ~ (each other's) hands [表示亲切](相互)手攥着手;手握手. [比较:shake hands] ~ a book in one's hand 手里拿着一本书. ~ a child in one's arms 抱孩子;把孩子抱在怀里. ~ a pen 执笔. ~ a pipe in one's teeth 嘴里衔着烟斗. please ~ this suitcase 请拿一拿这只小皮箱. ②使(身体的某部分等)保持(某种姿势或状态):~ oneself erect 保持姿势挺直. [比较:stand erect 站直] ~ oneself still 身子不动. ~ one's arms out (up) 伸出手臂(把胳膊举起来) ~ one's head up 抬起头来,别垂头丧气,要有自尊心. The dog held its tail between its legs. 那只狗夹起尾巴了. Her hair was held back. 她的头发是往后披着的(拢在脑后). ③容纳,装得下:This bottle ~s a quart. 这只瓶子能装一夸脱. How many people does the hall ~? 这大厅能容多少人? This bag will ~ all these things. 这只袋能把所有这些东西都装下. Life ~s many surprises. 生活中无奇不有. ④拥有,占有(财产,土地,地位,股份等);占领(城市等):~ a half share in the business 占有该商业的一半股份. ~ much property 拥有大批财产. ~ the office of chairman 担任主席职务. [比较:~ office 当权,执政] ~ the rights to hunt on this land 拥有这块地方的狩猎权. a city held by the enemy 被敌人占领的城市. ⑤怀抱,持有(某种见解等):~ no prejudice 不抱偏见. ~ strange views on religion 对宗教持有稀奇古怪的看法. ~ a good (high, favourable) opinion of sb (sth) 对某人(某事)评价好(有好感). What does the future ~ for us? 我们的前途如何? ⑥认为;认定;要:~ it to be impossible = ~ (the view) that it is impossible 认为它不可能. ~ sb to be a fool = ~ (the view) that he is foolish (a fool) 认为某人愚蠢. ~ sb responsible for sth 要某人对某事负责. be held in great respect 很受人尊重. He ~s that you are the right man. 他认为你是适当的人选. ⑦抑制,控制,约束;阻止:~ sb at arm's length 避免同某人亲近. ~ the madman 把疯子管住. The dam is strong enough to ~ the flood waters. 水坝很坚固,能挡住洪水. ⑧举行:~ a meeting (a debate, an examination) 举行会议(辩论,考试). ~ talks with sb 和某人举行会谈. ⑨支持,托住:a roof held up by pillars. 用柱子支撑起来的屋顶. That branch won't ~ you. 那棵树枝撑不住你. ⑩使…发生兴趣;使…入迷等;吸引住:~ one's audience spellbound (silent) 使听众着了迷(鸦雀无声). ~ the attention of the audience 吸引住听众. ❷ *vi* ①耐久,经得住:This rope will ~. 这条绳子会经得住的(不会断的). ②保持;持续:How

long will this fine weather ～? 这种好天气能持续多久? ③有效;适用:The promise still ～s. 契约继续有效. The rule ～s in all cases. 这种规则在所有情况下都可适用. What he said still ～s. 他说的话一直可靠. ‖ ～ ***sth against sb*** 把某(坏)事当作对某人的成见:Don't ～ his past bad behaviour against him. 不要因为他过去的不良行为而对他抱成见. ～ (***oneself***) ***aloof*** 见 aloof. ～ ***back*** 踌躇,退缩不前:When danger appeared, no one held back. 出现危险时,没有一个人退缩不前. [比较: hangback (behind)] ～ ***sb*** (***sth***) ***back*** 1) 阻止,挡住:～ sb from doing sth 阻止某人做某事. The people built banks of earth to ～ back the rising flood waters. 那些人筑堤拦住了上涨的洪水. [比较: keep sb (sth) back]2) [be + ～ing + sb + back]妨碍(某人)进步;阻碍(某人)成长等:Her poor education is ～ing her back. 她缺少教育正妨碍她进步. You could become a good musician, but your lack of practice is ～ing you back. 你能成为一位优秀音乐家,不过缺少实践妨碍着你的成长. [比较 keep sb back]3)抑制,控制(感情等):～ back one's anger 控制住不要生气. She smiled and could not ～ back tears of joy. 她笑了,眼里充满了喜悦的泪花. [比较: ～ sth in]4) 隐瞒;保留:～ back information 不宣布消息. Don't ～ anything back from me. 不要什么事情都瞒着我. ～ ***by*** 1)坚持(原则、主见等):～ by one's principles (opinion) 坚持原则(意见).2) 支持,赞成(意见等):I don't ～ by some of the strange ideas you believe in. 我不赞成你所信奉的某些稀奇古怪的观点. ～ ***sth cheap*** 轻视某事,不重视某事. ～ ***court*** 开庭,开审;(君主等)举行受觐礼,接待朝觐者. ～ ***sth*** (***sb***) ***dear*** 重视某事(宠爱某人):～ one's reputation dear 重视名誉. [反 ～ sth cheap] ～ ***sb*** (***sth***) ***down*** 1) 压制,镇压:rulers who ～ the people down 压迫人民的统治者. 2)缩减;压低(物价等):try to ～ prices down 尽量降低物价. [同 keep prices down] 3) 限制,控制(自由等):You can't ～ a good man down. 你不能限制一个好人的自由. 4) [口语]保持住(职位,工作等):～ a job down 保住职位. He has not held down a job for more than a year. 他没工作一年多了. [比较:He is out of job. 他失业了.]～ ***forth***[贬义]高谈阔论;滔滔不绝地讲自己的话题. ～ ***sth forth*** 提出;给予:～ forth a hope 提供希望. ～ forth a promise 许下诺言. [注:hold sth out 较为常用]～ ***good*** (***for***) (对…)有效;(对…)适用:This rule ～s good at all times and places. 这条规则无论在任何时候任何场合都适用. ～ ***sb in high*** (***low***) ***esteem*** 非常尊敬某人(不怎么尊敬某人;轻视某人). [比较:have a high (low) regard for sb] ～ ***sth in*** 约束;抑制:～ in one's temper 抑制自己的脾气. ～ ***sth in one's head*** 牢记;记住(数字,细节等). ～ ***it*** (***everything***)! 打住! 不许动! ～ ***off*** 1) 保持距离;停留在远处:She tends to ～ off from people who try to be friendly. 她有意要与那些想和她交朋友的人疏远. The storm held off. 风景还离得远. 2) 推迟,拖延:～ off for a few minutes 推迟几分钟. Will the rain ～ off untill after the game? 雨会延迟到运动会比赛结束再下吗? [比较:keep off, put off] ～ ***sb*** (***sth***) ***off*** 1)使…保持距离;不使…接近: H～ the dog off! 把狗轰开! His cold manner ～s people off. 他冷淡的态度叫人不敢接近. We must ～ off the enemy's attack. 我们一定要打退敌人的进攻. 2)使推迟,使拖延:～ off paying for sth 拖延某物的付款. They will ～ off their decision until Monday. 他们到星期一才作出决定. [比较:put sth off] ～ ***on*** 1) 坚持,继续:The rain ～s on steadily all afternoon. 雨一直不停地下了整个下午. 2) 使坚持,使继续:～ on one's way 继续前进. How much longer do they think we can ～ on? 他们认为我们还能坚持多久呢? 3)[电话用语]等一等,别挂上:She asked me to ～ on. 她要我别挂电话. 4) [用于命令式]等,停:H～ on there a minute! 稍停一下! Just ～ on a second while I get my breath back. 请等一下,让我喘口气. ～ ***sth on*** 使某物固定:These bolts and nuts ～ the wheels on. 这些螺栓和螺帽使轮子固定起来. ～ ***on to*** = ～ ***onto*** 1) 紧紧抓住;抓住…不放:～ on to one's gun 紧握手中枪. ～ on tight to the rope 紧紧抓住绳子. 2) 坚持:If we believed something was true, good and beautiful we should ～ on to it. 如果我们认为某些事情是真善美的,就应该坚持. 3) 保留那些股票。～ on to those stocks 保留,不放弃(拥有的某物):～ on to one's oil shares 别放弃石油股份(票). [同 hang onto] ～ ***one's breath***(因激动,害怕等)屏息,屏气;不出声. ～ ***one's*** (***its***) ***course*** 1) 抱定宗旨;坚持方针:The boy held his course and went to the art school. 那男孩打定主意进了美术学校. 2) (飞机,轮船等)沿着既定的方向飞(航)行:The plane held its course a cross the sky. 那架飞机在空中沿着既定的方向飞行. ～ (***one's***) ***fire*** 1) 忍着不说;忍着不表态:Jane held her fire until she had enough information to convince the others. 珍妮直到有足够的材料来说服别人时才开口说话. He held fire on specific foreign policy question. 他对具体的外交政策问题暂时不表态.

2) 停止射击:~ fire for a time 暂时停火. ~ ***one's ground*** 坚持阵地;不让步:~ ***one's ground bravely*** 英勇地坚守阵地. ~ ***one's hand***(对不利于人的事)留有余地;手下留情;迟迟不下手.[比较: ~ hands; ~ sb's hand 见 vt ①]~ ***one's head high*** 傲慢,趾高气扬. ~ ***one's horse*** 忍耐,别急躁;[命令式]等一等. ~ ***one's own*** 1) 坚持住;维持原状:The patient is still ~ing his own. 这位病人的病情还是那个老样子. 2)(在辩论中等)坚持自己的观点. ~ ***one's own with sb*** 和某人不相上下;和某人旗鼓相当. ~ ***one's peace*** (***tongue***)保持缄默;住嘴;停止说话. ~ ***one's sides with laughter*** 捧腹大笑.[注: hold 可由 burst, shake, split 替换]~ ***oneself in*** 抑制自己的感情. ~ ***oneself in readiness*** (***for***)(为应付意外事件)作好准备. ~ ***out*** 1)(尽管困难,仍然)坚持,不退让:~ out against these attacks for three days and nights 在遭到敌人进攻时坚持三昼夜. ~ out till victory 坚持到胜利. ~ out until help come 坚持到援救的到来.[比较: hang on; hold on]2) 维持,支持:How long will our food supplies ~ out? 我们的粮食能维持多久? I can't ~ out much longer. 我(的尿)憋不住了. The car will ~ out till we reach Tianjing. 这辆车子可以维持到我们到达天津. ~ ***sb*** (***sth***) ***out*** 1)提出;提供:~ out many fine promises 许下很多美好的诺言. ~ out little hope 希望甚微. I don't ~ out much hope that our traffic troubles will improve. 我对我们的交通问题的改善并不抱多少希望. 2) 伸出;拿(端)出:~ out one's hand in friendship (welcome) 伸出友谊(欢迎)之手. ~ out sth for sb 给某人拿(端)出某物来. ~ ***out for*** 坚持要求,继续要求:be still ~ing out for more pay (higher wages) 仍然要求加钱(提高工资).[同: stick out for]~ ***out on***[口语]1) 对某人保密(隐瞒):Why didn't you tell me at once, instead of ~ing out on me? 你干吗不立即告诉我,却对我保密? 2) 拒绝与(某人)往来;对(某人)拒绝回答: be still ~ing out on sb 仍拒绝与某人往来;仍对某人拒绝回答. ~ ***sth over***[常用被动式]将…推迟(延期): The matter was held over until the next meeting. 这个问题推迟到下次会议讨论. 1) 超过原定日期后仍然继续;留任;续雇: The film will be held over for another week because it is so popular. 因为该电影受到广大观众的喜爱,故期满后再继续上映一星期.[注:over 为副词]~ ***sth over sb*** (***sb's head***) 以某事威胁某人. ~ sb's past record over him. 利用某人的档案材料威胁他.[注: over 为介词]~ ***the balance*** 有决定权. ~ ***the fort*** 1)进行防御性的抵抗:~ the fort against all attacks 抗击所有的进攻. 2)[比喻](某人不在时)代为处理日常事务:~ the fort in the office 代为处理办公室的日常工作. Jane had to ~ the fort during her mother's absence. 珍妮的妈妈不在家时,她得料理家务. ~ ***the line***[常用于祈使句;电话用语]等一等;别挂了.[比较:~ on]~ ***the road***(汽车等)运行很稳,不颠簸:This new car ~s the road well. 这辆新轿车开起来很稳. ~ ***to sth*** 1) 坚持(意见,原则等):~ to one's convictions (course of action) 坚持信念(行动方针). Whatever your argument, I shall ~ to my decision. 不管你怎么说,我的决心也不会动摇. 2)(轮船、飞机等)沿着既定的方向航(飞)行:The ship held to a Southerly cours. 那艘船沿着南方航行.[比较:~ by sth; keep to sth]~ ***sb to sth*** 使某人遵守某事. ~ ***sb*** (***up***) ***to ransom*** 劫持某人勒索钱财,绑某人的票,向某人敲诈勒索. ~ ***together*** 连在一起不脱落;团结在一起:This old car hardly ~s together. 这部旧车子几乎要散架了. We always ~ together. 我们永远团结一致. ~ ***sb*** (***sth***) ***together*** 使连在一起不脱落;使团结一致:~ the goods together 把货物捆在一起. a leader who will ~ the nation together 一位能使全国团结一致的领导人. ~ ***sb*** (***sth***) ***up*** 1) 把…举(抬,撑)起来:~ up one's right hand 把右手举起来. be ~ing up an umbrella 撑着雨伞.[见本条目 vt②]2)[常用被动式]使耽搁;使停顿:He was held up by the immigration authorities. 他由于移民当局的盘问检查而耽误了. The building of the new road has been held up by bad weather. 新马路的修建工程由于恶劣的天气不得不停下来. 3)阻挡,阻碍:The wreck held up traffic on the railroad's main line tracks. 失事的车辆阻碍了铁路干线的交通. 4)拦截;抢劫:~ up the train 拦劫火车. ~ up the passengers and took all the money 抢劫旅客,抢走所有的钱. 5) = ~ sb (sth) out. 6) = keep sb (sth) up. ~ ***sb up as*** 标榜某人为(…典范等):~ up one's children as models of good behaviour 标榜自己的孩子是品行端正的典范. ~ ***sb up to sharp ridicule*** (***derision***, ***scorn***) 尖刻地嘲笑某人(举出某人加以尖刻的嘲笑). ~ ***water*** 1)(容器等)盛得住水,不漏水. 2)[前面常加 not 等否定词,多用于否定,疑问或条件句][比喻](论点等)站得住脚,说得通,正确,合乎逻辑:Your argument doesn't ~ water. 你的论点站不住脚. 3)(划船时)稳住桨使船停下. ~ ***with sth***[常用于否定或疑问句]赞成,同意某事:Do you ~ with his views. 你赞成他的观点吗? I don't ~ with giving children a lot of pocket money.

我不赞成给孩子太多的零用钱. ***There is no ~ ing sb (sth)***. 某人(某物)是管不住的(没办法约束某人或某物).

II ***n*** ①[U]抓,握;掌握:catch (get, keep, lay, seize, take) ~ of sth 抓住某物. keep a firm (tight) ~ on sth 紧紧握住某物. lose (let go) ~ of sth 撒手放开某物. ②[C] 手劲;抓力,握力:get a strong ~ 握(抓)力很大. ③[C] 可供手攀或脚踏的东西: find a ~ for one's hands 找到手可抓住的东西. The rock face afforded few ~s to climbers. 石面上没有什么东西可供攀登者抓住. [比较:foothold, hand hold]④[C] (船的)货舱. ‖ ***get ~ of*** 1) 抓住:get ~ of every minute 分秒必争. 2) 得到,弄到:get ~ of some more writing paper 再弄到一些信纸. 3) 接触(某人). ***have a ~ on (over) sb*** 影响某人;控制住某人. ***keep one's (its) ~ over sth*** 在某事方面维持统治. How long can the ruler keep his ~ over the district? 那个统治者能在这个地区维持多久? ***with no ~s barred***[口语]无清规戒律约束地. [<古英语 haldan; > 以下 hold-all … holdup; foothold, handhold, household, stokehold, stronghold; uphold, withhold]

hold-all ['həuldɔːl] ***n*** [C] (旅行用的)大手提包;手提箱:put clothes and articles into the ~ 把衣服和物品放旅行提包(箱)里. [<上条]

hold·er ['həuldə] ***n*** [C] ①持有人;占有者:a ~ of the office of Chairman 会议主席;会议负责人. a share (stock) ~ 股票. an office ~ 公务员. ②座(子);(支)架;托架;支持物;把;柄;夹:a cigarette-~ 烟嘴. a kettle-~ 热水壶套. a lamp ~ 灯架(座). a mirror 镜框(架). a pen ~ 笔杆. [<hold; >landholder, penholder, shareholder, stockholder]

hold·fast ['həuld fɑːst] ***n*** [C] ①夹,钳 (= thing that holds fast). ②支架.

hold·ing ['həuldiŋ] ***n*** ①[U] 占有的土地;租入的土地: small ~ 自耕农的小块土地. ②[常用复]股票,债券,家当,拥有的财产:gold ~s 黄金储备. ③【体】持球;非法撞(抱)人. ④[定语]控制的;把持的;维持的:a ~ company 控股公司(能控制各该公司的股权的公司). ~ operation 维持现状. [<hold]

hold(-)over ['həuldˌəuvə] ***n*** [C] ①[美][口语]遗物;遗址;残骸[同 relic]. ②期满留任人员;留级生. ③(演出或比赛按原来规定的场次结束后)再度延长继续参加比赛的运动员或演出的演员. [<hold sth over]

hold·up ['həuldʌp] ***n*** [U][a ~][口语] ①拦(抢)劫: a bank ~ 银行被抢劫. ②(交通)停顿,阻碍:a ~ on the underground (因停电等)地铁受阻. [<hold sb (sth) up]

hole [həul] **I** ***n*** [C] ①孔;洞;坑洼;窟窿:a ~ in a tooth 牙齿上的小洞. roads full of ~s 满是坑洼的道路. ~s in the walls and roof of a building 建筑物的墙壁和屋顶上的窟窿. dig a ~ 挖洞. wear one's socks into ~s 把袜子穿破. ②[口语]窘境: be in rather a ~ 处境极为困难. put sb in a bad ~ 使某人十分为难. ③[常构成复合名词](动物)巢穴;窝:a mouse's ~ 老鼠洞. the ~ of a fox 狐穴. ④[比喻]狭小、阴暗、卑陋的地方;隐匿处: What a wretched little ~! 多么狭小简陋的房子啊! ⑤(生活、言语等的)缺陷;漏洞: find ~s in sb's argument 在某人论点中找到漏洞. ⑥(高尔夫)球洞;高尔夫球得分:a nine-~ golf course 一个九洞的高尔夫球场. win the first ~ 在第一洞时领先. ‖ ***a round peg in a square ~ = a square peg in a round ~*** 不适宜担任某一职务的人. ***in ~s*** (衣料等)破洞很多;[比喻]漏洞百出. ***make a ~ in*** 在…中花去一大笔钱: Buying a colour TV set really made a large ~ in his savings. 买彩电确实花掉了他储蓄的很大一笔钱. ***make a ~ in the water*** 投水自尽. ***pick ~s in sth*** 在(论据等)中找漏洞,找碴儿;吹毛求疵.

II ❶ ***vt*** 穿孔于,打洞于:~ a ship (暗礁等) 将船撞破. ~ a tunnel through the mountain 穿山打隧道. ❷ ***vi*** (高尔夫球等)进入洞中:~ out in one 一击而使球入洞. ‖ ***~ up*** 1) 蛰居:~ up for a winter in the country 在农村长住了一个冬天. 2) 躲藏:The criminals ~d up in a disused factory. 罪犯们在一个荒废的工厂里躲藏起来. [古英语 hol; >armhole, foxhole, keyhole, loophole, stokehole]

hole-and-cor·ner ['həulən(d)'kɔːnə] ***a*** [口语]秘密的;偷偷摸摸的: a ~ intrigue 秘密勾当. a ~ method 不光明正大的方法. [hole + and + corner]

hol·i·day ['hɔlədi] **I** ***n*** ①[C] 假日;节日:a national ~ 国庆日. [比较:National Day] Friday is a ~ in Muslim countries. 星期五是穆斯林国家的节日. Sunday is a ~ in most countries. 在大多数的国家里星期天是放假的. ②[常用复]假期,休假: the summer ~s 暑假. make ~ = take a ~ 休假:take a month's ~ 休假一个月. ③[定语]假日的,节日的:~ camps 假日野营. ~ clothes 节日的盛装. a ~ maker 度假者. ~ mood 欢悦的心情. ‖ ***blind man's ~*** 黄昏. ***on ~; on one's holidays*** 在度假,在休假中: Our typist is away on ~ this week. 我们的打字员本周休假去了.

II ***vi*** 度假,休假:be ~ing in Dalian 在大连度假. [<holy + day]

[辨异]假日，节日；假期，英国用 holiday，美国则用 vacation. 不过在英国高等学校的假期和法院的休庭期也叫 vacation. 军人休假用 go on leave. 病假为 a sick leave，请假为 ask for leave. 请假获准为 leave of absence.

ho·li·ness ['həulinis] *n* [U] ①【宗】神圣. ②[H～] 对罗马教皇的尊称：His (Your) H～ 教皇陛下. [< holy]

Hol·land ['hɔlənd] *n* ①荷兰[欧洲；正式名称为 the Netherlands. 见 Dutch]. ②[h～] 亚麻布. ③[H～s] 荷兰杜松子酒.

hol·ler ['hɔlə] I ❶ *vi* [常与 out, to, at 连用][俚](为了引起对方注意或遇到痛苦时)叫喊：～ out to sb 对着某人叫喊. Stop ～ing! 别叫喊! ❷ *vt* 喊，叫："Let go", he ～ed. "走吧"，他喊道.

II *n* [a ～][英][口语]叫喊：Let out a ～ as soon as he saw me. 他一见到我就放声叫喊. [hollo 的异体]

hol·lo(a) ['hɔləu] I *int* [表示问候或唤起对方注意] 喂! 咳!

II (*pl* ～s) *n* [C] 喂的一声；咳的一声.

III (hollo(a)ed, hollo(a)ed; hollo(a)ing) ❶ *vi* [～ at]发出喂(咳)声. ❷ *vt* 向(某人)发出喂(咳)声.

hol·low ['hɔləu] I *a* ①空的，空心的：a ～ brick 空心砖. ～ ware 坛坛罐罐. ②凹陷的：～ cheeks 凹脸的；瘦瘪的两颊. ③空洞的；虚伪的；虚假的：a ～ joy 空欢喜. a ～ promise 空头支票. ～ sympathy 假同情. ～ words 空话. ④(声音)响亮的；回响的；沉重的：a ～ voice 响亮的声音. a ～ groan 沉重的呻吟.

II *ad* [口语]完全；彻底：beat sb ～ 把某人彻底打败.

III *n* [C] ①洼地；穴，洞，坑：The ground was covered in little ～s. 地面上有许多小坑. ②小谷：a wooded ～ 多树木的山谷. ‖ ***hold (have) sb in the ～ of one's hand*** 控制住某人，将某人置于掌心中.

IV *vt* [～ out]①挖空，凿空：～ out a log 把原木挖空. ～ a canoe out of a log 把一根原木凿成独木船. ②使成凹形：river banks ～ed out by rushing water 被急流冲刷而凹了进去的河岸. [古英语 holh]

hol·ly [hɔli] *n* [U] [C] 【植】冬青属. [<古英语 holegn]

hol·ly·hock ['hɔlihɔk] *n* [C] 【植】蜀葵. [<holy]

Hol·ly·wood ['hɔliwud] *n* ①好莱坞(美国电影业中心，在 Los Angeles，即洛杉矶)；好莱坞影片. ②[定语]好莱坞的：～ films 好莱坞影片. ～ stars 好莱坞明星.

hol·mi·um ['hɔlmiəm] *n* [U]【化】钬[符号 Ho]. [< stockholm]

holm-oak ['həum'əuk] *n* [U]【植】冬青槲. [见 holly]

hol·o·caust ['hɔləkɔːst] *n* [C] 燔祭(烤热整个牲畜祭神)；[比喻]大屠杀，大毁灭：a nuclear ～ 大规模的核毁灭. [<希腊语]

hol·o·graph [hɔləgrɑːf] I *n* [C] 亲笔文件，手书.

II *a* 亲笔写的：a ～ will (立遗嘱的)亲笔遗嘱. [<希腊语]

hol·ster ['həulstə] *n* [C] 手枪套：put a pistol (revolver) into the ～ 把手枪放在枪套里. [荷兰语]

ho·ly ['həuli] I (holier, holiest) *a* ①上帝的；神圣的：the H～ Bible = H～ Writ 圣经：the H～ Land 圣地(耶稣的故乡巴勒斯坦). the H～ City 圣城(如耶路撒冷、麦加、罗马). H～ Week 复活节前的一周. H～ Communion 圣餐礼. the H～ Father 教皇. the H～ Office 宗教法庭. the H～ Ghost (Spirit) 圣灵. the H～ See 罗马教皇的职位(权利)；罗马教庭. a ～ day 瞻礼日(天主教节日). ～ ground 神圣的土地. ～ water 圣水. a ～ war 圣战(保卫神圣事业的战争). H～ Sunday (天主教)望耶稣复活瞻礼. ②献身于宗教的：a ～man 献身于宗教的人. live a ～ life 过圣洁的生活. ③[俚]非常的；极其的：a ～ terror 可怕的人；淘气的孩子.

II *n* 神圣的东西；圣堂：(the) H～ of Holies 犹太教殿堂的至圣所；神圣的地方. [> holiday; holiness; hollyhock; [反] unholy]

ho·ly·stone ['həulistəun] I *n* 【海】磨甲板的砂石.

II *vt* 用砂石磨：～ the wooden deck of a ship 用砂石磨船的木甲板. [holy + stone]

hom·age ['hɔmidʒ] *n* [U] ①敬意；尊敬. express one's ～ to sb 向某人表示敬意. ②(封建时代对君主的)效忠；效忠仪式. ‖ ***pay (do) ～ to*** 向…表示敬意：do ～ to a combat hero 向战斗英雄致敬. pay ～ to sb's merits 敬佩某人的功绩. [拉丁语]

hom·burg ['hɔmbəːg] *n* [C] (毡制的男用)礼帽. [比较 hat, cap][<普鲁士语]

home [həum] I *n* ①家：the pleasure of ～ 天伦之乐. He left ～ at the age of sixteen. 他十六岁时就离家了. My ～ is in Shanghai. 我的家在上海. I shall be glad to see the old ～ once more. 能再去看一趟老家，那我就很高兴啦. ②家乡：He now looks on Paris as his ～. 现在他将巴黎当作他的家乡. ③本国：leave England for ～ 离开英国回国. ④产地；生长地：India is the ～ of elephants and tigers. 印度是象和虎的产地. ⑤(照顾老、弱、病、残等的)社会福利机构；(养幼，疗养，收容等)院所：a ～ for the aged 养老院. a nursing ～ 疗养所. an orphan's ～ 孤儿院. ⑥【体】

(垒球)本垒;(径赛)终点. ‖ ***at*** ~1) 在家;在家乡;在本地:leave the notes of one's speech at ~ 把演讲的提纲忘在家里. Is there anybody at ~? 有人在家吗? Is our next match at ~ or away? 我们下次比赛是在本地还是在外地举行? 2)(定时)会客: Mrs. Carr will be at ~, Monday, May 1st, 5p. m. 卡尔夫人订于五月一日星期一下午五时会客. I am not at ~ today. 我今天不会客. [>at-home] ***at ~ and abroad*** 在国内外:Our arts and crafts are welcome at ~ and abroad. 我们的工艺品在国内外都受到欢迎. ***be (feel) at ~; make oneself at ~*** 如在家里一样;不拘束;觉得自由自在: make guests feel at ~ 使宾至如归. Please make yourself at ~. 请随便点;请不要拘束. He did not feel at ~ here. 他在这里感到拘束. ***be at ~ in*** 熟习;精通:He is at ~ in English. 他英语到家了. ***be a ~ from ~ = be ~ away from ~*** 像家一样舒适. ***make one's ~*** 安家:I shall make my ~ in the country。我拟在农村安家. [比较:settle down in the countryside] ***nothing to write ~ about*** [口语]不值得大书特书的事情;平淡无奇的事:The film was nothing to write ~ about. 这影片没有什么意思.

II *a* ①家的;家庭的:~ cooking 家庭烹饪. ~ economics 家政学[缩 home-ec, 同 housecraft]. ~ help 家务女佣. ~ life 家庭生活. ②家乡的;本地的:a ~ game 本地举行的比赛. a ~ run[棒球](安全跑完一圈的)本垒打,完垒打. the ~ plate [棒球]本垒. one's ~ town 家乡,故乡. the H~ Counties 伦敦附近各郡. the ~ team 本地球队. ③本国的;国内的;(公司、商店等)总部的:~ industries 本国工业. the ~ trade 国内贸易. ~ affairs 内政. [比较:foreign affairs 外交] the ~ country 本国. the H~ Office[英]内政部(美 = Department of the Interior). H~ Secretary = Secretary of state for H~ Affairs [英]内政部长. the ~ office of an international firm 国际公司总部. [比较:the H~ Office] ④(径赛)终点的:the ~ straight (stretch) 终点跑道. ‖ ***be ~ and dry*** [口语]成功;达到目的.

III *ad* ①在家;回家:go ~ 回家. send (see) sb ~ 送某人回家. [比较:see sb back] Is he ~ from work yet? 他下班回家了吗? "H~ James!" I said to the driver of my car. "送我回家,詹姆斯!"我对我的司机说. I really must be getting ~ in a moment. 我得马上回家. I saw him on his way ~. 我在他回家路上遇见了他. ②在本国;回本国:call sb ~ 召某人回国. I'm going ~ this summer. 今天夏天我打算回国. ③适当地;中要害地;深入地;彻底地:hit (strike) sb ~ 打中某人要害. drive (strike) a nail ~ 把钉子钉好,钉牢靠. ‖ ***drive (strike) ~*** (道理等)使人理解;被人接受:They were hard words, but they struck (drove) ~. 那些词很难懂,不过道理倒容易叫人理解. ***bring sth ~ to sb; come ~ to sb*** 打动某人的心;被某人所接受(理解);使某人认识到:At last it's come ~ to me how much I owe to my parents. 我终于意识到了父母对我的养育之恩. ***drive an argument ~ = drive a point ~*** 把论点讲得透彻;使论点被人接受(理解):The point was driven ~. 这论点说得真透彻;这论点为大家接受. He drove his point ~. 他的论点讲得透彻.

IV (homed; homing) ❶ ***vi*** ①返家;(鸟类等)返回原地:The plane ~d to its carrier. 飞机返回其航空母舰了. ②(公司等)设立总机构;设立总部:An international firm will ~ in Beijing. 某国际公司将在北京设立总部. ❷ ***vt*** 把…送回家;给…安家. ‖ ***~ in on*** (导弹等)自动追击;目标对准:~ in on an enemy plane 追击敌机. [古英语 ham; >以下 home-baked… homework; homing]

home-baked [ˌhəm-ˈbeikt] ***a*** (面包等)家里烘制的:~ bread 自己家里烤的面包. ~ pancake 家常饼。[home, ad + baked]

home-brewed [ˌhəum-ˈbruːd] ***a*** (啤酒等)家酿的:~ beer 自己家酿的啤酒. [home, ad + brewed]

home-com·ing [ˈhəum-kʌmiŋ] ***n*** Ⓤ ①回到家(乡);回到本国. ②[美]返校节:~ weekend (校友)返校周末日. [home, n + coming]

home-cured [ˌhəum-ˈkjuəd] ***a*** (食品等)家里加工制作的:~ bacon 家制熏(咸)猪肉. ~ food 家制食品. [home, ad + cured]

home front [ˈhəumˈfʌnt] ***n*** Ⓒ [the ~]大后方:people working in the ~ 在大后方工作的人们. [home, a + front]

home-grown [ˌhəum-ˈgrəun] ***a*** (蔬菜等)国内产的;土生土长的:a ~ expert 国内培养的专家;土专家. ~ vegetables 国内产的蔬菜. These ~ apples taste better than the ones from abroad. 这些本国出产的苹果比外国的好吃些. [home, ad + grown]

Home Guard [ˈhəumˈgɑːd] ***n*** Ⓒ [the ~](1940—57 年组织起来的)英国国民军(成员). [比较:the territorial army 美国本土军] [Home + Guard]

home·land [ˈhəumlænd] ***n*** ①祖国. (= native country). ②[H~]英国. [home + land]

home·less [ˈhəumlis] ***a*** 无家可归的. [home + less]

home·like [ˈhəumlaik] ***a*** 如在家里一样的;自由自在

的;舒适的:a ~ atmosphere 如同在家里一般的气氛;宾至如归的气氛.[home + like]

home·ly ['həumli] (homelier, homeliest) *a* ①朴实(素)的;家常的:a ~ meal 便饭. ~ virtues 纯朴的美德. a ~ looking woman 模样朴素的妇女. ②如在家里的;亲切的;随便的:a ~ atmosphere 像家里一样亲切的气氛. ③[美]不好看的,不漂亮的:a buffoon with ~ features 相貌难看的小丑.[<home, a]

home(-)made ['həum'meid] *a* 家庭制的,国产的:~ clothes (jam) 家里制的衣服(果酱). ~ products 国内制造的产品.[home, ad + made]

[辨异]有时可作贬义,即家庭生产的不如买来的好;国内生产的不如进口的好.

home-mak·er ['həummeikə] *n* [美]管家;主妇.[home + maker]

ho·me·o- ['həumiə, ˌhəumi'ɔ] [构词成分]同…:homeopath, homeopathy.[同 homoeo-][<希腊语]

home·sick ['həumsik] *a* 想家的,思乡病的:be ~ for one's country 想念祖国.[home + sick; >下条]

home·sick·ness ['həumsiknis] *n* U 怀乡病;思乡病.[<上条]

home·spun ['həumspʌn] I *a* ①家里纺织的;手织的:~ cloth 土布,家织布. ②简朴的;粗陋的;平凡的.

II *n* U 土布;手工纺织品.[home + spun]

home·stead ['həumsted] *n* C ①家宅;宅院;农舍:a ~ with outbuildings round it 有外屋环绕的住宅. ②[美]自耕农场.[home + stead]

home·town ['həum'taun] *n* C 故乡,家乡:The ~ is a town where one was born or passed his (her) childhood. 故乡是出生或度过童年的地方.[home + town]

home·truth ['həum'tru:θ] *n* C (知道后)令人不愉快的事:a ~ for sb to know 某人所知道的不愉快事情.[home + truth]

home·ward ['həumwəd] *a & ad* 回家的(地);回国的(地):a ~ voyage (journey) 归航(途). turn ~ 转回家(国).[反 outward][home; >下条]

home·wards ['həumwədz] *ad* 回家;回国:ships ~ bound 回国的船只. hurry ~ 快回家(国).[反 outwards][<上条]

[辨异]英国用 homewards,美国用 homeward. 前者只能作副词,后者既可作副词,也可作形容词.

home·work ['həumwə:k] *n* U家庭作业,课外作业:do one's ~ 做家庭作业.[比较: house work][home + work]

hom(e)y ['həumi] (hom(e)ier, (hom(e)iest) *a* [美][口语]像在家里一样的;舒适的;愉快的.[同 homelike]

hom·i·ci·dal [ˌhɔmi'saidl] *a* 杀人的:a ~ lunatic 杀人狂. ~ tendencies 杀人癖.[<下条]

hom·i·cide ['hɔmisaid] *n* ①U C杀人. ②C杀人者:~ squad (美国警察当局)凶杀案调查小组. H~ is not criminal when committed in self-defence. 为自卫而杀人者无罪.[<拉丁语;>上条]

hom·i·let·ic(al) [ˌhɔmi'letik(əl)] *a* 布道的;说教的.[< homily]

hom·i·let·ics [ˌhɔmi'letiks] *n* U[用作单]布道术;说教法(术).[<下条]

hom·i·ly ['hɔmili] *n* C ①布道;训诫. ②(冗长而令人厌烦的)说教:another of sb's mother's little homilies on what not to do at parties 某人的母亲的又一次小的说教;教训人在宴(茶)会上不要做这做那.[希腊语]

hom·ing ['həumiŋ] I *a* ①归来(的);回家的:a ~ pigeon 信鸽. ~ instinct (动物)回家的本能. ②【空】导航的;归航的:~ control 自动瞄准(导航). a ~ device 自动导航器(装置). ~ flight 返航飞行.

II *n* U ①自动返回;回家的本能. ②【宗】导航,返航;(导弹等)自动追踪:active radar ~ 主动式雷达导航. target ~ 自动追踪目标.[<home]

hom·i·ny ['hɔmini] *n* U 玉米粥;玉米片:~ grits 玉米饼干.

ho·mo ['həuməu] I *n* C ①(*pl* ~s) 搞同性恋的人.[同 homosexual]②[H~](*pl* Homines ['hɔmini:z])人(学名):the genus H~ 人类. H~ sapiens 现代人.[拉丁语]

II *a* 同性恋的.[homosexual 的缩略语]

homo- ['həuməu-] [构词成分]①[与名词构成名词]同,相同:homograph 同形异义词. homology 相同关系. ②[与形容词构成形容词]同的;相同的:homocentric 同中心的. homosexual 同性恋爱的.[同 homeo-; 反 hetero-][<希腊语]

ho·moe·o- ['həumiə, ˌhəumi'ɔ] [构词成分]=homeo-.

ho·moe·o·path, ho·me·o·path ['həumiəpæθ] *n* 使用顺势疗法的医生.[< homoeopathy]

ho·me·op·a·thist, ho·moe·op·a·thist [həumi'ɔpəθist] *n* = homoeopath

ho·moe·op·a·thy, ho·me·op·a·thy [ˌhəumi'ɔpəθi] *n* U【医】顺势疗法;以毒攻毒疗法.[<希腊语;>上二条]

ho·mo·ge·ne·i·ty [ˌhɔməudʒe'ni:ti] *n* U ①同类;同族;相似:a remarkable degree of ~ 很大的相似点. ②

均匀,同质,均一;【数】齐次.[<下条]

ho·mo·ge·ne·ous [ˌhɔmə'dʒiːnjəs] *a* ①同类的;同族的;相似的.②均匀的,同质的,均一的;【数】齐次的:~ beam (degree) 均匀射束(度). ~ integral equation 齐次积分方程.[反 heterogeneous][<希腊语;>上条;下条]

ho·mog·e·nise, ho·mog·e·nize [hɔ'mɔdʒinaiz] *vt* 使同质;使均匀.[<上条;>下条]

ho·mog·e·nised, ho·mog·e·nized [hɔ'mɔdʒinaizd] *a* 经过同质加工处理的;经过均匀加工处理的:~ alloy 均质合金. ~ milk 均质牛奶.[<下条]

hom·o·graph ['hɔməugrɑːf] *n* Ⓒ 同形异义词:The noun "book" and the verb "book" are ~s (of each other). 名词"book"和动词 "book"系同形异义词.[homo + graph]

ho·mol·o·gous [hɔ'mɔləgəs] *a* ①【化】同系的;同族的:a ~ series (有机化合物的)同族,同系;同系(族)列.②【生】(器官)相对应的;异形同源的:~ organs 相对应的器官;同源器官(如蝙蝠的翅与老鼠的前足).[<希腊语;>下条]

hom·o·logue ['hɔmələg] *n* Ⓒ 同系数;同族物.[<上条]

hom·o·nym ['hɔmənim] *n* Ⓒ ① = homograph. ② = homophone. ③同音(异义)字:The noun "bear" and the verb "bear" are ~s (of each other). 名词"bear"和动词"bear"(互)为同音异义字.[<希腊语]

hom·o·phone ['hɔməfəun] *n* Ⓒ 同音异形字:"knew" and "new" are ~s (of each other). "knew"和 "new"(互)为同音异形字.[<phone[2]]

Ho·mo sa·pi·ens [ˌhəuməu'sæpienz] *n* 现代人;人类:~ on the earth 世界上的人类.[<拉丁语]

ho·mo·sex·u·al ['həuməu'seksjuəl] **I** *a* 同性恋(爱)的. **II** *n* Ⓒ 同性恋(爱)者:A ~ is a person sexually attracted to members of the same sex. 同性恋者乃同性别者之间搞性爱的人.[home + sexual;>下条]

ho·mo·sex·u·al·i·ty ['həuməuseksju'æliti] *n* Ⓤ 同性恋(爱),同性性关系.[<上条]

hom·y ['həumi] *a* [美口语] = homey.

hon., Hon. 缩 ① = honorary 名誉上的;名义上的:He is the ~ Chairman. 他是名誉主席.②[H~] = honourable 尊敬的:the H~ Justice Robison 尊敬的鲁滨逊法官.

[辨异]有时口语读音为[ɑn],[ɔːn]

hone [həun] **I** *n* Ⓒ 磨刀石[同 whetstone].

II *vt* (用磨石)磨:~ a sword 磨剑;严阵以待.[<古英语 han (stone)]

hon·est ['ɔnist] *a* ①可信的;诚实的;忠厚老实的;正直的:an ~ man 正直的人;老实人. an ~ face 一副诚实的面孔. ~ weight 分量足. be ~ in one's dealings 行事诚实. be ~ with sb 待人老实.②正当的:~ profits 正当利益.③纯粹的:~ milk 纯牛奶. ‖ ***earn (turn) an ~ penny = make an ~ living*** 以正当手段赚钱(谋生). ***make an ~ woman of sb*** 先发生关系然后再娶. ***be quite ~ about it*** 老实说.[反 dishonest;>下三条]

hon·est·ly ['ɔnistli] *ad* ①诚实地;实在地:H~, that's all the books I have. 说实在地,我只有这些书. I didn't tell anyone, ~ I didn't. 我没告诉任何人,真地没有.②[表示带有否定意义的强烈感情]真是:H~! What a thing to do! 真是! 怎么会干这种事![<上条]

hon·est-to-good·ness ['ɔnistə'gudnis] *a* 纯正的;真实的;地道的.[同上]

hon·es·ty ['ɔnisti] *n* Ⓤ ①诚实;老实;正直;善良:~ in politics 政治上的诚实.②【植】缎花属植物. ‖ ***H~ is the best policy.*** [谚]诚实才是上策.[同上]

hon·ey ['hʌni] (*pl* ~s) *n* ①Ⓤ 蜂蜜;[喻]甜蜜.②Ⓒ[美口语]爱人;亲爱的(人):Go to bed now, ~s! 亲爱的(孩子们)上床睡觉吧! ③Ⓒ[美口语]:优秀(极好)的东西:That new car of his is a real ~. 他的那辆新车真是棒极了.[>下六条]

hon·ey·bee ['hʌnibiː] *n* Ⓒ 蜜蜂.[honey + bee]

hon·ey·comb ['hʌnikəum] **I** *n* ①Ⓒ 蜂房,蜂巢.②Ⓤ 蜂巢图案装饰物.

II *vt* 使成蜂窝状;使成许多孔(洞):The rock at Gibraltar is ~ed with galleries. 直布罗陀的岩石上有许多虫子钻的孔.[honey + comb]

hon·ey·dew ['hʌnidjuː] **I** *n* Ⓤ ①甘露;甘汁.②加甜味的烟草.

II *a* 带甘汁的:~ melon 甜瓜类(总称;不可数).[比较:a ~ melon 甜瓜(可数)][同 ambrosia][honey + dew;>下条]

hon·ey·ed ['hʌnid] *a* 甜如蜜的:~ words 甜言蜜语;奉承话.[<honey]

hon·ey·moon ['hʌnimun] **I** *n* Ⓒ ①蜜月.②一段美好时光.

II *vi* 度蜜月;度过美好时光:The newly-wed couple will ~ in New York. 这对新婚夫妇要在纽约度蜜月.[honey + moon]

hon·ey·suck·le ['hʌnisʌkl] *n* ①Ⓤ【植】忍冬属.②Ⓒ 金银花.[honey + suckle]

Hong kong, Hongkong [hɔŋ'kɔŋ, 'hɔŋ'kɔŋ] *n* 香港.

honk [hɔŋk] **I** *n* [C] ①雁鸣. ②汽车喇叭声: the ~ of an automobile 汽车喇叭声.

II ❶ *vi* ①雁叫: The wild geese flew ~ing above. 大雁在天空中叫着飞过. ②按喇叭: He drove up in front of the house and ~ed. 他把车子开到屋前面就按喇叭了. ❷ *vt* 按(喇叭): ~ one's horn 按喇叭. [象声]

hon·kie, hon·ky ['hɔŋki] *n* [C] [贬义]白人(黑人对白人的蔑称). [语源不定]

hon·ky-tonk ['hɔŋkitɔŋk] **I** *n* [C] 低级酒吧间;低级夜总会或舞厅.

II *a* 低级酒吧间的;低级夜总会或舞厅的: ~ atmosphere 低级酒吧间气氛. the ~ part of town 城里的低级酒吧间地区. [<?]

Hon·o·lu·lu [ˌhɔnə'lu:lu:] *n* 火奴鲁鲁(檀香山). [美国港市和夏威夷州首府]

hon·or·and ['ɔnərænd] *n* [C] 获得名誉学位的人. [<拉丁语]

hon·o·rar·i·um [ˌɔnə'reəriəm] (*pl* ~s *or* honoraria [ˌɔnə'reəriə]) *n* [C] (习惯上该服务而不收的)酬金, 谢礼: a physician's ~ 内科医生的酬金. pay honoraria to sb 付给某人酬金. [<拉丁语]

hon·or·ar·y ['ɔnərəri] **I** *a* ①(职务等)名义上的;义务的[缩 Hon]: a ~ secretary 义务秘书. ②(学位等头衔)名誉上的: an ~ doctorate 名誉博士学位. an ~ vice-president 名誉副会长. ③光荣的;荣誉的: an ~ monument 荣誉纪念碑. ④(债务等)道义上的,无法律约束的: ~ debts 道义上应偿还的债务.

II *n* [C] ①名誉团体. ②名誉学位;名誉学位获得者. [<拉丁语]

hon·or·if·ic(al) [ˌɔnə'rifik(əl)] **I** *a* 尊敬的: an ~ title 尊称.

II *n* [C] 尊称,敬语(如贵姓,大名,令郎等). [<拉丁语]

hon·o(u)r ['ɔnə] **I** *n* ①[U]荣誉,光荣: an affair of ~ (为争荣誉而进行的)决斗. ~ roll 荣誉名册. save (fight for) the ~ of one's country 为国争光. win ~ for one's courage 由于英勇而赢得荣誉. win ~ in battle (war)荣立战功. ②[U] 尊敬,敬意: a guard of ~ 仪仗队. a maid of ~ 宫女. do (give, pay, show) sb ~ = do (give, pay, show) ~ to sb 向某人致敬;向某人表示敬意;尊敬某人. Your refusal to accept the stolen money does you ~. 你拒绝接受偷来的钱值得尊敬. ③[U] 名誉,信誉;人格,面子;自尊心;廉耻: a man of ~ 有自尊心的人. a point of ~ 为维持面子必须做的事. a sense of ~ 廉耻心. pledge one's ~ = give one's word of ~ 用名誉担保. [比较: on (upon) one's ~ = on (upon) one's word of ~ 以人格(名誉)担保(状语)] He couldn't let his ~ be questioned. 他不可能让别人对他的名誉(人格)提出丝毫疑义. ④[U]道义: be (feel) in ~ bound to do sth 道义上(感到)必须做某事. be on one's ~ to do sth 道义上有责任做某事. incur (pay) a debt of ~ 负有(偿还)道义上的债务(信用借款). ⑤[U] (女子的)贞洁,贞操: lose one's ~ 失掉贞洁. ⑥[用于客套语]荣幸: do sb the ~ of = have the ~ of (to) 给某人…的荣幸=有…的荣幸: He did me the ~ of dining with me. 我非常荣幸,他同我一道进餐. I have the ~ to inform you that …敬启者…;我荣幸地通知您…. May I have the ~ of doing so? 我可以这样做吗? We request the ~ of your company at dinner. 谨备菲酌,敬请光临. [比较: May I have the ~ of your company at dinner? 此系疑问题形式,表示请求,语气比前句委婉,含义与前句相同.] Will you do me the ~ of dining with me this evening? 您愿意给我今晚一同进餐的荣幸吗? 今晚谨备便宴,请您赏光好吗? Would you do me the ~ of dancing with me? 请您和我一起跳舞好吗? ⑥[an ~] 光荣的人或事: be an ~ to the collective (to one's school) 为集体(学校)增光的人(或事). ⑦[H~][对法官等的尊称,与 Her, His, Your 连用]阁下,先生: His (Her) H~ the judge 法官阁下(间接称呼). Your H~ the Mayor 市长先生(直接称呼). [比较: my Lord] [复]勋章;勋爵: birthday ~s [英]国王诞辰授予的勋章(勋爵)。New Year H~s 元旦时授予的勋章(勋爵)。⑧[复]礼节: (full) military ~ 军葬礼;(向总统等贵宾表示的)军礼. ⑨[复](大学中的)优等成绩;(授予的)优等成绩荣誉;优等成绩奖金: ~s degree 优等成绩学位. graduate with ~s 以优异成绩毕业. ⑩[复](桥牌中)价值最高的将牌(如将牌中的 10, J, Q, K, A) ‖ ***do the ~s*** (在…场合)尽主人之谊. [比较: do sb ~] ***in ~ of*** 向…表示敬意;为了招待…;为庆祝(纪念)…: a ceremony in ~ of those killed in battle 纪念阵亡将士的仪式. give a banquet in ~ of sb 设宴招待某人. ***put sb on his ~*** 信任某人;相信某人会以人格担保.

II *vt* ①尊敬: be ~ed as a model worker 被尊敬为模范工作者. ②使争光;给予荣誉: ~ sb with a visit 承蒙来访,(某人)至感荣幸. be ~ed with the title of the advanced elements of the proletariat 授予无产阶级先进分子光荣称号. be ~ed to do sth 因做某事而感到光荣. I feel highly ~ed by the kind things you

say about me. 您对我说的恭维话,我真感到十分荣幸. ③使(支票等)兑现;使(合同等)履行;使(诺言等)实践;使(签字等)生效: ~ a bill (cheque, draft, etc) 使票据(支票,汇票等)兑现. ~ one's promise 实践诺言. ~ one's signature 使签字生效并付款. Please ~ our arrangement by exchanging the damaged goods. 请您调换被损坏货物以履行我们的协议. [<拉丁语 honor; >下条; time-honoured; 反 dishonour]

hon·o(u)r·a·ble ['ɔnərəbl] *a* ①荣誉的,光荣的: an ~ discharge 荣誉退役. an ~ task 光荣任务. ~ burial 光荣的葬礼. ~ mention (比赛或演出等的)表扬奖. conclude an ~ peace 缔结光荣的和约. win ~ distinctions 立下光荣功勋. ②可尊敬的;高尚的: ~ couduct 高尚的行为. ③体面的;讲名誉的: an ~ duty 名誉职务. ④[H~]尊敬的(英用于议员、伯爵以下的贵族子弟、宫女、法官等高级官员的名字前;美用于议员等高级官员的名字前. 缩 Hon): Most H~ 最尊敬的(用于侯爵等高级官员的名字前;缩 Most Hon). Right H~ 尊敬的(用于侯爵以下等高级官员的名字前;缩 Right Hon). my H~ friend the member for Chester 我尊敬的朋友切斯特议员. the H~ Glencora Smith-Fortescue 尊敬的格伦康拉·史密斯·福蒂斯丘. Will the H~ member please answer the question? 尊敬的议员请您回答问题好吗? [<上条; >反 dishono(u)rable]

hooch [huːtʃ] *n* U [美俚](威士忌等)烈性酒 (= hootch). [<阿拉斯加语]

hood [hud] **I** *n* C ①(大衣上的)兜帽;头巾: cover one's head with a ~ 头上包着头巾. ②(灶上的)排烟罩;烟囱帽. ③(汽车上的)折叠篷. ④【机】罩衣. ⑤(学位服上表示学位的)垂布. ⑥[俚] = hoodlum.

II *vt* ①用头巾包(头等). ②加罩于(机器上). [<古英语 hod; >hooded]

-hood [hud] *suf* ①[与名词前缀构成可数复合名词]…时期;…时代: childhood 童年;孩提时代. ②[与形容词前缀构成不可数复合名词]…性质;…状态: falsehood 谬误. priesthood 牧师身分. [<古英语]

hood·ed ['hudid] *a* ①戴头罩的: a ~ horse 戴上头罩的马. ②覆盖起来的: ~ eyes 半闭着的眼睛. ③(动物等头部生有)类似头兜的大囊的: a ~ seal 头上有大囊的海豹. [<hood]

hood·lum ['huːdləm] *n* C [俚]暴徒;阿飞;恶棍. [<?]

hoo·doo ['huːduː] **I** (*pl* ~s) *n* [美]① C 遇到不祥之兆的人或事;倒霉的人;糟糕的事. ② = voodoo.

II (hoodooed, hoodooed; hoodooing) *vt* 给(某人)带来恶运;使倒霉;使不幸. [voodoo 的异体字]

hood·wink ['hudwiŋk] *vt* 欺骗;蒙蔽: ~ sb into doing sth 欺骗某人做某事. be ~ed for a moment 一时受蒙蔽. [hood + wink]

hoo·ey ['huːi] **I** *n* U [美俚]废话;胡说八道.

II *int* 胡说八道. [见 nonsense][象声]

hoof [huːf] **I** (*pl* ~s *or* hooves) *n* C (鹿、马、牛等的)蹄. ‖ ***on the*** ~ (马、牛等牲畜)活着的;未宰杀的: buy cattle on the ~ 买活牛.

II (hoofed, hoofed, hoofing) ❶ *vt* [与 it 连用]步行: Let's ~ it to the supermarket. 我们步行到自选市场. ❷ *vi* 跳踢踏舞. [<古英语 hof]

hoo·ha ['huːhɑː] *n* U 起哄;喧闹;大惊小怪. [象声]

hook [huk] **I** *n* C ①钩: a fish ~ 钩;鱼钩. a crochet ~ 钩针. ~ and eye (衣服上的)领钩;风纪扣. hang sth on the ~ 把某物挂在钩上. ②镰刀;弯刀: a bill ~ 砍树枝的弯刀. a reaping ~ (收割的)镰刀. ③钩状山甲;港湾: H~ of Holland 荷兰湾. ④(高尔夫等球中的)左曲球. [反 slice] ⑤(橄榄球)反扣. ⑥(拳击中的)钩拳. ⑦(挂电话听筒的)叉簧. ‖ ***be on the*** ~ 上了钩,陷入圈套;难以摆脱。***be (get) off the*** ~ 脱了钩;摆脱困境. ***be*** ~ ***or by crook*** 用各种方法. ~, ***line and sinker*** 完全地,全部地. ***sling one's*** ~ [俚]离开;逃走.

II ❶ *vt* ①使钩住;使钩紧: ~ a rich husband 勾引一个阔丈夫;钓金龟. ~ a fish 钓鱼. ~ one's dress up 将衣服挂在钩上. ~ sth over that nail 把某物挂在钉子上. ②使弯曲: ~ one's arm 把胳膊肘弯起来. ③(高尔夫等球游戏)使(球)向左弯. ❷ *vi* ①钩住;钩紧. ②弯曲. ‖ ~ ***on to*** 挂在…上;依附于;追随. ~ ***it*** [俚](叫人)逃跑;快溜走(= run away). ~ ***sth up (on)*** 1) 用钩钩住某物;用钩钩起某物: ~ up a big fish 钓起一条大鱼. [比较: ~ a fish] 2) 安装(电话机等): send sb to ~ up the telephone. 派人把电话机安装好. The gas stove has not been ~ed up. 煤气灶至今尚未装好. ~ ***up*** 连结(电力供应等中心站). [<古英语 hoc; hooked… hook(e)y]

hook·a(h) ['hukə] *n* C 水烟袋 (= a hubble-bubble, a water pipe). [<阿拉伯语 huqqah]

hooked [hukt] *a* ①钩形的;钩子似的: a ~ nose 鹰钩鼻. [比较: hook-nosed 鹰钩鼻的] ②有钩的. ③用钩针编织的: a ~ rug 钩针编织的地毯. ④钩着的;钩住的: Your hair is ~ on a button. 您的头发钩在扣子上了. ‖ ***be (get)*** ~ ***on sth*** 沉缅于某事;着迷于某事: be ~ on package holidays in Spain 着迷于旅行社

包办的去西班牙度假.[< hook]

hook·er ['hukə] *n* [C] ①[美俚]妓女.②(橄榄球)左曲球手.[同上]

hook·up ['hukʌp] *n* [C] 广播电台联播网: speak over an international ~ 通过国际广播网向国外广播.[< hook up]

hook·worm ['hukwə:m] *n* ①[C](人体内的)钩虫.②[U] 钩虫病.[hook + worm]

hook·(e)y ['hu(:)ki] *n* [C] [美俚]逃学者:play ~ 逃学.[同][英] play truant][< hook it]

hoo·li·gan ['hu:ligən] *n* [C] 流氓,阿飞.[比较 hoodlum][是否< Hooligan 姓氏;>下条]

hoo·li·gan·ism ['hu:ligənizəm] *n* [U] 流氓行为(态度);阿飞行为(态度).[<上条]

hoop [hu:p] **I** *n* [C] ①箍;大铁环:bind a barrel with a ~ 用箍把桶箍住.②(玩具)铁环;(运动器械)伏虎.③(裙子下摆用的)裙环. ‖ ***go*** (***be put***, ***put sb***) ***through the*** ~(*s*)(某人)经受磨炼;陷入困境.

II *vt* ①用箍把…箍住;加箍于(桶等).② = whoop.[古英语 hop;>下条]

hoop·la ['hu:pla:] *n* [U] ①投环套物游戏.②(兴奋)嬉闹;喧闹.[< hoop, v ②; whoop 的异体字]

hoo·ray [hu'rei] *int n*, *vi* = hurrah

hoot [hu:t] **I** *n* [C] ①枭叫声.②汽车喇叭声;汽笛声.③嘲弄声;呵斥声. ‖ ***not care a*** ~; ***not care two*** ~***s*** [俚]毫不在乎. ***not worth a*** ~; ***not worth two*** ~***s*** 毫无价值.

II ❶ *vi* ①枭叫:an owl ~ing in the garden 在花园里叫的猫头鹰.②(喇叭、汽笛等)鸣叫.③嘲弄;呵斥:~ at sb 嘲弄(呵斥)某人.④大笑:Father will ~ when he hears! 爸爸听到会哈哈大笑的! ❷ *vt* ①向…起哄;向…轰闹:~ an actor 向演员起哄.②轰赶:~ sb out of the room 把某人轰出房间.He was ~ed off the stage. 他被轰下台了.[比较:~ sb off 前者句中的 off 为介词;此中 off 为副词] ‖ ~ ***sb down*** (***off***, ***away***) 把某人轰走.[象声;>下条]

hoot·er ['hu:tə] *n* [C] (表示发号施令的)汽笛;警笛;汽车喇叭.[<上条]

hoo·ver ['hu:və] **I** *n* [C][有时大写][商标名]真空吸尘器(= a vacuum cleaner): clean a carpet with a ~ 用真空吸尘器清扫地毯.

II *vt* [有时大写]用真空吸尘器把(地毯等)清理干净.

hooves [hu:vz] *n* hoof 的复数.

hop[1] [hɔp] **I** (hopped, hopped; hopping) ❶ *vi* (人)单脚跳;(蛙,鸟等)双脚跳:~ along (人)一只脚跳着走. ~ about on the lawn (蛙、鸟等)在草地上跳来跳去. The bird ~ped onto my finger. 鸟儿跳到我手指上了. ❷ *vt* 跳过;跃过:~ped the stream 跳(跃)过了小溪. ‖ ~ ***in*** (***out***) 上(下)车. ~ ***it***; ~ ***off***[俚]走开;滚开(= go away). ***be*** ~***ping mad***[口语]气得跳起来;怒不可遏. ~ ***the twig***[幽默语]死了;未还清债就离开人世了.

II *n* [C] ①单脚跳;弹跳;跳跃:~, step (skip) and jump【体】三级跳远. just a ~, skip and jump away [美]只是短距离而已.②舞会.③(长途飞行中的)分级航程;每段航空:fly from Beijing to Berlin in three ~s 从北京到柏林分三段航程飞行. It's a short ~ from London to Paris. 伦敦到巴黎乃是很短的一段航程. ‖ ***catch sb on the*** ~ 乘人不备时抓住某人;给某人来个突然袭击,使某人措手不及. ***keep sb on the*** ~ 扰得某人不安,使某人不得安宁. ***on the*** ~ 到处奔忙;不得安宁.[古英语 hoppian; > hopper, grasshopper; hedgehop]

hop[2] [hɔp] **I** *n* ①[C]【植】蛇麻草.②[复]蛇麻子,啤酒花(制啤酒的调味品).③[定语]蛇麻植物的:a ~ garden (field) 蛇麻园.a ~ pole 支撑蛇麻草的杆子. a ~ picker 摘蛇麻子的人或机器.

II (hopped, hopped, hopping) ❶ *vt* 用蛇麻子给…调味;加蛇麻子于(啤酒中). ❷ *vi* 摘蛇麻子: go ~ping in Kent 去肯特郡采蛇麻子.[<荷兰语 hoppe; >hopper ①]

hope [həup] **I** ❶ *vt* 希望,盼望:~ (be hoping) to do sth 希望做某事. I ~ he'll come tomorrow. 我希望他明天来. It is sincerely ~d that…. 恳切希望…. The foreign friends ~ that they can join the May Day celebrations in Beijing. 外国朋友希望能参加北京的"五一"庆祝活动. ❷ *vi* 希望,期待:Will it rain tomorrow? — I ~ not. 明天会下雨吗? ——希望不至如此. Will it be fine tomorrow? — I ~ so. 明天会晴吗? —但愿如此. After this dry weather everyone ~s for rain. 经过这样的干旱天气以后,大家都希望下雨. I have had no news from her but I am still hoping. 我未得到她的任何消息,但仍然期待着. ‖ ~ ***against*** ~ 抱一线希望:He ~s against ~ that no one would know the open secret. 他还抱着一线希望,没有人会知道这个公开的秘密. ~ ***for the best*** 抱乐观态度;往好处着想:Let us ~ for the best. 让我们乐观些. You don't need to make the soup carefully; just mix everything together and ~ for the best. 你烧汤时不必小心翼翼,只要把料调在一起就得. H~ for the best, prepare for the worst. 作最好的打算,作最

坏的准备.

II ***n*** ①C U 希望:a ~ of success 成功的希望. live up to sb's ~s 不辜负某人希望. never surrender ~ of success 决不要丧失信心. express the ~ that …希望,但愿…. I have good ~ (*or* strong ~s) that he will soon be well again. 我抱有很大希望,他不久就会好起来的. Do you have any ~ that he'll come? 你抱有他会来的希望吗? While there is life there is ~. 有生命就有希望. ②所指望的人或事: He was the ~ of the school. 他是该校所指望的人. You are my only (last) ~. 你是我唯一(最后)所指望的人. ‖ ***be past*** (***beyond***) ~; ***not have a*** ~ (病愈等)无希望. ***hold out a*** (***much, some, no, little, not much***) ~ ***of sth*** 对某事抱(很大,一些,不抱,不大抱)希望: hold out much ~ of victory 对胜利抱很大希望. He can hold out no ~ of succeeding. 他对成功可能不抱任何希望. ***in the*** ~ ***of doing sth*** 希望做某事;call in the ~ of finding sb at home 前来拜访,希望某人在家. ***live in*** ~(***s***) (***of sth***) (对某事)怀着希望;希望(某事物):live in ~s of better times 希望情况会好起来. Things seem bad but we live in ~. 事情虽然不妙,但是我们则怀着希望. ***raise sb's*** ~***s*** 增强某人希望. [古英语 hopa;>下四条]

[辨异]表示不可能实现的愿望时用 wish, 如 I wish I were French 我真希望我是法国人. hope 表示愿望可能实现,如 I hope to become a doctor. 我希望成为医生. 再进行比较: I have no wish to go. 我根本不希望去. I have no hope of going. 我想去却没有希望.

hope chest ['həuptʃest] ***n*** C [美]女子的嫁妆;装嫁妆的箱子. [见 bottom drawer][<上条]

hope·ful ['həupful] **I** ***a*** ①抱有希望的: be (feel) ~ about the future 对未来怀着希望. be ~ of success = be ~ that one will succeed 希望成功;对成功抱有希望. I'm ~ that he'll arrive early. 我希望他早到. ②(事业上)有希望的,有前途的: a ~ outlook 有希望的前途. a most ~ man in politics 政治上最有希望的人. He's quite a ~ pupil. 他是个大有希望的学生. The future does not seem very ~. 看来前途并不乐观.

II ***n*** C 有前途的人;有希望的人;有所作为的人:a young ~ 年轻有为的人. [同上;>下条]

hope·ful·ly ['həupfuli] ***ad*** 抱有希望地;如果运气好: work ~ 满怀希望地工作. H~ we'll be there by dinnertime. 如果运气好我们可望于吃饭时到那里. [<上条]

hope·less ['həuplis] ***a*** ①绝望的,无望的:a ~ case 无希望的情况. ~ tears 绝望的眼泪. give way to ~ grief 陷入绝望的悲哀中. ②无用的,白费的: Your work is ~. 你的劳动没用. ③不可救药的,无法医治的: ~ illness 绝症. a ~ idiot. 无法医治的白痴. [< hope]

hopped-up ['hɔpt'ʌp] ***a*** [美]①[俚](因吸毒而)引起兴奋的: be ~ 因吸毒而引起兴奋. [< hop²]②装有加大马力的加压器的:a ~ car 装有加压器的汽车. a ~ engine 装有加压器的发动机. [见 souped up]

hop·per ['hɔpə] ***n*** C ①(粉碎机等的)漏斗;送料斗,加料斗. ②(蚱蜢,跳蚤等)跳虫;(袋鼠等)跳脚动物. ③卸垃圾的船(车). ④= a hop picker. [①②③< hop¹; ④< hop²]

hop·scotch ['hɔpskɔtʃ] ***n*** U (小孩)跳房子游戏;跳格子游戏. [hop¹ + scotch]

horde [hɔːd] ***n*** C [有时用复]①游牧部落;游牧民族: a Gypsy ~ 吉卜赛民族. ~s of Tartars 鞑靼各部落. ②一群: ~s of children 成群的孩子. a ~ of people 大群人. [<土耳其语 ordū]

ho·ri·zon [hə'raizn] ***n*** C ①[the ~][常用单]地平线: The sun rose above (sank below) the ~. 太阳升出(降落)地平线了. ②[单复同]眼界;见识: Science gives us a new ~. 科学开阔我们的新眼界. [<希腊语;>下条]

hor·i·zon·tal [ˌhɔri'zɔntl] **I** ***a*** 地平(线)的;水平的;卧式的:a ~ bar【体】单杠. a ~ engine 卧式发动机. a ~ line 水平线. Stand the table on its legs, so that the top is ~. 把桌子支起来,这样桌面就成水平了.

II ***n*** C 水平线(面): level with the ~ 与水平线平行. [反 vertical][<上条]

hor·mone ['hɔːməun] ***n*** C U【生化】激素,荷尔蒙: male(female) (sex) ~ 雄性(雌性)激素. [<希腊语]

horn [hɔːn] **I** ***n*** ①C (牛羊等动物的)角;触角. ②U 角度:a knife with a handle of ~ 带角质柄的小刀. ③C 角质物;角质容器:a drinking ~ 角质杯. a shoe ~ 角质鞋拔. ④C 号角;(乐器)的喇叭;笛;管;号: a hunting ~ 猎号. a fog ~ 雾笛. a motor ~ 汽车喇叭. an English ~ 英国(双簧)管. [同 cor anglais]. the French ~ 法国号;圆喇叭. ⑤C (新月的)钩尖;(铁砧的)尖角. ‖ ***a*** ~ ***of plenty***[希腊神话]象征富饶的羊角;[比喻]丰富;富饶. [同 cornucopia] ***blow*** (***toot***) ***one's own*** ~ 自吹自擂. ***draw in one's*** ~***s*** 1) 打退堂鼓,临阵退缩. 2) 缩减开支;减少活动等. ***lift up one's*** ~ 盛气凌云,趾高气扬. ***on the*** ~***s of dilemma*** 进退维谷. ***take the bull by the*** ~***s*** 知难而进,迎着困难上,不畏艰险.

II *vt* ①装角于.②把…做成角状物.③用角触. ‖ ~ *in*[常与 on 连用]闯入;侵入;干涉,打岔: **Nobody asked you to ~ in on our conversation!** 没有人要你来干涉我们的谈话![注: ~ in 为动副搭配属于不及物,后面的 on 为介词;没有 on our conversation 短语时, ~ in 则作插话或干扰解释.][古英语; >greenhorn, hartshorn, shorthorn; 以下四条; hornless, hornlike; hornpipe; horn-rimmed; horny]

horn·beam [ˈhɔːnbiːm] *n* ①[C] 榛子树;角树.②[U] 角树木.[<上条]

horn·bill [ˈhɔːnˌbil] *n* [C] 犀鸟.[同上]

horn·blende [ˈhɔːnblend] *n* [U]【矿】角闪石.[德语;见上条, blende]

horned [hɔːnd] *a* ①有角的: ~ cattle 有角的牛. the ~ owl 鸱鸺(猫头鹰). four ~ sheep 四头有角的羊.②角似新月的: the ~ moon 新月.[同上]

hor·net [ˈhɔːnit] *n* [C] 大黄蜂: a ~'s nest 马蜂窝;[比喻]麻烦. ‖ *bring* (*raise*, *arouse*) *a ~'s nest about one's ears*; *stir up a ~'s nest* 捅马蜂窝;四面树敌;招致怨恨;自找麻烦.[古英语 hyrnet]

horn·less [ˈhɔːnlis] *a* ①无角的: ~ cattle (sheep) 无角的牛(羊).②无喇叭的: a ~ gramophone 无喇叭唱机.[horn + less]

horn·like [ˈhɔːnlaik] *a* = horny

horn·pipe [ˈhɔːnpaip] *n* [C] ①【乐】角笛.②(水手等跳的)角笛舞;【乐】角笛舞曲.[horn + pipe]

horn-rimmed [ˈhɔːnˈrimd] *a* 角质镜框的;角质边(缘)的.[<horn]

horn·y [ˈhɔːni] (hornier, horniest) *a* ①角制的;角状的.②如角一样坚硬的;粗糙起茧的: hands ~ from hard work 由于辛苦工作而粗硬起茧的手. The old gardener has ~ hands. 老园丁有双勤劳粗硬的手.③[俚]淫亵的,好色的.[同 hornlike][<horn]

ho·rol·o·gy [hɔˈrɔlədʒi] *n* [U] 钟表学;钟表制造法.[<希腊语; hour + logy]

hor·o·scope [ˈhɔrəskəup] *n* [U] [C] (算命的)天宫图;占星(术): cast a ~ 用占星术算命.[<希腊语 hōra (hour) + skopos (watcher)]

hor·ren·dous [hɔˈrendəs] *a* 可怕的;恐怖的: the ~ potentialities of nuclear war 核战争的恐怖潜在力.[<拉丁语 horrere (bristle)]

hor·ri·ble [ˈhɔrəbl] *a* ①可怕的;令人恐怖的: a ~ accident 可怕的意外事故. ~ cruelty (crimes) 令人毛骨悚然的残酷(罪行).②令人讨厌的;糟透的: ~ weather 坏天气;糟糕的天气. What a ~ dress! 多么讨厌的衣服!什么破衣服呀![<horror]

hor·rid [ˈhɔrid] *a* ①可怕的;恐怖的: Don't be ~! 别这样吓人!②极讨厌的: a ~ bore 讨厌透顶的人(物). What a ~ nuisance! 真讨厌![同 horrible][同下]

hor·rif·ic [hɔˈrifik] *a* 极其可怕的: The film showed the most ~ murder scenes. 那部影片中出现了极其可怕的凶杀场面.[同 horrifying][同下]

hor·ri·fied [ˈhɔrifaid] *a* 吓得毛骨悚然的;吓得神色不安的: a ~ stare 吓得毛骨悚然的凝视;吓得神色不安的凝视.[< horrify]

hor·ri·fy [ˈhɔrifai] *vt* 使恐怖;使毛骨悚然: He was horrified at (by) the news. 这消息吓得他毛骨悚然.[<horror; >上二条, horrifying]

hor·ri·fy·ing [ˈhɔrifaiiŋ] *a* 极其可怕的 (= horrific): Don't let the children see such ~ scenes. 别让孩子们看这类吓人的场面.[<上条]

hor·ror [ˈhɔrə] **I** *n* ①[U] 恐怖: be filled with ~ at the bad news 噩耗传来,惶恐万状. cry out in ~ 吓得大喊大叫. flee in ~ 惶惶而逃. recoil in ~ from the snake 看见蛇吓得后退. strike ~ into sb 使某人毛骨悚然.②[the ~][U] 恐怖性: the ~ of war 战争的恐怖性.[比较: the ~s of war] ③ [U] 极端厌恶: express one's ~ of sth 表示对某事的极端厌恶.④[C] 讨厌的人: a little ~ 小讨厌鬼.⑤[the ~s]恐怖事物;恐怖状态;惨状;惨剧;震颤性谵妄症 (= delirium tremens): the ~s of a conflagration 火灾造成的惨剧. the ~s of war 战争的恐怖状态;战争的悲惨局面. give sb the ~s 使某人吓得发抖. have the ~s 吓得发抖. ‖ *Chamber of H~s* (陈列执刑者和刑具两者模型的)恐怖室. *have a ~ of sth* 极其厌恶某事.

II *a* (文化作品等)恐怖性的: ~ comics (fiction, fiml)恐怖性的连环画(小说,电影).

III [~s]*int* [表示沮丧,失望,恐怖等]真可怕![<拉丁语 horrere; >下条; horrible, horrid, horrify]

[辨异] horror 恐怖,害怕. the horror 恐怖性,可害性. the horrors 恐怖状态;惨状,惨局;震颤;震颤性谵妄(= delirium tremens).

hor·ror-strick·en [ˈhɔrəˌstrikən], **hor·ror-struck** [ˈhɔrəstrʌk] *a* 惊恐的;受惊吓的: His face was ~ at the thought. 他一想到那事脸上就显露出恐惧的表情.[<上条]

hors de com·bat [ˌhɔː də ˈkɔmbɑː, 法 ɔr də k ɔ̃bɑ] *a* & *ad* 因受伤而失去战斗力的(地).[法语]

hors d'oeu·vre [ˌhɔːdəːvr] (*pl* ~ *or* ~s[ˌhɔːˈdəːvz]) *n* [C]正餐前的开胃小菜.[法语]

horse [hɔːs] **I** *n* ①(复数加-s，集体名词不变)马：a dark ～ 黑马，实力雄厚而事先未加预测的马；(在竞赛中)事先未预料到的获胜者. ～ and cart 马和车. [注：词序不可颠倒]mount a ～ 跨上马. [比较：ride a ～ 骑马] dismount a ～ 下马. take ～ 雇马；骑马去. H～s neigh. 马嘶. ②[U] 骑兵(总称)：a regiment of ～ 一团骑兵. ～ and foot 骑兵和步兵. light ～ 轻骑兵。～ artillery 骑兵炮兵部队. a hundred ～. [特例]骑兵百名. [见 equestrian]③[C] (带腿的)支架：a clothes ～ 烘衣架. ④[C]【体】木马[[同] a vaulting ～]. ‖ ***a ～ of another*** (***a different***) ***colour*** 完全是另一回事. ***a ～ on sb*** [俚]针对某人的恶作剧. ***a willing ～*** 勤快而乐于助人的人. ***back the wrong ～*** 支持比赛中的失败者；赛马下错赌注. ***be*** (***get***) ***on one's high ～*** 趾高气扬，摆架子，盛气凌人，倨傲作态. ***come off one's high ～*** 放下架子. ***eat like a ～*** 吃得很多. ***flog a dead ～*** 徒劳；白费力气；浪费精力. ***hold one's ～s*** 忍耐，克制；等一下，别急躁. ***look a gift ～ in the mouth*** 对送来的礼物吹毛求疵；对送来的礼物进行挑剔. ***put the cart before the ～*** 本末倒置. [＜horse and cart] ***rein in one's ～ at the edge of the cliff*** 悬岩勒马. ***straight from the ～'s mouth*** (消息等)直接听来的. ***work like a ～*** 埋头苦干；辛勤劳动. ***You can lead*** (***may take***) ***a ～ to water but you can't make it drink.*** 可以把建议提出来，但不要强迫人去干其不愿的事(直译：你可以把马牵到水边，但不能强迫其喝水).

II ❶ *vt* ①使骑上马. ②捉弄. ❷ *vi* ①骑马. ②捉弄人；胡闹：～ around(about) 胡闹；瞎闹一起(此系动副搭配). [古英语 hors；＞gift-horse，hobby-horse，seahorse，stalking-horse；towelhorse；以下 horse-and-buggy…horsy]

[辨异] horse and cart 马和车系固定词序，不可颠倒，如 I'll go and get it with the horse and cart. 我去把马套在车上.

horse-and-bug·gy [ˈhɔːsənˈbʌgi] *a* [美]①汽车发明以前的时代的：～ days 尚未发明汽车的时代. ②古老的，过时的：～ methods 老办法；过时的方法. [＜上条]

horse·back [ˈhɔːsbæk] *n* [U] 马背：be on ～ 骑在马上. go on ～ 骑马去. a man on ～ 铁腕人物；起义军首领；独裁者. Do you like ～ riding? 你喜欢骑马吗? [horse ＋ back]

horse·box [ˈhɔːsbɔks] *n* [C] 运马用的有篷货车. [＜horse]

horse chest·nut [ˈhɔːs ˈtʃesnʌt] *n* [C]【植】七叶树；七叶树果. [同上]

horse·flesh [ˈhɔːsfleʃ] *n* [U] ①马肉. ②马的总称：a good judge of ～ 识马专家；伯乐. [同上]

horse·fly [ˈhɔːsflai] *n* [C] 虻；马蝇. [horse ＋ fly]

horse·hair [ˈhɔːsheə] *n* [U] 马鬃；马尾. [horse ＋ hair]

horse·laugh [ˈhɔːslɑːf] *n* [U] 纵声大笑；放肆大笑. [＜horse]

horse·man [ˈhɔːsmən] (*pl* horsemen [ˈhɔːsmən]) *n* [C] 骑手；马术师. [[反] horsewoman；见 equestrian] [horse ＋ man；＞下条]

horse·man·ship [ˈhɔːsmənʃip] *n* [U] 马术. [＜上条]

[辨异]马的步法(paces of the horse). 由慢而快，列表如下：

1. walk	遛；慢步
2. pace *or* amble	遛蹄；侧对步
3. trot	颠；快步
4. canter	揆；跑步
5. gallop	跑，奔驰，袭步
6. jump	跳，超越

horse·meat [ˈhɔːsmiːt] *n* [U] ＝ horseflesh

horse op·e·ra [ˈhɔːs ˈɔpərə] *n* (反映十九世纪下半叶美国西部生活的)武打电影片；武打电视连续剧. [[同] western，n][＜horse]

horse·play [ˈhɔːsplei] *n* [U] 喧闹的嬉戏；瞎胡闹；恶作剧. [比较：马戏 circus][同上]

horse·pow·er [ˈhɔːsˈpauə] *n* [单复同]马力(动力单位)：a 500 ～ engine 一台五百马力的发动机. One ～ equals 550 foot-pounds per second. 一马力等于每秒550英尺磅. [[缩] HP，h. p][horse ＋ power]

horse·race(ing) [ˈhɔːsˌreis(iŋ)] *n* [U] 赛马；跑马. [horse ＋ race(ing)]

horse·rad·ish [ˈhɔːsˌrædiʃ] *n* ①[C]【植】辣根(菜). ②[U] 辣根调料品. [＜horse]

horse sense [ˈhɔːs sens] *n* [U] 常识. [[同] common sense] [同上]

horse·shit [ˈhɔːsˌʃit] **I** *n* [U] ①马粪. ②[美俚]胡说：a load of ～ 一派胡说.

II *int*[美俚]胡说. [[同] bull][同上]

horse·shoe [ˈhɔːsʃuː] *n* [C] ①马掌铁. ②马蹄形物：U形物：a ～ table 马蹄形席位. [horse ＋ shoe]

horse-trad·ing [ˈhɔːs ˈtreidiŋ] *n* [U] ①(做生意或接受任务时)讲价钱，讨价还价. ②马生意. [horse ＋ trading]

horse·whip [ˈhɔːsˌwip] **I** *n* [C] 马鞭.

II (horsewhipped, horsewhipped; horsewhipping) *vt*

鞭打;用鞭打.[horse + whip]

horse·wo·man [ˈhɔːsˌwumən] (*pl* horse-women [ˈhɔːsˌwimin]) *n* [C] 女骑手;女马术师.[反 horseman][horse + woman]

hors·y [ˈhɔːsi] *a* ①马的;好赛马的;好马的.②马(驴)脸的.[<horse]

hor·ta·tive [ˈhɔːtətiv], **hor·ta·to·ry** [ˈhɔːtətəri] *a* 劝告的;鼓励的: a ~ speech 一番鼓励的话.[<拉丁语 hortari (urge)]

hor·ti·cul·tur·al [ˌhɔːtiˈkʌltʃərəl] *a* 园艺(学)的:a ~ society 园艺协会.[<下条]

hor·ti·cul·ture [ˈhɔːtikʌltʃə] *n* [U] 园艺(学).[同 gardening][<culture,>上条,下条]

hor·ti·cul·tur·ist [ˌhɔːtiˈkʌltʃərist] *n* [C] 园艺(学)家;园艺师.[<上条]

ho·san·na [həuˈzænə] I (*pl* ~s) *n* [C]【宗】赞美上帝声;和撒那声.

II *int*【宗】和撒那(赞美上帝);救世主呀![<希伯来语]

hose [həuz] I *n* ①[U][集体名词作复数用]长统袜;短袜:six pair(s) of ~ 六双长统袜(短袜).②[C] 昔时男子穿的紧身裤:dress in doublet and ~ 穿着紧身上衣和紧身裤.③[U] [C] (胶皮,帆布等)软管(= hosepipe):fifty feet of plastic ~ 50英尺塑料管.plenty of fire ~s in the building 建筑物中的一些消防水管.

II *vt* 用软管冲(浇,喷,洗):~ (down) the car 用软管冲洗汽车.~ the yard out 用软管把院子冲干净.[古英语 hosa]

ho·sier [ˈhəuʒə] *n* [C] 袜子和内衣经销商.[<上条①②;>下条]

ho·sier·y [ˈhəuʒəri] *n* [U]袜子,内衣等针织品.[<上条]

hos·pice [ˈhɔspis] *n* [C] ①(宗教团体办的)旅客招待所.②救济院.[<拉丁语 hospes]

hos·pi·ta·ble [ˈhɔspitəbl] *a* ①好客的,招待殷勤的:a ~ household (housewife) 好客的家庭(家庭主妇).②(气候,环境等)宜人的: a ~ climate 宜人的气候.[见 host; 反 inhospitable][>hospitality]

hos·pi·tal [ˈhɔspitl] *n* [C] 医院: be in (the) ~ 住院.go to (enter) ~ 入院.[比较: be going to the ~ to see sb 要去医院看某人.] out of ~ 出院.send (take) sb to a ~ 送某人进医院.[见 host; hostel 的同源异体字;>hospitalize]

[辨异]住院.英用 be in hospital, 美用 be in the hospital.

hos·pi·tal·i·ty [ˌhɔspiˈtæliti] *n* [U] ①好客,殷勤款待:a ~ committee 招待委员会.partake of sb's ~ 受到某人的殷勤款待.②气候宜人;环境好.[< hospitable]

hos·pi·tal·ize, hos·pi·tal·ise [ˈhɔspitəlaiz] *vt* [常用被动式]送…进医院: be ~d for a month 入医院治疗一个月了.[< hospital]

host[1] [həust] I *n* [C] ①主人,东道主: act as ~ at a dinner party 作宴会的东道主.[比较: act as ~ to sb 款待某人] good ~s 好客的主人.the ~ country for the Olympic Games 奥林匹克运动会的东道国.②[古]旅店老板: mine ~ 旅店老板,我的老板.reckon (count) without one's ~ 未和主要人员商量而作决定;擅自作决定;打如意算盘.③【生】寄主,宿主.

II *vt* ①款待,招待:~ the new students 招待新生.②当…东道主:~ a dancing party 主办舞会;作舞会东道主.[见 hospice;>反 hostess]

host[2] [həust] *n* [C] ①[a ~ of]许多;大群:be faced with a ~ of difficulties 面临许多困难.have ~s of friends 有许多朋友.~s of trouble 许多麻烦.②[古]军队:Lord (God) of H~s[圣经]万军之主(耶和华;上帝).~(s)of heaven = heavenly ~【天】日月星辰;天使军.[<拉丁语 hostis (army);>hostile]

Host [həust] *n* [有时小写][the ~]【宗】圣饼.[<拉丁语]

hos·tage [ˈhɔstidʒ] *n* [C] 人质:be held as a ~ 被扣作人质.take sb ~ = take sb with one as a ~ 拿某人来作人质.‖ ***give ~s to fortune*** 要对将来可能失去的人或物负责;给将来的行动自由带来不便;使将来的行动自由受到牵累:Francis Bacon believed that a married man had given ~s to fortune because he had to conside his wife and children before taking any risks. 弗朗瓦索·培根认为一个结过婚的男人的行动就不自由了,因为他在冒任何风险之前都得考虑自己的老婆孩子.[<古法语]

hos·tel [ˈhɔstəl] *n* [C] ①[古]客店.②招待所;(校外)宿舍:a youth ~ 青年招待所.[见 host; hospital 的同源异体词; >hotel;下二条]

hos·tel·(l)er [ˈhɔstələ] *n* [C] 沿途投宿的旅客.[<上条]

hos·tel·ry [ˈhɔstəlri] *n* [C][古]客栈;旅店(= an inn).[同上]

host·ess [ˈhəustis] *n* [C] ①女主人,女东道主.②旅店女店主,女老板: mine ~ 我的女老板.[注:mine 用于元音或 h 音的前面,含义 = my]③女朋友;舞女.④(列车、飞机等交通工具上的)女服务员;空中小姐

(= an air ～).[<host[1]]

hos·tile ['hɔstail] ***a*** ①敌人的;敌对的;敌意的: a ～ army (country) 敌军(敌国). a ～ feeling 敌忾. ～ looks 怀有敌意的样子.②怀有恶意的;不友好的: be ～ to sb 对某人怀有恶意(敌意);对某人不友好.③表示反对的;站在敌对面的: be ～ to do sth 反对做某事.[<拉丁语 hostis (enemy);>下条]

hos·til·i·ty [hɔs'tiliti] ***n*** ①[U] 敌对,敌视,敌意: feelings of ～ 敌忾;敌视感情.[比较: a hostile feeling] feel no ～ towards sb 对某人无恶意.②[复]战争,战斗,敌对行动: at the outbreak of hostilities 战争爆发时. during hostilities 交战中. open (suspend) hostilities. 开(休)战. Hostilities break (have broken) out between the two countries. 两国打起来了.[<上条]

hos·tler ['ɔslə] ***n*** [美] = ostler.

hot [hɔt] **I** (hotter, hottest) ***a*** ①热的: a ～ day 热天. a ～-water bottle 热水袋.[比较: vacuum flask 热水瓶] feel ～ 感觉热. like one's food ～ 喜欢吃热食. It's getting ～ter. 天气渐渐热起来了. Running made me ～. 我跑得发热. This coffee is too ～ to drink. 这咖啡太烫,没法喝.②辣的: Pepper, curry and mustard are ～. 胡椒,咖喱,以及芥末均是辣的.③热情的,热切的: be ～ for reform 热烈恳切要求改革. be ～ on doing sth 热衷于做某事.④激烈的;猛烈的: a ～ debate (struggle) 激烈的辩论(斗争). ～ words 激烈的言词. in the ～test part of the election campaign 在竞选运动的最高潮,在竞选运动的最激烈阶段. get ～ over an argument 辩论慷慨激昂.⑤(感情)激动的;(脾气)急躁的,发火的: ～ feelings 激动的感情. sb with a ～ temper 脾气急躁的某人.⑥(事情等)刚发生的,刚开始的;(消息等)最新的: ～ news 最新消息;刚到的消息. be ～ from the battlefield 刚从战场上来.⑦(狩猎时野兽的气味)新鲜而强烈的.⑧性欲强的;(文艺作品等)淫秽的: one of the ～test books 最淫秽的一本书. be ～ with passion 性欲强烈.⑨[俚]被警察通缉或追踪的;赃物难以转移的: These articles are too ～ to handle (hold). 这些赃物不易脱手,无法处理.⑩放射性的: a ～ laboratory 强放射性物质实验室;原子核实验室.⑪(爵士音乐)节奏强的. ‖ ***be in*** (***get into***) ～ ***water*** (由于行为失检等)陷入困境,招来麻烦. ***be*** (***get***) ～ ***under the collar*** 发怒;激动;愤慨. ***be*** ～ ***on sb's tracks*** = ***be*** ～ ***on the trail of sb*** 对某人急追不舍,紧紧追赶某人. ***drop*** (***sb***) ***like a*** ～ ***potato*** 急于摆脱(某人). ***get*** ～ 1) (天气)热起来;(人)激动起来. 2) (猜测某事等)快接近了;快猜着了: Guess again, you're getting ～ter. 再猜一猜,你快猜着了. (***all***) ～ ***and bothered*** 闷闷不乐的;烦躁不安的;慌慌张张的: be (get) (all) ～ and bothered 烦躁不安. ***make a place too*** ～ ***for sb***; ***make it too*** ～ ***for sb***; ***make it too*** ～ ***to hold sb*** (以敌视态度)排挤某人,使某人呆不下去;迫使某人离开某地. ***not so*** ～ 不太理想;不如预料的好.

II (hotter, hottest) ***ad*** ①热地;刚出来的: This book is ～ of the press. 这本书是最近出版的.②热切地;紧迫的: come ～ on sb's heels 紧跟某人而来. ‖ ***blow*** ～ ***and cold*** 时热时冷;无主见;反复不定。 ***give it sb*** ～ 严斥某人;严惩某人. ～ ***and*** ～ 热腾腾地: The soup came in ～ and ～. 汤是热腾腾地端上来的. ～ ***and strong*** (***heavy***) 猛烈地;激烈地: get it ～ and heavy 狠狠地挨了一顿噻.

III (hotted, hotted; hotting) ***vt & vi*** (使)变热;(使)加温. ‖ ～ (***sth***) ***up*** (使)变热;(使)温度上升;(使)加剧: ～ up the soup 把汤热一下. Things are ～ting up. 事情热闹起来了. Industrial troubles in England are ～ting up. 英国的工业苦恼正在加剧.[<古英语 hat;>red-hot, white-hot; 以下 hot air …hot-tempered]

hot air [ˌhɔt'ɛə] ***n*** [U] 热气;无稽之谈;空话;内容空洞的文章: a ～ balloon 热气球.[<上条]

hot·bed ['hɔtbed] ***n*** [C] 温床: a ～ of crime (vice) 罪恶的温床. This club is a ～ of argument. 此俱乐部乃是辩论的场所.[hot + bed]

hot-blood·ed [ˌhɔt'blʌdid] ***a*** ①热情的;充满激情的.②易激动的.[同 passionate][同上]

hotch·potch ['hɔtʃpɔtʃ] ***n*** [U] ①[汤菜]杂烩.②大杂烩;乱七八糟的混杂物.[同][美] hodgepodge][<中古英语 hochepot]

hot cross bun [ˌhɔt krɔs 'bʌn] ***n*** [U] 上面有十字架图样的圆形面包(耶稣蒙难节食用).[同上]

hot dog [ˌhɔt 'dɔg, 'hɔt dɔg] **I** ***n*** [U] 红肠三明治;热狗(面包夹红肠等).

II [H～] ***int*** [美俚][表示高兴,同意等]太好了;好极了:"You mean we're really going? H～!""你是说我们真的要去吗? 太好了!"[hot + dog]

ho·tel [həu'tel] ***n*** [C] [a ～]旅馆,饭店,宾馆(= a large inn): book (reserve) a double (single) room in a ～ 订饭店的双(单)人房间. put up at a ～ 住旅馆.[法语;hostel 的异体;>motel;下条]

ho·tel·i·er [həu'teliei] ***n*** [C] 旅馆(饭店)老板(= a hotelkeeper).[<上条]

hot flash, hot flush [ˌhɔt 'flæʃ] ***n*** [常用复]【医】(妇女更年期间的)潮红,潮热.

[辨异]英用 hot flush,美用 hot flash.

hot·foot ['hɔtfut] **I** *ad* 急忙地:run ~ after the pickpocket 急忙追赶扒手. run ~ to do sth 急忙做某事. **II** *vi* 忙匆匆地赶路. ‖ ~ ***it*** (***down***) 快步走;忙匆匆地走:~ it down the street 忙匆匆地沿着这条街走去. ~ it down to the swimming pool 急忙赶到游泳池.[hot + foot]

hot·head ['hɔthed] *n* [C] 急性人;做事草率的人.[<hot;>下条]

hot·head·ed ['hɔt'hedid] *a* 性急的,急躁的;鲁莽的.[<上条;>下条]

hot·head·ed·ly ['hɔt'hedidli] *ad* 性情急躁地;鲁莽地.[<上条]

hot·house ['hɔthaus] *n* [C] ①温室,暖房:a ~ plant 温室里的植物;弱不禁风的人.[比较 hotbed]②[陶瓷]干燥室.[hot + house]

hot line ['hɔtlain] *n* [C] 热线;两国首脑的直接对话途径:the ~ between Moscow and Washington 莫斯科和华盛顿的直接对话.[hot + line]

hot·ly ['hɔtli] *ad* ①热地.②激动地;气冲冲地: reply ~气冲冲地回答.③热烈地,激烈地: a ~ contested match 一场激烈地争夺赛. discuss ~ 热烈地讨论.④急切地,热切地: a ~ pursued purpose 热切追求的目标.[<hot]

hot·plate ['hɔtpleit] *n* [C] (电炉,或煤气灶上的)平底锅;饼铛.[同上]

hot·pot ['hɔtpɔt] *n* [C] [U] 闷罐土豆烧牛(羊)肉.[hot + pot]

hot po·ta·to ['hɔt 'pəteitəu] (*pl* ~es) *n* [C] 难题;棘手的事或问题: handle a ~ 处理棘手的问题. This issue is a political ~. 这个问题是政治棘手的事.[hot + potato]

hot rod ['hɔt rɔd] *n* [C] [美俚]旧车拆卸后再经过加工改造而成的高速汽车.[比较 stockcar 比赛汽车][<hot]

hot seat ['hɔt si:t] *n* [the ~]①[美俚](处决人的)电椅 (= an electric chair).②(国家元首在紧要关头作出痛苦决定时所处的)困境.[hot + seat]

hot spot ['hɔt spɔt] *n* [C] 热点;政体不稳定的地区;(可能引起国际间冲突的)潜在危险区.[hop + spot]

hot spring ['hɔt 'spriŋ] *n* [常用复]温泉.[hot + spring]

hot stuff ['hɔt 'stʌf] *n* [U] ①[指人]好手,专家.②[指物]第一流的东西,高质量的东西.③淫秽物;好色者.[<hot]

hot·sy-tot·sy ['hɔtsi'tɔtsi] *a* 好的,妙的,精采的:Everything is just ~. 一切都好.

hot-tem·pered ['hɔt'tempəd] *a* 性急的;暴躁的;易发火的:He is a ~ man. 他是个性情急躁的人.[hot + tempered]

Hot·ten·tot ['hɔtntɔt] *n* 霍屯督人;霍屯督语[南非洲].

hound [haund] **I** *n* [C] ① 猎狗;猩: a blood ~ 警犬. a fox ~ 猎狐犬. a grey ~ 灵猩(善于赛跑的狗). Master of H~s[英]猎狐会会长.[注: hound 一般指猎狐犬]②无赖之徒;讨厌的人. ‖ ***follow the ~s = ride to ~s*** 纵犬狩猎. ***Hare and H~s*** (撒纸屑)追逐游戏(= paper chase).

II *vt* 用猎犬追猎;追逐;追逼: be ~ed by one's creditors 为债主所逼. I must finish the work so I don't have him ~ing me all the time. 我得把这活儿干完,免得他一天到晚老是盯着我. ~ ***down*** 追捕;追逐…直至捉拿到(= hunt down).[<古英语 hund (dog)]

hour ['auə] *n* [C] ①小时:an ~'s work 一小时的工作. half an ~ =[美] a half ~ 半小时. a quarter of an ~ 一刻钟. in an ~ 一小时内. hire a car by the ~ 按钟点租一辆小汽车. walk for (and) ~s 走好几小时. work a forty-~ week 每周工作四十小时. It's only an ~ away. 那儿离这里只走一小时就到. Seize the day, seize the ~! 只争朝夕!②点钟,时刻:18:00 ~s 十八点(= 6:00 pm 下午六点). ask the ~ 问钟点. At what ~ do you go to bed? 你在什么时候睡觉? The ~ has come for us to have a serious talk. 我们现在该严肃地谈一谈了. Please come at an early ~. 请早些来. The clock striks the ~s and the half-~s. 这钟每隔一小时和半小时均报时.③[复](规定做某事的)时间;一段时间:Office ~s, 8 am— 5 pm 办公时间:上午八时至下午五时. school ~s 授课时间. The ~s I spent with you were the happiest of my life. 我和你相处的那段时间是我一生中最幸福的.④现在;时候;时节:questions of the ~ 当前的问题. in sb's ~ of need 在某人需要帮助(求援)的时候. in the ~ of danger 在危急时候. My ~ has come. 现在是我紧要关头的时候;现在是我生死攸关的时候. ‖ ***after ~s*** 办公(营业、学习)时间以后. ***at all ~s*** 时时刻刻;随时;任何时候: disturb sb at all ~s of the day and night 日夜不断地打搅某人. ***at the eleventh ~*** 在最后时刻;在危急之时. (***every*** ~) ***on the ~*** 准时;正点:arrive on the ~ 准时到达. ***in an evil ~*** 不幸(倒霉)的时刻. ***in a good ~*** 幸运时间. ***keep bad*** (***irregular***) ***~s*** 不按时作息,生活无规律. ***keep***

early ~*s* 早睡早起;早开工早收工;早去早归. *keep good* (*regular*) ~*s* 按时作息,生活有规律. *keep late* ~*s* 晚睡晚起;晚开工晚收工;晚出晚归. *out of* ~*s* 上班以外的时间;非上班时间. *the small* (*wee*) ~*s* 半夜后一、二、三点钟。*zero* ~ 倒数至零秒时的火箭发射时刻. [<希腊语; > kilowatt-hour, man-hour; 下二条, hourly]

hour·glass ['auəglɑːs] *n* [C] (计时的)沙漏,更漏. [hour + glass]

hour hand ['auə hænd] *n* [C] 时针. [hour + hand]

hou·ri ['huəri] (*pl* ~s) *n* [C] 穆斯林天堂中的仙女(女神). [<阿拉伯语 hawira (be dark-eyed)]

hour·ly ['auəli] **I** *a* ①每小时的;每小时一次的:an ~ bus service 每小时一班的公共汽车. an ~ service of trains 每小时一班的火车. ②随时的;时时刻刻的:live in ~ dread of discovery 时时刻刻怕被人发觉.

II *ad* ①每小时地;每小时一次地:These tablets are to be taken ~. 这些药片每小时服一次. ②随时地;时时刻刻地:expect news (sb) ~ 时时刻刻盼望消息(某人). [<hour]

house [haus] **I** (*pl* ~s ['hauziz]) *n* ①房子;住宅:Johnson H~ = [美]the Johnson H~ 约翰逊宅. a ~ of culture 文化宫 (= palace of culture). New ~s are going up everywhere. 到处在建新房. ②[U]家庭,家务:from ~ to ~ 家家户户;挨家挨户,逐户地. The whole ~ was woken up. 全家都被搞醒了. ③[C] 家族;(皇)室;(王)朝:an ancient ~ 世家;望族. the H~ of Windsor 温莎家族;英国王室. the H~ of Yin 殷王朝. ④[C] 议院;议会大厦:the H~ of Commons (Lords) [英]下(上)院;下(上)议院;众议(贵族)院. the upper (lower) ~ (议会的)上(下)议院. the parliament consisting of two ~s 两院组成的议(国)会. the H~s of Parliament [英]国会两院. [比较:the two H~s of Congress[美]国会两院]the H~ of Representatives[美]众议院. H~s of Parliament [英]议会大厦. enter the H~ 当选为议员. ⑤[常用单]剧场;观众:a full ~ (剧场)客满. a thin ~ (剧场)未满座;观众很少. make oneself heard in every part of the ~ 使声音能让全场的人听到. Is there a doctor in the ~? 观众中有医生吗? The first ~ starts at 7 pm. 第一场戏下午七点开始. The whole ~ rose to its feet. 全场起立. ⑥[C] 机构;厂;所;社;商行:a custom ~ 海关. a bake ~ 面包厂. a printing ~ 印刷所. the Random H~ [美]兰登出版社. an old trading ~ 历史悠久的贸易商行. ⑦[C] (牛棚,鸡舍等)动物栖息的场所:a cow ~ 牛棚. a hen ~ 鸡舍. ⑧[C] (堆货的)房,库,栈:a store ~ 仓库;库房. a ware ~ 货栈. ⑨[the H~] 证券交易所. ⑩[U]【天】星星(总称,星名大写):the H~ of the Lion 狮子星座. ⑪[C] 聚会场所:a picture ~ 电影院. a public ~ 小酒店. [见pub]. ‖ *a* ~ *of call* 零工待雇处. *a* ~ *of cards* 儿童用纸牌搭的房子;[比喻]不可靠的计划. *a* ~ *of correction* 劳教所. *a* ~ *of detention* 拘留所. [比较:an iron ~ 监狱] *a* ~ *of ill fame* 妓院. *bring the* ~ *down* = *bring down the* ~ (演出等)博得满堂喝采(鼓掌). *eat* (*sb*) *out of* ~ *and home* 吃穷(某人). *get on like a* ~ *on fire* 很快成为好友. *keep a good* ~ 招待丰盛;吃好喝好. *keep* ~ 料理家务;管家. *keep open* ~ 好客. *keep the* ~ 老守在家里;不外出. *on the* ~ (商品等)免费供应;由店家付款:He is celebrating the opening of his tavern. The drinks are on the ~ tonight. 他庆祝酒馆开业,今晚奉送饮料. (*as*) *safe as* ~*s* 很可靠;很安全;很保险:Your money will be as safe as ~s in that company. 你的钱放在那家公司里非常保险. *set*(*put*) *one's* ~ *in order* 把屋子收拾好;[比喻]进行内部整顿,对事情进行妥善安排.

II *a* ①有关房子的;适合于房子的:~ paint 漆房子的油漆. ②适合于工商业人员阅读的:a ~ magazine 工商业人员阅读的杂志.

III [hauz] ❶ *vt* ①给…提供住处;留…住宿:~ sb's friends 给某人朋友提供住处. The cottage ~d ten boys. 这一幢宿舍住了十个男学生. ②贮存;贮藏:~ farm tools in a shed 把农具贮放小屋里. ~ one's old books in the attic 将旧书藏在顶楼. ❷ *vi* ①住居. ②[~ up]躲藏. [古英语 hus; >blockhouse, greenhouse, hothouse, lighthouse, lodginghouse, madhouse, meetinghouse, outhouse, playhouse, poorhouse, powerhouse, public-house, roundhouse, schoolhouse, slaughterhouse, storehouse, warehouse; 以下 house agent…housing]

[辨异] home 家, house 房子, 如:Our new house is beginning to look more like a real home. 我们的新房子乍看起来很像是真正的家样子. 美语的 home 有时则有房子的含义. 与 house 相同, 如:a beautiful home 漂亮的房子. "New Homes for Sale" "售货的新房子".

house a·gent ['haus 'eidʒənt] *n* [C] 房地产经纪人. [比较 estate agent][house + agent]

house ar·rest ['haus ə'rest] *n* [U] 软禁;不准出门:be put (placed, held) under ~ 在软禁中. [house + arrest]

house·boat [ˈhausbəut] *n* [C] 船宅,船屋.[house + boat]

house·bound [ˈhausbaund] *a* (因病或家务牵累)不能出门的;不能外出的:Should wives with children be ~? 有了孩子的太太就该呆在家里吗? [house + bound]

house·boy [ˈhausbɔi] *n* 家童,家仆. [house + boy]

house·break·er [ˈhausˌbreikə] *n* [C] ①白天闯入住宅抢劫者.[比较 burglar]②[英]拆屋工人 (=[美] house-wrecker).[<break into a house]

house·bro·ken [ˈhausˌbrəukən] *a* [美] = housetrained

house·coat [ˈhauskəut] *n* [C] 妇女在家穿的便服.

house·craft [ˈhauskrɑːft] *n* [U] 家政(学).[同 home economics; domestic science][house + craft]

house·dog [ˈhausdɔg] *n* 看家狗,守门犬.[< house]

house·fa·ther [ˈhausˌfɑːðə] *n* 【法】孤儿院等孩子的男监护人.[比较: housemaster; [反] housemother][同上]

house·fly [ˈhausflai] *n* [C] 家蝇.[house + fly]

house·ful [ˈhausful] *n* [C] 一满屋;客满.[< house]

house·hold [ˈhaushəuld] I *n* [C] ①一家;一户;一家人:a peasant ~ 农家;农户.the head of a ~ 户主;家长.②家务,家事.

II *a* ①家庭的:~ duties (expenses) 家务(家庭开支).②家常的:~ remedy 家常药品.a ~ word 家喻户晓的事或人.③家族的;王室的:~ cavalry (troops)王室骑兵队(禁卫军;御林军).[house + hold;>下二条]

house·hold·er [ˈhaushəuldə] *n* 房主;户主.[<上条]

house·hold name [ˈhaushəuld ˈneim] *n* [C] 家喻户晓的事或人 (= a household word).[<household]

house·keep·er [ˈhausˌkiːpə] *n* 管家,当家;主妇:be a good (bad) ~ 会(不会)管家;会(不会)当家.[<[keep house]

house·keep·ing [ˈhausˌkiːpiŋ] *n* [U] 持家;家政:~ money 持家费;(每月或每周放在一边的)家庭经常生活开支费.[同上]

house lights [ˈhauslaits] *n* [复](剧场,影院等)观众席上面的照明灯.[<house]

house·maid [ˈhausmeid] *n* 保姆;(雇的)阿姨:~'s knee 【医】膝盖骨囊炎.[house + maid]

house·man [ˈhausmən] (*pl* housemen [ˈhausmən]) *n* (医院)见习医生(=[美]intern).[house + man]

house mar·tin [ˈhaus ˌmɑːtin] *n* [C] 家燕.[比较 a sand martin 灰沙燕][house + martin]

house·mas·ter [ˈhaus ˌmɑːstə] *n* (学校)舍监;宿舍管理员.[[反] housemistress [ˈhausˌmistris]女舍监;宿舍女管理员;比较: housefather, housemother][house + master]

house·moth·er [ˈhausˌmʌðə] *n* 【法】孤儿院等孩子的女监护人.[比较 housemistress; [反] housefather]

house part·y [ˈhausˌpɑːti] *n* [C] 持续几日在别墅招待宾客的宴会;参加宴会的宾客.[house + party]

house phy·si·cian [ˈhausfiˌziʃən] *n* [C] 住院内科主任医生;住院内科见习医生.[house + physician]

house-proud [ˈhaus praud] *a* 非常关心家事的;花很多时间把家里的摆设搞得有条有理的;把家里收拾得整齐清洁的.[<house]

house·room [ˈhausru(ː)m] *n* [C] (房中的)空间. ‖ ***not give (sth)*** ~ 不要(某物):I would not give that sofa ~ for anything. 我无论如何不要那把沙发;即便将那把沙发送我我也不要.[house + room]

house sur·geon [ˈhaus ˌsəːdʒən] *n* [C] 住院外科主治医生;住院外科见习医生.[house + surgeon]

[辨异] houseman 或 intern 为住院见习医生;house physician 住院内科主治医生或见习医生; house surgeon 住院外科主治医生或见习医生.

house-to-house [ˈhaus tə ˈhaus] *a* 挨家挨户的:a ~ salesman 走家串户的售货员.[比较: from house to house, [同] door-to-door][<from house to house]

house·tops [ˈhaustɔps] *n* [复]屋顶. ‖ ***cry (publish, proclaim, shout) sth from the*** ~ 公开地宣扬某事;将某事公布于众;让大家都知道某事.[house + top]

house-trained [ˈhaustreind] *a* ①[指饲养的猫、狗、猴等动物]经训练而知道出外拉屎撒尿的;知道讲究卫生的.②[指人]懂得在家里保持整洁的;懂得讲究卫生的.[[同] housebroken][house + trained]

house·warm·ing [ˈhausˌwɔːmiŋ] *n* 乔迁宴会;温居宴.[house + warming]

house·wife [ˈhauswaif] (*pl* housewives [ˈhauswaivz]) *n* ①主妇:work of a ~ 家务.②(housewifes [ˈhʌzifs] *or* housewives [ˈhʌzivz]) 针线盒.[house + wife;>下条]

house·wif·e·ry [ˈhauswifəri] *n* [U] 家务,家政.[<上条]

house·work [ˈhauswəːk] *n* [U] 家务劳动.[比较 homework 家庭作业][house + work]

hous·ing [ˈhauziŋ] *n* [U] ①提供的住宅;住房(总称):~ for old people 老年人住宅.the ~ in the part of the town 城里部分地区的住宅.sub-standard ~ 低于标准的住宅.The government feels ~ is in need of im-

provement. 政府认为住宅需要加以改善.②住宅区;居住环境;居住条件: the ~ of an influx of labourers 大批流入劳工的居住区. live in good (bad) ~ 住居条件好(差). open ~ [美]黑人白人的自由混合居住区. ③[C]【机】外壳;套;罩: a bearing ~ 轴承箱. an engine ~ 发动机罩. a fan ~ 风扇壳. a wheel ~ 轮胎套. ④[定语]a ~ association 房管会. a ~ development (estate) 私人住宅区. a ~ problem 住宅问题. a ~ project[美](政府为低收入者修建的)公共住宅区. a ~ shortage 房荒. [<house, v]

Hous·ton ['hju:stən] ***n*** 休斯敦. [美国都市]

hove [həuv] ***v*** 【海】heave 的过去式和过去分词.

hov·el ['hɔvəl] ***n*** [C] ①茅舍,陋室. ②遮蔽物;棚. [<?]

hov·er ['hɔvə] ***vi*** ①[~ over](鸟等)翱翔,盘旋: a hawk ~ing over its prey 在猎物上空盘旋的鹰. a helicopter ~ing over the house 在房子上空盘旋的直升飞机. ②(人)徘徊;彷徨: be ~ing between life and death 处于生死关头. A question ~ed on his lips. 他是否把问题提出来却拿不定主意. [<中古英语 hoven(stay); <下二条]

hov·er·craft ['hɔvəkrɑ:ft, 'hʌvəkræft] ***n*** [C] 汽垫船: by ~ 乘汽垫船. [[同] air-cushioned ship] [hover + craft]

hov·er·plane ['hɔvəplein] ***n*** [C] 直升飞机(= helicopter). [<hover]

how [hau] **I** ***ad*** ①[用于疑问句]: 1)[表示方式方法]怎样;怎么: H~ does he do it? 他怎样做的? H~ do you manage to do such a thing? 你怎样设法做这样的事? H~ can I get to Cambridge? 去剑桥怎么走? H~ is this word spelt? 这个字怎样拼法? 2)[问候健康等情况]怎样,如何: H~ is your mother? 你母亲好吗? H~ are things in your factory? 你们工厂的情况如何? 3)[表示数量,程度,修饰形容词或副词]多少,几许: H~ many students are there in your class? 你(们)班上有多少学生? H~ much do you want? 你要多少? H~ long is it? 多么长? H~ often do you go there? 你多久去那里一次? H~ old is he? 你多大年纪了? 4)[表示征求对方意见等]怎么样: H~ do you find the film? 你认为这部影片怎么样? H~ do you like the performance? 你觉得这场演出怎么样? 5)[表示原因或目的]干吗,如何: H~ is it that you are still here? 你干吗还在这里? ②[用于感叹句,表示程度,修饰形容词,副词或动词]多么,何等: H~ pleased he was to see us! 他见到我们是多么高兴啊! H~ nice of you to come. 你来得太好了. H~ they shout! 他们吵得真凶! H~ he snores! 他的鼾声真大! H~ kind you are! 你真客气! H~ well you look! 你看来多么健康啊! ③[作连接副词]怎样,怎么: I don't know ~ to swim. 我不知道怎样游泳. I should like to know ~ you did it. 我想知道你是怎么做的. This is ~ it happened. 事情发生的经过就是这样. I told her ~ to find me. 我告诉她怎么找我. Tell me ~ you escaped. 告诉我你是怎样跑掉的. ④[引导间接陈述]等于 that: He told me ~ he had read about it in the newspaper. 他告诉我他是从报纸上获悉此事的. ‖ ***And ~!*** [加强语气的收尾词]可不是!真是!当然啦!难道还有问题: He is sick — and ~! 他生病了——真是! "So they enjoyed themselves?" "And ~!" "那么他们玩得很痛快吗?" "可不是!" ***H~ about doing sth?*** [表示征询意见]做某事你认为怎么样? H~ about trying again? 再试一下如何? H~ about going for a walk? 去散步怎么样? H~ about going to bed (getting up)? 睡觉(起床)怎么样? ***H~ about it?*** (你认为)怎么样? ***H~ about sth?*** (你认为)某事怎么样? ***H~ are you?*** 1) 你身体怎样? [比较: H~ are you getting along(on)? 你近来过得好吗? 你的近况如何?]2)[熟人见面时的问候语]您好! [注:对方回答: "Fine (thanks). And ~ are you?" "我好(谢谢),那么您的身体好吗?"] ***H~ can you, he, etc…?*** 你,他等怎么能(会)…?;你,他等怎么应该…?: H~ can you say such an unkind thing? 你怎么会说出这样不友好的话呢? H~ can such a small boy drink spirituous liquor? 这么小的孩子怎么应该喝烈性酒呢? [注:这一句型中的 how 可以用 However 替换.] ***H~ come…?*** [表示惊奇]…是怎么回事?;干吗…呢?;怎么会…呢: H~ come they left you alone? 他们把你一个人留下来是怎么回事? H~ come I never see him any more? 干吗我再也见不到他呢? H~ come you to say that? 你干吗那样说? H~ comes it that you are always late on Monday? 你老是在星期一迟到是怎么回事? ***H~ do you do*** ['haudju'du:]? = [缩] ***H~ d'ye do*** ['haudi'du:]? 1)[寒暄]你好吗? 2)[初次见面经人介绍后的问候语]您好! [注:对方也同样回答: "H~ do you do?"] ***H~ goes it…?*** …情况怎么样?: H~ goes it in your factory? 你厂情况如何? ***H~ is that for…?*** 多么…!;好不…!: H~ is that for high (queer, etc)? 多么高(奇怪等等)! ***H~ now?*** 这是什么意思?;这是怎么回事? ***H~ so?*** 为什么会这样 (= H~ can you show that to be so)? ***H~'s that?*** 1) [请求复述]那是怎么回事?: "I've just seen a flying elephant."

"H~'s that (again)?" "我刚才见到了一头飞象." "(你再说一遍)那是怎么回事?" 2)[征询意见]你的意见如何?;你怎么看. 3)[板球赛询问裁判]击球员出了局吗?[比较 how about]

[辨异] how 和 what 在感叹句中作副词修饰形容词时,含义均为"多么,何等",但句型有所不同,how 修饰的形容词后不必跟名词,而 what 修饰的形容词后则需跟名词,试比较:How nice! What a nice person!; How difficult the books are!; What difficult books they are!

II *conj* ①实际情况;关于…的事实:Do you remember ~ he arrived almost at the end of the part?""Yes, I do that's night!""你记得他是在聚会差不多结束时到达的事实吗?""对,我记得:正是如此."[比较:"Do you remember ~ he arrived?""Yes, I do: he come by car.""你记得他是怎么来的吗?""是,我记得:他是坐小汽车来的."]②不管用什么方法:(= how ever):In one's own home, one can act ~ one wishes. 在自己家里,愿意怎么样就可以怎么样.

III *n* Ⓒ 方式,方法:the ~ and the why of sth 某事的情况和理由;某事的方式方法和理由.[古英语 hu; >howbeit, how do you do, however; anyhow, somehow, knowhow]

how·be·it ['hau'bi:it] *conj* [古] 虽然如此;然而(= nevertheless). [how + be + it]

how·dah ['haudə] *n* Ⓒ 象舆;象轿(驾在象背上的有篷座位).[<阿拉伯语 haudaj]

how-do-you-do ['haudju'du:], **how-d'ye-do** ['haudi'du:] *n*[a ~][与位于前面的 fine, nice, pretty 等词连用]窘况;尴尬;处境困难:Well, here's a fine (pretty) ~! 嗯,现在真叫人为难![<How do you do?]

how·dy ['haudi] *int* [美口][见面的用语]你好![同 hello]

how·ev·er [hau'evə] **I** *ad* ①无论如何;不管怎样:H~ hard it may be, do your best. 不管怎样困难,你都要尽力而为. I refuse, ~ favourable the conditions. 不论条件如何优惠,我都拒不接受. We must do something, on ~ humble a scale. 不论多么微不足道,我们都得要做. ②尽管如此;然而,不过:Later, ~, he decided to go. 尽管如此,他后来还是决定去了. He was mistaken ~. 然而他错了. He hasn't arrived. He may, ~, come later. 他还没有到,不过他可能迟来些. ③[表示惊奇]怎样,怎么(= how):H~ did you find it? 你是怎样找到它的呢?

II *conj* 不管怎样;不管用什么方法:He can go ~ he likes. 他爱怎么去都行. In one's own home one can act ~ one wishes. 在自己家里,愿意怎么样就可以怎么样.[how + ever]

how·it·zer ['hauitsə] *n* Ⓒ 榴弹炮;曲射炮.[<捷克语]

howl [haul] **I** *n* Ⓒ ①(犬)吠声. ②(狼)嚎声. ③(风等)怒号声. ④(儿童)嚎哭. ⑤(表示轻蔑或高兴的)狂笑:~s of derision 大声嘲笑.

II ❶ *vi* ①(狼,狗等)嚎嗥;远吠:Wolves ~ing in the forest. 森林中嚎叫的狼群. The dog ~ed all night. 狗叫了一整宵. ②(风等)怒吼,怒号:~ at the enemy 对敌人怒吼. The wind ~ed. 风怒号起来. ③狂笑;狂闹:~ with laughter 狂笑. ❷ *vt* 对…高声大叫:~ defiance at the enemy 向敌人高喊挑战. ~ (out) sb's name 高声叫某人的名字. ‖ ~ ***down*** 高呼抗议反对的声音以压倒…的声音;高呼反对的声音不让他人听到…的声音:~ down a speaker 高呼反对的声音压倒了讲话者的声音.[象声;>下二条]

howl·er ['haulə] *n* Ⓒ ①号叫者;号叫器. ②[口语]愚蠢可笑的错误.[<上条]

howl·ing ['hauliŋ] *a* ①号叫的;嚎叫的. ②极度的;显著的:a ~ shame 奇耻大辱. a ~ success 极大的成功. ③荒凉的;凄凉的:a ~ wilderness 荒芜人烟的地方.[同上]

how·so·ev·er [ˌhausəu'evə] *ad* 不管怎样;无论如何(= however, ad ①).[<how]

hoy [hɔi] *int* 嗬!喂!(引起船只注意或吆喝家畜止步的呼声).[象声;>ahoy]

hoy·den ['hɔidn] *n* 带男孩气的女孩,爱闹而顽皮的女孩;不文静的女孩.[从荷兰语]

HP, H.P., hp, h.p. 缩 = ① horsepower 马力:an engine of 50 ~ 一台五十马力的发动机. ②hire purchase 分期付款购物法:got sth on (the) ~ 以分期付款方式购买某物. ③high pressure 高压.

HQ, H.Q., hq, h.q. 缩 = headquarters 总部;总公司:See you back at ~ in half an hour. 半小时后在总部见.

hr(s) 缩 = hour(s) 小时。

HRH, H.R.H. 缩 = His (Her Royal Highness 殿下(对王室成员的间接称呼):~ the Prince of Wales 威尔士王子殿下.

ht 缩 = height 高度.

Huai Riv·er ['hai'rivə] *n* [the ~] 淮河.

hub [hʌb] *n* Ⓒ ①【机】轮轴;轮毂. ②(道路,管子等的)凸起;突口:a ~ of a pipe 管子的突口. ③[比喻]中心,中枢:a ~ of industry (commerce) 工(商)业中心. It is the ~ of activity. 它是活动中心. ‖ ***from***

～ *to tire* 完全,从头到尾. *up to the* ～ 深深陷入;被完全缠住.[＞hob; hubcap]

hub·ble-bub·ble [ˈhʌblˌbʌbl] *n* 水烟袋(筒)(= hookah, water-pipe).

hub·bub [ˈhʌbʌb] *n* [U]吵闹;喧哗;骚动.[凯尔特语]

hub·by [ˈhʌbi] *n* [口语] = husband

hub·cap [ˈhʌbkæp] *n* [C]【机】毂盖.[＜hub]

hu·bris [ˈhjuːbris] *n* [U]狂妄;傲慢;自高自大.[希腊语]

huck·a·back [ˈhʌkəbæk] *n* [U]毛巾布,浮松布.[＜?]

huck·le·ber·ry [ˈhʌklberi] *n* [C]【植】越橘树;越橘:as thick as huckleberries 密密麻麻.[whortle-berry 之讹]

huck·ster [ˈhʌkstə] *n* [C] ①(走街串巷)叫卖的小贩(=hawker): a political ～ 政治贩子.②为广播(电视)台书写商业广告者;商业广告员.[＜中古荷兰语]

hud·dle [ˈhʌdl] **I** ❶ *vi* ①[～ together] 挤在一起;挤作一团: ～ together for warmth 为暖和而挤成一团. ～ together under the rock to keep warm out of the wind 为了避风保暖在盘石下面挤在一起.②[～ up] 缩成一团;蜷缩:～ up against sb (sth) 紧靠着某人(某物)缩成一团.❷ *vt* 使乱堆;使乱挤:～ sth into sth 把某物乱塞在某物里面. ～ sth together 把某物堆在一起. ～ sth up = be ～d up 把某物搞成一团 = 被搞成一团. ～ oneself up 蜷缩. Your clothes are all ～d up inside that bag getting spoilt. 你的衣服全都乱七八糟地搅合在那个包里开始腐烂起来.

II *n* [C] ①[指人]乌合之众;乱成一团的人群.②[指物]乱七八糟的一团(堆);杂乱无章的一团(堆). ‖ *be in a* ～ (*with sb*) = *go into a* ～ (*with sb*) (与某人)私下商议,秘密商议.[＜?]

Hud·son [ˈhʌdsən] *n* [the ～]哈得孙河[美国].[＜Henry Hudson]

hue [hjuː] *n* ①[C]颜色,色彩:all ～s 形形色色. the ～s of the rainbow 虹的各种颜色. the dark ～ of the ocean 海洋的暗色. shine with every ～ 灿烂;色彩夺目.②[U][C] 色度:The sky darkened in ～ as night drew nearer. 夜幕降临,天色暗淡下来了.[＜古英语 heow]

hue and cry [ˌhjuː ən ˈkrai] *n* [C] [常用单]①大喊大叫的追捕声,捉拿声.②表示反对的嚷嚷声,叫嚷声: raise a ～ against sth (sb) 大声叫嚷反对某事(某人).[＜古法语 hu]

huff [hʌf] **I** *n* [U][a ～]发怒,生气:be in a ～ = get into a ～ 动肝火;怒气冲冲.

II *vi* ①【机】喷气;送气.②(人进行激烈运动后)喘息.[见 puff][象声;＞huffish, huffy]

huff·ish [ˈhʌfiʃ], **huff·y** [ˈhʌfi] *a* ①发怒的,生气的.②傲慢的,自高自大的.[＜huffy]

hug [hʌg] **I** (hugged, hugged[hʌgd]; hugging[ˈhʌgiŋ]) ❶ *vt* ①紧抱,搂:be ～ging one's sth 紧抱着某物. be ～ging a pile of books against one 胸前抱着一堆书.②坚持(意见等):～ cherished beliefs 坚持所持的信念. ～ the thought to oneself 坚持自己的看法(想法).③靠近;停靠:The boat ～ged the coast(shore). 船靠岸了. The bus ～ged the herb. 公共汽车停靠在街道边上了.❷ *vi* 互相搂抱在一起: ～ with sb 和某人互相搂抱在一起. ‖ ～ *oneself* (*with pleasure or delight*) *over sth* 深自庆幸;沾沾自喜.

II *n* [C]紧抱,拥抱:give sb a (big) ～ (紧紧)拥抱某人.[可能＜古斯堪的纳维亚语 hugga (comfort)]

huge [hjuːdʒ] *a* 巨大的,庞大的:a ～ building (house) 巨大的建筑(房子). a ～ salary 巨额工资. a ～ success 巨大的成功.[古法语 ahuge;＞下条]

huge·ly [ˈhjuːdʒli] *ad* 大大地;十分地;非常地(= very much).[＜上条]

hug·ger-mug·ger [ˈhʌgəˌmʌgə] **I** *n* [U] ①秘密.②混乱.

II *a* ①秘密的.②混乱的;杂乱无章的.

III *ad* ①秘密地.②混乱地;杂乱无章地.[＜?]

Hu·gue·not [ˈhjuːgənɔt] *n* [C] (十六、七世纪)法国新教徒;胡格诺派教徒.[＜德语]

huh [hʌ] *int* [表示蔑视、惊奇等]嘿!

Hui [hui] *n* [C]回民:the ～s = the ～ nationality 回族.

hu·la [ˈhuːlə], **hu·la-hu·la** [ˌhuːləˈhuːlə] *n* 夏威夷土风舞;草裙舞;呼拉圈舞.[夏威夷土语]

hulk [hʌlk] *n* [C] ①废船;破船;囚船.②莽汉;庞然大物: He was a big ～ of a fellow. 他是个彪形大汉.[＞下条]

hulk·ing [ˈhʌlkiŋ] *a* ①[指物]庞大的;笨重的:We can't move that ～ great table on our own. 我们自己根本无法搬动那张笨重的桌子.②[指人]笨拙的;愚蠢的:You ～ great idiot! 你这个大笨蛋! [＜上条]

Hull [hʌl] *n* 赫尔.[英国工业城市]

hull [hʌl] **I** *n* [C] ①船体;机身;车盘.[＜古英语和荷兰语]②(谷物,坚果等的)壳;豆荚:remove the ～s of sth 去掉某物的壳.

II *vt* 使去壳;去掉(豆类的)荚: Rice is ～ed before being sold. 稻米要去掉壳后出售.[古英语 hulu]

hul·la·ba·loo [ˌhʌləbəˈluː, ˈhʌləbəluː] (*pl* ～s) *n* [C] [常用单]喧闹;鼓噪;吵吵嚷嚷:What a ～! 真吵闹!

Why all this ～? 干吗这么吵吵嚷嚷? [象声]

hul·lo [ˈhʌˈləu] **I** *int* ①[表示打招呼或引人注意]喂! ②[表示惊奇]唷!

II (*pl* ～s) *n* [C] 喂,唷. [[同] hallo, hello]

hum [hʌm] **I** (hummed; humming [ˈhʌmiŋ]) ❶ *vi* ①(蜜蜂等)作嗡嗡声:The bees are ～ming in the garden. 蜜蜂在花园里嗡嗡叫. ②(人)哼唱: be ～ming to oneself 独自哼唱. ③工作迅速,忙碌;活跃:a factory ～ming with activity 忙碌的工厂. make things ～ 使气氛活跃起来. [比较: Things are starting to ～ (with activity). 气氛开始活跃起来.] ④[俚]发臭味:This ham is beginning to ～. 这只火腿开始有难闻的味了. ❷ *vt* 哼(歌);给…哼唱:～ a song 哼歌. ～ a baby to sleep 哼唱小孩睡. ‖ ～ ***and haw*** (***ha***)[表示踌躇]说话嗯嗯呃呃;言语支吾.

II *n* [C] ①嗡嗡声:the ～ of bees 蜜蜂的嗡嗡声. the ～ of distant traffic 远处来往车辆的嗡嗡声. a ～ of voices (conversation) from the next room 隔壁房间讲话的喊喊喳喳声. ②嘈杂声. ‖ ～***s and haws*** (***ha's***)(说话)支吾声;嗯嗯呃呃声.

III *int* [表示怀疑,轻蔑,惊奇等]哼! 唉! 嗯哼! [[同] haw, hem][象声; > humdrum; hummingbird, hummingtop]

hu·man [ˈhjuːmən] **I** *a* ①人的,人类的:a ～ being 人. ～ affairs 人事. ～ geography 人文地理(学). ～ interest 人间趣味;人情味;a book with lots of ～ interest 人情味很浓的书. ～ nature 人性. the ～ race 人类. (= humanity, human-kind, mankind) To err is ～. 犯错误乃人之常情. ②有人性的;通人性的:be less than ～ 缺乏人性. be (seem) quite ～ (看来)很通情达理;很懂人情.

II *n* [C] 人 (= a ～ being). [从拉丁语; > inhuman, superhuman; 以下三条; humanity… humanly]

[辨异]表示区别于动物、上帝或鬼神的人时用 a human 或 a human being.

hu·mane [hju(ː)ˈmein] *a* ①仁慈的;有人情的;人道的 (= merciful):a ～ killer 无痛宰杀牲畜的工具或机械. a man of ～ character 厚道的人;仁者. a ～ officer 有恻隐之心的军官. ～ treatment 人道(主义)的待遇. [[反] inhumane]②人文(科学)的. ③(科学)高雅的,文雅的. [<上条]

hu·man·ism [ˈhjuːmənizəm] *n* [U][有时大写]①人道主义;人文主义;人本主义. ②人文学;(文艺复兴时)对希腊、罗马古典文明的研究. [同上]

hu·man·ist [ˈhjuːmənist] *n* & *a* ①人道主义者(的);人文主义者(的);人本主义者. ②人文学者;对古希腊、罗马文化的研究(工作)者(的). [同前]

hu·man·i·tar·i·an [hju(ː)ˌmæniˈtɛəriən] *n* & *a* 人道主义者(的). [同上; > 下条]

hu·man·i·tar·i·an·ism [hju(ː)ˌmæniˈtɛəriənizəm] *n* [U]人道主义;博爱主义. [<上条]

hu·man·i·ty [hju(ː)ˈmæniti] *n* ①[U] 人类(总称):crimes against ～ 杀人犯. H～ is still in its youth. 人类仍处于青年时代. ②[U]人性. ③[U]博爱;仁爱,仁慈:treat sb with ～ 宽厚待人,以仁慈待人. ④[the humanities]希腊、拉丁文学;古典文学;人文(科)学:the eight departments in the humanities 文科的八个系. [<human; >humanitarian; inhumanity]

hu·man·ise, hu·man·ize [ˈhjuːmənaiz] ❶ *vt* ①赋予…人性;使具有人性. ②教化,感化. ❷ *vi* 成为人;变得仁慈博爱;变得有人性. [<human]

hu·man·kind [ˈhjuːmənˈkaind] *n* [U][单复同]人类(= mankind). [同上]

hu·man·ly [ˈhjuːmənli] *ad* 从人的角度来看;就人力所及范围而言;在人情(性)方面:do everything ～ possible 尽人事. ～ speaking 站在人的立场说. It's not ～ possible to complete all the work. 就人力所及范围而言,要完成所有的工作是不可能的. [同前]

hum·ble [ˈhʌmbl] **I** *a* ①谦逊的: be very ～ in the company of one's superiors 跟上级在一起极为谦逊. ②[指人]微贱的,社会地位低的;[指事物]卑下的,低级的. a ～ home 简陋的家. a ～ occupation 卑下的职业. ～ entreaties 低首下心的恳求. men of ～ birth 出身微贱的人. be of ～ parents 出身微贱. ‖ ***eat ～ pie*** 丢脸;低声下气的道歉;忍辱含垢. ***your ～ servant*** [写信人签名前的客套语]您微贱的仆人.

II *vt* 贬抑;使谦卑: ～ one's enemy (enemies) 挫败敌人的锐气. ～ oneself before sb 在某人面前低首下心. ～ sb's pride 压下某人的傲气. [<拉丁语 humulis (low); >下二条; humility]

hum·ble·ness [ˈhʌmblnis] *n* [U] ①谦逊. ②微贱;卑下. [<上条]

hum·bly [ˈhʌmbli] *ad* ①谦逊地:beg most ～ for forgiveness 极为谦逊地恳求宽恕. ②微贱地;卑下地:be ～ born 出身微贱. [比较: men of humble birth][同上]

hum·bug [ˈhʌmbʌg] **I** *n* ①[U]欺骗,欺诈;[C]欺骗言行:It was all ～. 这完全是欺骗. That idea's a load of ～. 那种意见具有很大的欺骗性. ②[C]骗子;骗人的事. ③[U] 废话;胡言乱语. ④[C] 薄荷糖块.

II (humbugged, humbugged [ˈhʌmbʌgd]; humbugging [ˈhʌmbʌgiŋ]) *vt* 欺骗,哄骗:～ sb into (doing)

sth 欺骗某人做某事. ~ sb out of sth 骗走某人的某物. Don't try to ~ me! 别想欺骗我!

III *int* 废话! 胡说! 瞎扯一起! [<?]

hum·ding·er [hʌm'diŋə] *n* [C] [美]出色的人或事.

hum·drum ['hʌmdrʌm] *a* 平凡的;单调的;庸庸碌碌的,平淡无味的: be engaged in ~ tasks 从事一般庸庸碌碌的工作. live (lead) a ~ life 过着单调无味的生活. [见 dull, routine]

hu·mer·us ['hju:mərəs] *n* [C] 【解】肱骨. [拉丁语, upper arm]

hu·mid ['hju:mid] *a* 湿的;潮湿的: It was a ~ sort of day. 天时很潮. [[同] damp][<拉丁语;>下二条]

hu·mid·i·fy [hju(:)'midifai] *vt* 使湿润,使潮湿;加湿,调湿. [<上条]

hu·mid·i·ty [hju(:)'miditi] *n* [U] ①湿气;潮湿: It's difficult to work because of ~. 由于潮湿很难工作. ②湿度: ~ in the air 空气中的湿度. [同上]

hu·mi·dor ['hju:midɔ:] *n* [C] 能保持一定湿度的防干雪茄烟盒.

hu·mil·i·ate [hju(:)'milieit] *vt* 使羞辱;使丢脸: ~ oneself 丢人,丢脸. a country that was ~d by defeat 因战败而受到羞辱的国家. [见 humble; >下二条]

hu·mil·i·at·ing [hju(:)'milieitiŋ] *a* 羞耻的;丢脸的: ~ peace terms 羞辱的和平条件. [<上条]

hu·mil·i·a·tion [hju(:)ˌmili'eiʃən] *n* [U] 羞辱;丢脸; [C]羞辱或丢脸的事情: the ~ of having to surrender 被迫投降的耻辱. [同上]

hu·mil·i·ty [hju(:)'militi] *n* [U] ①谦逊性;谦卑性. ②[复]谦逊行为. [<humble]

hum·ming·bird ['hʌmiŋbə:d] *n* [C] 蜂鸟: H~s are the helicopters of the bird world. 蜂鸟是飞禽类的直升飞机. [<hum]

hum·ming-top ['hʌmiŋtɔp] *n* [C] [玩具]空竹: spin a ~ 抖空竹. [同上]

hum·mock ['hʌmək] *n* [C] ①小圆丘,小圆岗;波状地. ②冰丘. [<?]

hu·mor·ist ['hju:mərist] *n* 幽默家,滑稽家;诙谐者. [同下]

hu·mor·ous ['hju:mərəs] *a* 幽默的,诙谐的: a ~ play (remark) 幽默戏(话). a ~ character in a play 剧中的滑稽角色. Mark Twain was a ~ writer. 马克·吐温乃幽默作家. [<下条]

hu·mo(u)r ['hju:mə] **I** *n* ① [U] 幽默,诙谐: a sense of ~ 幽默感. a story full of ~ 富于幽默的故事. a play with no ~ in it 情节中缺乏幽默的戏. have no (not much, a good) sense of ~ 缺乏(不大有,颇有)幽默感. ②[C][常用单]心情,心境;脾性: be in a good (an ill) ~ 心情舒畅;兴致勃勃(心情不佳;兴致索然) [见 good(ill)-humoured] (be) out of ~ 不高兴;没精打采. in the ~ for work 有做事的心情. be in no ~ to trifle 无心玩耍. ③ [C] [古](动物的)体液;(植物的)液汁.

II *vt* ①迁就;照顾…情绪: She may have to be ~ed. 别人都得迁就她. ②纵容: It is not wise to always ~ a child. 老是纵容孩子是不明智的. [从拉丁语;>上二条]

[辨异] humour 系从感情上产生, wit (机智)系从理智上产生.

-hu·mo(u)red ['hju:məd] [构词成分][与形容词构成复合形容词]具有…心情的: good (ill)-~ 心情舒畅(不佳)的. [<拉丁语]

hump [hʌmp] **I** *n* [C] ①驼峰;驼背;(背上的)隆肉. ②丘陵;小圆丘. ③[the ~]忧郁;烦恼: get (have) the ~ 烦恼;闷闷不乐. It's giving me the ~. 正使我烦恼. ④[the H~]喜马拉雅山脉. ‖ ***over the*** ~ 度过最困难(危险)的阶段.

II *vt* ①[~ (up)] 使(背)成弓形: ~ (up) one's back 弓起背来. ②用背驮: ~ sth upstairs 背着某物上楼. [从低地德语;>下条]

hump·back ['hʌmpbæk] *n* = hunchback

humph [hʌmf, mm, hm] *int* [表示怀疑或不满等]哼! [[缩] h'm]

[辨异] hem, h'm, hm, hum, humph 用作感叹词时,表示犹豫、怀疑或不满等,含义为"哼!"口语读作 [mm, hm]; humph 用于书面语时读作[hʌmf].

hu·mus ['hju:məs] *n* [U] 腐殖质;腐殖土壤;沃土. [拉丁语]

Hun [hʌn] *n* [C] ①[古]匈奴人. ②[有时小写][贬义]德国人. [< Huns 四、五世纪入侵欧洲的匈奴人名字]

hunch [hʌntʃ] **I** *n* [C] ①驼峰;驼背;隆肉;圆形隆起物 (= hump). ②厚片;大块. ③[口语]预感: have a ~ that …预感到…. play one's ~ 凭预感或猜测行事.

II *vt* [~ (up)] 使成弓形;使隆起: ~ (up) one's shoulders over one's book 埋头于书本(耸起双肩看书). [<?;>下条]

hunch·back ['hʌntʃbæk] *n* [C] 驼背(人) (= humpback).

hun·dred ['hʌndrəd] *num* ①百: a (one) ~ 一百. five ~ and ten 五百一十. in nineteen ~ 在 1990 年. [比较: in the nineteen ~s 在 1900 到 1999 年间; in the 1980s 在二十世纪八十年代] many ~ men 好几百

人. a few ~ people = some ~s of persons 数百人.[比较: some ~ persons 约百人] several ~(s) of guests = several ~ guests 几百来宾. ~s of people 数以百计的人. count by ~s 成百成百地计算(点数);数以百计地计算;大批大批地点数. live to (be) a ~ 活到一百岁. ②[钟点]点零零: eight ~ hours 上午八点(读作 0800 hours). sixteen ~ thirty hours 十六点三十分(读作 1630 hours). meet at nine ~ hours 上午九点见面. ‖ ***a cool*** ~(百镑)巨款. ***a*** ~ ***and one*** 许多: in a ~ and one ways 千方百计. [同 a thousand and one] ***ninety-nine out of a*** ~ 百分之九十九;几乎全部. ***have a*** ~ ***things to do*** 有许多事情要做. [古英语; >下三条]

[辨异]hundred 前有数目字形容词时,不加 s,仍用单数. 如 many hundred men; hundred 前无数字形容词,而后面又跟 of,这时则为复数加 s,含义为数以百计或许许多多,如 hundreds of people 数以百计的人. 注意 2 or 3 hundred 的词序不可颠倒. 其他 thousand, million 的用法和表示法与上述同.

hun·dred·fold [ˈhʌndrədfəuld, ˈhʌndrədˌfəuld] **I** ***n*** 百倍;一百重.

II ***a*** & ***ad*** 百倍的(地). [<上条]

hun·dredth [ˈhʌndrədθ] **I** ***num*** ①[the ~]第一百. ②百分之一.

II ***a*** ①第一百的: a ~ time 第一百次. [比较: one hundred times 百倍]. ②百分之一的: five ~s 百分之五. [同上]

hun·dred·weight [ˈhʌndrədweit] ***n*** 英担(=[英] 112 磅;[美]100 磅). [缩 cwt][hundred + weight]

hung [hʌŋ] **I** ***v*** hang 的过去式和过去分词.

II ***a*** 堕入情网的.

Hun·gar·i·an [hʌŋˈgɛəriən] **I** ***a*** 匈牙利的;匈牙利人的;匈牙利语的。

II ***n*** ①匈牙利人. ②[U] 匈牙利语(= Magyar 马扎语). [<下条]

Hun·ga·ry [ˈhʌŋgəri] ***n*** 匈牙利: the Republic of ~ 匈牙利共和国[首都 Budapest 布达佩斯]. [见 Hun; >上条]

hun·ger [ˈhʌŋgə] **I** ***n*** [U] ①饥饿: ~ march 反饥饿的示威游行. ~ strike (为抗议所进行的)绝食. die of ~ 饿死. satisfy one's ~ 充饥. H~ is the best sauce. [谚]饥不择食. ②渴望,欲望: a ~ for sth = a ~ after sth 对某事的渴望. a ~ to do sth 有做某事的欲望. ‖ ***be*** (***go***) ***on*** (***a***) ~ ***strike*** 进行绝食斗争.

II ***vi*** ①饥饿. ②渴望,渴求: ~ for (after) sth 渴望某事. ~ to do sth 渴望做某事. [古英语 hungor; >hungry]

hun·ger strik·er [ˈhʌŋgəˈstraikə] ***n*** 进行绝食斗争的人. [<hunger strike]

hun·gri·ly [ˈhʌŋgrili] ***ad*** ①饥饿地. ②如饥似渴地. [<下条]

hun·gry [ˈhʌŋgri] ***a*** ①饥饿的: be(feel) ~ 饿了. be ~ work 令人容易饿的工作. go ~ 挨饿. have a ~ look 显出饥饿的样子. have to go ~ 得挨饿;不得不挨饿. ②(土地)贫瘠的;不毛的: ~ soil 贫瘠的土壤. ③如饥似渴的: be ~ for (after) news of one's brother 如饥似渴地盼望兄弟的消息. be ~ for(after) praise 渴望表扬. [<hunger; >上条]

hunk [hʌŋk] ***n*** [C] 厚块,大块: a ~ of bread (cheese, meat) 厚厚的一块面包(干酪、肉). [佛兰芒语]

hun·kers [ˈhʌŋkəz] ***n*** [复][口语]臀部: on one's ~ 蹲着(=squating). [可能<古斯堪的纳维亚语]

hunt [hʌnt] **I** ***n*** [a (the) ~]①狩猎: a bear-~ 猎熊. an elephant-~ 猎象. the long ~ through the fields and woods 穿过旷野和森林的长途跋涉狩猎. have a good ~ 进行一次满意的狩猎. ②追逐,搜寻: find sth after a long ~ 经过长期搜寻后发现某物. have a ~ for a job 找工作. Our ~ for a house is at last at an end. 我们终于找到了一所房子. ③猎狐;猎狐队;狩猎区. ‖ ***the*** ~ ***is on*** (***for***) 开始搜寻… ***X is on the*** ~ (***for***) X 正在搜索….

II ❶ ***vt*** ①追猎;猎取: go out ~ing 去打猎. ~ big game 猎得大猎物. ②在…狩猎: ~ the county [英] 在此郡中狩猎. ~ the woods 在森林中狩猎. ③带领,指挥或驱使…狩猎: ~ the hounds 带猎犬狩猎. ~ one's horse 骑马狩猎. ④追捕,搜寻. ⑤驱赶,轰走: ~ a dog out of the garden 把狗赶出花园. ~ the birds off the seeds 把鸟儿从种子上轰走. ❷ ***vi*** ①狩猎. ②猎食: Wolves ~ in packs. 狼成群猎食. ③搜寻: ~ for (after) sth 搜寻某物. ~ for novelty 猎奇. ‖ ~***down*** 穷追…至捕获;搜寻…至发现: ~ down an escaped prisoner 捕获逃犯. [同 hound down] ~ ***out*** 搜寻出(被遗忘的东西): ~ out a black tie that hasn't been needed for years. 找出一条多年未用的黑领带. ~ ***up*** 寻找: ~ up records(references, quotations) 寻找档案资料(参考资料,引文). [<古英语 huntian; >以下四条; witch-hunt]

[辨异]在英国用枪猎取鸟兽,一般说 I'm going shooting; 带着狗或骑马追猎则用 go hunting; 去打猎用 go out hunting. 在美国,hunting 则兼有以上两者的含义.

hunt·er [ˈhʌntə] ***n*** [C] ①猎人,猎手: ~s of big game

in Africa 猎取非洲大猎物的猎手.②猎犬;猎马.③追逐某物的人:a fortune ~ [贬义]一心想同有钱女子结婚的男人;一心想发横财的人.④怀表;猎人表.[<上条]

[辨异]在英国,骑马猎狐等或用枪猎取飞禽等的人,都不叫 hunter. 向这两方面的猎手发问时不能说 Are you a hunter? 而对骑马猎狐等的人则要说 Do you hunt? 对用枪猎取飞禽等的人则要说 Do you shoot? 因为 hunter 的含义极为广泛,既包括狩猎者,也包括猎取追求物者;既包括猎马、猎犬,也包括追逐钱财者.

hunt·ing [ˈhʌntiŋ] *n* ①[U] 狩猎;[英]猎狐: be fond of ~ 喜欢打猎.②[定语]:a ~ cap 猎帽,鸭舌帽.a ~ crop (猎人用的)马鞭.a ~ ground 猎场;可寻获某物的地方.happy ~ ground 天堂.~ pink 1)红色猎人服.2)红色猎人服的.[同上]

hunt·ress [ˈhʌntris] *n* ①女猎手(人).②雌猎马.[同上]

hunts·man [ˈhʌntsmən] (*pl* huntsmen[ˈhʌntsmən]) *n* ①(男)猎手.[反 huntress]②管猎犬者.[hunt + man]

hur·dle [ˈhəːdl] **I** *n* [C] ①篱笆.②[常用复](赛跑的)跨栏;(赛马的)跳栏:a ~-race 跨栏比赛.the high (low) ~s 高(低)栏.jump (over) the ~s 跳(过)栏;跨(过)栏.③困难;障碍: conquer (overcome) the ~s 克服困难.remove the ~s 排除障碍.

II ❶ *vt* ①[~ off] 用篱笆(栏)将…围起来.②跳(跨)过(栏).❷ *vi* 跳(跨)栏比赛;跳(跨)栏赛跑.[<古英语 hyrdel;>下条]

hur·dler [ˈhəːdlə] *n* ①制篱笆者;制栏者.②跳(跨)运动员.[<上条]

hur·dy-gur·dy [ˈhəːdiˌgəːdi] *n* [C] 手风琴:play a ~ for money in the street[英]在街上为要钱而演奏手风琴.[象声]

hurl [həːl] **I** *vt* ①投,掷:~ a brick through the window 向窗外扔石头.~ a spear at a wild animal 用矛刺野兽.~ oneself at (upon) the enemy 扑向敌人.②口出(恶言);破口说出:~ curses at sb 破口大骂某人.~ threats at sb 扬言恐吓某人.Insults were ~ed back and forth. 互相谩骂;双方口出恶言.

II *n* [C] 猛掷;猛投.[可能<古斯堪的纳维亚语;>下条]

hurl·ing [həːliŋ] *n* [U] 爱尔兰球式曲棍.[<上条]

hur·ly-bur·ly [ˈhəːliˌbəːli] *n* [U] 吵吵闹闹;骚动.

Hu·ron [ˈhjuərən] (*pl* ~(s)) *n* ①休伦族(人)(北美土人);休伦语.②休伦湖(= Lake H~).[北美洲]

hur·rah [huˈrɑː], **hur·ray** [huˈrei] **I** *int* 万岁!好哇!: H~ for liberty! 自由万岁!Three cheers for the losing team: Hip, hip ~! 为失利的球队欢呼三声:加油,加油,好哇!

II *n* [C] 欢呼声.

III ❶ *vt* 向…高呼"好哇".❷ *vi* 高呼"好哇".[同 hooray][象声]

hur·ri·cane [ˈhʌrikən] *n* [C] 飓风,台风:a ~ lamp (lantern)防风灯.[<西印度群岛的风 huracan]

[辨异]飓风,台风的英语叫法有多种: hurricane 指西印度群岛一带的台风; typhoon 指太平洋西部或中国沿海一带的台风; whirlwind 指小规模的台风; cyclone 指风雨交加而有很大破坏性的台风; tornado 指陆地上的龙卷风; waterspout 指水上的龙卷风.

hur·ried [ˈhʌrid] *a* 仓促的;慌忙的:a ~ meal 匆匆忙忙的一顿饭.~ work 急活.write a few ~ lines 草草写几行.[<hurry,v;>下条]

hur·ried·ly [ˈhʌridli] *ad* 仓促地,慌忙地:write a few lines ~ 匆匆地写几行.[<上条]

hur·ry [ˈhʌri] **I** *n* [U] ①仓促,慌忙:In her ~, she dropped the eggs. 她匆匆忙忙,把鸡蛋掉在地上.Why all this ~? 干吗这么急?②[用于否定或疑问句]匆忙的必要:There's no ~. 没有忙的必要;不必着急.Is there any(a) ~? 有忙的必要吗? ‖ *in a* ~ 1)仓促地;慌忙地: do sth in a ~ 仓促地做某事.2)热切的;渴望的:be (never) in a ~ to do sth (决不)急于做某事.In his ~ to catch the train, he left his luggage in the taxi. 他急于去赶火车,把行李都忘在出租汽车上了.3)[常用于否定句]容易地;很快地:I won't forget her kindness in a ~. 我不会轻易地(一下子地)忘记她的好处的.You won't find a better specimen than that in a ~. 你不会一下子找到比那更好的样品的.4)[常用于否定句]愿意地: I won't help her again in a ~, when she's been so ungrateful. 既然她是如此的忘恩负义,我再也不愿意帮助她了.*in no* ~ 1)情愿等一等地:I'm in no ~ to go. 我情愿等一下去.2)不急于,不忙着地:I'm in no ~ to go out in the rain. 正在下雨,我不忙着外出.3)不愿意地:I'm in no ~ to help him. 我不愿意帮助他.[反 in a hurry 4)].

II ❶ *vt* 使赶紧;使加快;催:~ one's pace 加快步伐.~ the work 赶工.~ sb into a car 催某人上车.~ one's sth out of the sight 赶快把某物藏起来.It's no use ~ing her. 催她无用.❷ *vi* 赶紧;赶快;仓促:~ across the road in front of a car 汽车来了赶紧过马路.Don't ~; there's plenty of time. 不要着急,有的

是时间. I wish you would ～. 我希望你快点. It's no use to make her ～. 催她快点无用. [比较: It's no use ～ing her.] ‖ ***be hurried to*** 急忙被派往…;奉派赶到…: Doctors and nurses were hurried to the accident. 医生和护士们奉派赶到事故发生现场. More soldiers were hurried to the front. 更多的军队被紧急调往前线. ～ ***away*** (***off***) 匆匆离开. ～ ***sb away*** (***off***) 催某人赶快离开. ～ ***back*** 赶快回来. ～ ***through*** 匆匆做完: ～ through a book 匆匆看完一本书. ～ ***up*** (使)赶快;(使)加快: have to ～ sth up = have to ～ up sth 得抓紧进行某事. try to ～ sb up 尽量催某人加快. H～ up! 赶快! H～ him up! 催他快点! [象声; >上二条;下条]

hur·ry-up ['hʌri'ʌp] ***a*** 仓促的;急忙的: a ～ meal 急急忙忙的一顿饭. [见 hurried][< hurry up]

hurt [həːt] **I** (hurt, hurt; hurting) ❶ ***vt*** ①使受伤;使疼痛: ～ one's back (leg) 伤了背(腿). be more frightened than ～ 受惊胜过受伤. Is that tight shoe ～ing you (your foot)? 那只紧的鞋使你脚痛吗? ②使伤心;使感情受到损害: feel ～ 感觉自尊心受到了伤害. [注: feel ～ 中的 hurt 为过去分词]. ～ sb deeply 使某人非常伤心. ～ sb's feelings 伤害某人的感情. She was ～ to find that no one admired her performance. 她发现无人赞赏她的表演而感到伤心. [比较: It ～s me to think that …。我想到…而感到伤心.] ③[用于否定句]使受害;使带来危害: It won't ～ sb to do sth. 做某事对某人无妨(没有什么危害). It won't ～ you to miss breakfast for once. 你就这一次错过早饭不碍事. ❷ ***vi*** ①痛;引起痛: Is that tight shoe ～ing? 那只紧鞋把脚弄痛了吗? My leg still ～. 我的腿仍在痛. ②[用于否定句]有害,受损害;带来危害: It won't ～ to do sth. 做某事无妨(无害处). It won't ～ to postpone the matter for a few days. 不妨将此事搁置几天. ‖ ***wouldn't ～ a fly*** 连一只苍蝇都不伤害;[比喻]性情温顺. [同 wouldn't harm a fly]

II ***n*** ①U 损害,伤害: intend no ～ to sb's feelings 无意伤害某人感情. ②C [a ～][有时用复]创伤;损伤: a severe ～ 严重的创伤. [<古法语 hurter; >下二条; unhurt]

[辨异]动词 hurt 指对身体伤害的程度时,可用 slightly (轻微地), badly (很重地)以及 seriously (严肃地)去修饰;指对感情上的伤害程度时则不能用以上三词,而要用 very (much) 一类的词去修饰,如 I was very (much) hurt at his words. 他的话伤透了我的心.

hurt·ful ['həːtful] ***a*** 造成伤害的;有害的: be ～ to the health 有害于健康. make ～ remarks 出言不逊;说话伤人. [<上条]

hur·tle ['həːtl] ❶ ***vt*** 猛扔,猛射出: They ～d flaming torches into enemy camps. 他们把燃烧着的火炬投入敌营. ❷ ***vi*** 猛冲;急飞: come hurtling down 急剧落下. Rocks ～d down throught the air. 石头从空而落. [同上]

hus·band ['hʌzbənd] **I** ***n*** 丈夫: ～ and wife 夫妻,夫妇. He was a good ～ to her. 他是她的好丈夫. [反 wife, 见 marital]

II ***vt*** 节省;节用: ～ one's resources (strength) 节省资金(体力). [<house;下二条]

hus·band·man ['hʌzbəndmən] (*pl* husbandmen ['hʌzbəndmən]) ***n*** [古]农夫(= farmer). [<上条]

hus·band·ry ['hʌzbəndri] ***n*** U ①农业,耕作;饲养管理; animal ～ 畜牧(业);畜牧学. good (bad) ～ 饲养管理(不)得法. ②家政;节俭. [同上]

hush [hʌʃ] **I** ***n*** U C [a (the) ～]沉默;静寂: a sudden ～ 突然安静. in the ～ of night 在夜的静寂中. A ～ fell on(upon) the assembly. 会场安静下来. [比较: A ～ fell over the room. 室内一片静寂.]

II ❶ ***vt*** 使肃静;使安静: ～ sb to do sth 使某人静下来干某事. ～ sth up 隐瞒某事;对某事秘而不宣: He tried unsuccessfully to ～ up the fact that his adviser had lied. 他企图掩盖他的顾问撒谎的事实没有得逞. ❷ ***vi*** 肃静,安静: H～ up! 安静下来! 肃静!

III ***int*** 嘘! 别响!: H～! don't say a word. 嘘! 别说话! [象声; >下二条]

hush-hush ['hʌʃ'hʌʃ] ***a*** [口语](计划、安排等)机密的;需要保守秘密的: a ～ affair 机密事. [<上条]

hush mon·ey ['hʌʃ'mʌni] ***n*** U 封住嘴巴的行贿费(钱). [同上]

husk [hʌsk] **I** ***n*** C [常用复]①(谷物等的)壳,皮,荚;(玉蜀黍的)苞: rice in the ～ 稻谷. Brown bread contains the ～ of wheat. 黑面包中含有麸皮. ②[比喻]毫无价值的表层部分.

II ***vt*** 使去壳(皮): ～ rice 碾米. [<荷兰语 huus (house); >下条]

husk·y ['hʌski] **I** ***a*** ①壳的;似壳的;多皮的. ②声音嘶哑的;嗓子发干的: a ～ cough 干咳. a ～ voice 嘶哑的声音. sound ～ 发出来的声音嘶哑. [比较 hoarse] ③身体高大强壮的: a fine ～ woman 身材高大健壮的女子. [比较 hefty][<上条]

II ***n*** ① [H～]爱斯基摩人;爱斯基摩语. ②[有时大写]拉雪橇的爱斯基摩狗. [<爱斯基摩语]. ③身材

高大强壮的人.[<上条]

hus·sar [hu'zɑː] *n* [C] (着花哨服装的欧洲)轻骑兵.[<塞尔维亚语 husar]

hus·sy ['hʌsi, 'hʌzi] *n* [C] 轻佻的女子: a brazen (shameless) ~ 厚颜无耻的贱人. You ~! 你这个贱妇! [< housewife]

hus·tings ['hʌstiŋz] *n* [复][单复同][the ~](英国会议员的)竞选演说.[<古斯堪的纳维亚语]

hus·tle ['hʌsl] **I** ❶ *vt* ①乱推,硬挤: ~ sb into (out of) a room 硬把某人推进(出)房间. ②硬逼;强迫: ~ sb into (doing) sth 强迫某人做某事: ~ him into a decision 强迫他作出决定. ~ the customers into buying more drinks 强迫顾客买更多的饮料. ③催;使急忙: ~ the children off to school 催孩子们赶快上学. He ~d the work (up, through). 他匆匆赶完了工作. ④强卖;骗取;骗走: ~ souvenirs 强卖纪念品. ~ sth from sb 骗取某人的某物. ~ sb out of sth 骗走某人的某物. ❷ *vi* ①硬挤过去: ~ through the crowd 从人群中挤过去. ②[美俚]卖淫,为娼.

II *n* [U] ①拥挤: ~ and bustle 喧闹;熙熙攘攘: a scene of ~ and bustle 熙熙攘攘的场所. ②努力: Get a ~ on! 使劲干! [<荷兰语 hutseln (shake up); >下条]

hus·tler ['hʌslə] *n* ①活跃的人物. ②[美]乱推乱挤的人;趁火打劫者. ③[美俚]妓女;非法营利者.[<上条]

hut [hʌt] *n* [C] ①棚屋;小屋: Alpine ~s 阿尔卑斯山的小屋(为爬山者设的). ②临时营房,厂房.[比较 shed][<古高地德语]

hutch [hʌtʃ] *n* [C] 兔笼;铁丝网笼.[<中古拉丁语]

hut·ted ['hʌtid] *a* 住进了小屋的;供临居住的: ~ camps 临时营房.[< hut, v]

hut·ment ['hʌtmənt] *n* [C] 军营;临时营房.[< hut]

huz·za(h) [hu'zɑː, hʌ'zɑː] *int* & *n* = hurray.

hy·a·cinth ['haiəsinθ] *n* [C]【植】风信子;风信子花: water ~ (生于淡水中的)水葫芦.[<希腊语]

hy·ae·na [hai'iːnə] *n* = hyena.

hy·brid ['haibrid] **I** *n* [C] ①杂种;混血儿: The ~ from a donkey and a horse is called a mule. 驴马交配的种谓之骡子. ②混合词: "Cablegram, hydroplane, sociology, etc" are ~s; half the word is Latin and half is Greek. "cablegram (海底电报)、hydroplane (飞上飞机)、sociology (社会学)等"均为混合词,一半为拉丁语,一半为希腊语. "Grandfather" which has a French prefix and an English root is a ~. 由法语前缀和英语词根构成的"grandfather"乃是混合词.

II *a* 杂交的,混合的: A mule is a ~ animal. 骡子为杂交动物.[<拉丁语 hydrida; > hybridize]

hy·brid·is·a·tion, hy·brid·iz·a·tion [ˌhaibridai'zeiʃən] *n* [U]【生】杂交;人工杂交.[<下条]

hy·brid·ise, hy·brid·ize ['haibridaiz] *vt* & *vi* (使)杂交繁殖;(使)杂交.[< hybrid; >上条]

Hyde Park ['haid 'pɑːk] *n* (伦敦)海德公园: a ~ orator 煽动群众的演说家.

hy·dra ['haidrə] (*pl* ~s *or* ~e) *n* [C] ①(希腊神话中的)九头蛇. ②难以消除的祸患,灾患. ③水螅.[希腊语]

hy·dran·gea [hai'dreindʒə] *n* [U]【植】八仙花属(绣球花属);[C] 绣球花;紫阳花.[< hydrŏ + 希腊语 angeion]

hy·drant ['haidrənt] *n* [C] 消防栓;消防龙头.[<希腊语]

hy·drate ['haidreit] **I** *n* [U][C]【化】水合物.

II *vt* & *vi* (使)水合;(使)成水合物.[< hydro-]

hy·drau·lic [hai'drɔːlik] **I** *a* ①水力的;用水发动的;水压的: ~ brakes 水力制动器(刹车). a ~ engineer 水力工程师. a ~ lift 水力升降机. ②(在)水(中变)硬的: H~ cement hardens under water pressure. 水硬水泥在水的压力下变得硬起来.

II [~s] *n* [用作单]水力学.[<希腊语;>下条]

hy·drau·li·cian [ˌhaidrɔː'liʃən] *n* 水力学家.[<上条]

hy·dro- ['haidrəu] [构词成分] ①[和名词后缀构成名词]水…;氢…. ②[和形容词后缀构成形容词]水…的;氢…的.[<希腊语 hydōr (water)]

hy·dro·car·bon ['haidrəu'kɑːbən] *n* [U][C] 烃;碳氢化合物.[hydro + carbon]

hy·dro·chlor·ic ac·id ['haidrə'klɔrik'æsid] *n* [U]【化】盐酸,氢氯酸[符号 HCl].[hydro + chloric]

hy·dro·cli·mate ['haidrəu'klaimit] *n* (水温、酸度等)水中生物的物理和化学环境.

hy·dro·e·lec·tric ['haidrəu-i'lektrik] *a* 水力发电的;水电的: ~ power 水电. a ~ power station 水电站.[hydro + electric]

hy·dro·foil ['haidrəˌfɔil] *n* [C] 水翼艇(船): by ~ 乘水翼艇.[hydro + (aero)foil]

hy·dro·gen ['haidrədʒən, 'haidridʒən] *n* [U]【化】氢[符号 H]: ~ bomb 氢弹.[[缩] H-bomb; [同] fusion bomb] ~ chloride (fluoride) 氯(氟)化氢. ~ ion 氢离子. ~ ion concentration. 氢离子浓度. ~ peroxide 过氧化氢,双氧水.[符号 H_2O_2] ~ phosphide (sulphide) 磷(硫)化氢.[<法语;见 hydro + gen]

hy·drol·o·gy [hai'drɔlədʒi] *n* [U] 水文学.[hydro + lo-

gy]

hy·drom·e·ter [hai'drɔmitə] *n* [C] (液体)比重计. [hydro + metre]

hy·drop·a·thy [hai'drɔpəθi] *n* [U]【医】水疗法. [hydro + pathy]

hy·dro·pho·bi·a [ˌhaidrə'fəubiə] *n* [U]【医】狂犬病,瘈咬病,恐水病. [hydro + phobia]

hy·dro·plane ['haidrəuplein] *n* [C] ①水上飞机: by ~ 乘水上飞机. ②水翼艇,水面滑行艇: by ~ 乘水面滑行艇. ③(潜水艇)升降舵. [hydro + plane]

hy·dro·pon·ics [ˌhaidrə'pɔniks] *n* [U] (不用土壤的)水栽法;(植物的)液体培养法. [< hydro + 希腊语 ponos]

hy·dro·stat·ics [ˌhaidrə'stætiks] *n* [U] 流体静力学. [见 hydro- 和 statics]

hy·dro·ther·a·py ['haidrəu'θerəpi] *n* [U] = hydropathy

hy·drox·ide [hai'drɔksaid] *n* [U]【化】氢氧化物. [hydro + ixide]

hy·drox·y(l) [hai'drɔksi(l)] *n*【化】羟基: ~ acid 羟酸;含氧酸. the ~ group 羟基.

hy·e·na [hai'i:nə] *n* [C]【动】鬣狗,土狼. [同 hyaena] [<希腊语 hys(pig)]

hy·giene ['haidʒi:n] *n* [U] 卫生学;卫生(法): metal ~ 心理卫生. public and private ~ 公共卫生和个人卫生. [<希腊语;>下二条]

hy·gi·en·ic(al) [hai'dʒi:nik(əl)] **I** *a* ①卫生学的. ②卫生的,保健的;有益卫生的: ~ conditions 卫生环境. **II** (hygienics [hai'dʒi:niks]) *n* [U] 卫生学. [<上条]

hy·gi·en·ist ['haidʒiənist] *n* [C] 卫生学者(家). [同上]

hy·men ['haimen] *n* ①【解】处女膜. ②[H~](希腊神话中的)婚姻神. [<希腊语;>下条]

hy·me·ne·al [ˌhaime'ni(:)əl] *a* 婚姻的,结婚的: ~ rites 结婚典礼. [<上条]

hymn [him] **I** *n* [C] 赞美诗(歌);圣歌: a ~ book 圣歌集;赞美诗集. praise God in ~s 以圣歌赞美上帝. **II** ❶ *vt* 歌颂;赞美: ~ one's thanks to God 歌颂感谢上帝的赞美诗. ❷ *vi* 唱赞(颂)歌. [<希腊语 hymnos; >下条]

hym·nal ['himnəl] *n* [C] 赞美诗集 (= a hymn book). [<上条]

hy·per- ['haipə] *pref* ①[与形容词后缀构成复合形容词]超…的;过于…的;极度…的: hyperphysical 超物质的. hypersensitive 过敏的. hypertrophic 过于肥大(厚)的. ②[与名词后缀构成名词复合词]过…: hyperoxide 过氧化物. hypertension 过度紧张. [<希腊语]

hy·per·bo·la [hai'pə:bələ] (*pl* ~s *or* ~e [hai'pə:bəli:]) *n* [C]【数】双曲线: confocal ~ 共焦双曲线. [<希腊语 hyper + ballein; >hyperbolic-(al)]

hy·per·bo·le [hai'pə:bəli] *n* [U]【修辞】夸张法; [C] 夸张的述说. (例如: a thousand thanks 千谢万谢. a person of no brains 没有头脑的人. a sea of faces 人山人海. waves as high as Everest 像埃佛勒斯峰一般高的浪): Oriental ~ 东方人的夸张法(例如:一泻千里;汗牛充栋;黄尘万丈). [反 meiosis] [拉丁语]

hy·per·bol·ic(al) [ˌhaipə(:)'bɔlik(əl)] *a* ①双曲线的: ~ lines 双曲性直线. ②夸张法的. [< hyperbola]

hy·per·crit·ic ['haipə(:)'kritik] *n* [C] 吹毛求疵的批评者. [>下条]

hy·per·crit·i·cal ['haipə(:)'kritikəl] *a* 过于苛刻的;吹毛求疵的. [<上条]

hy·per·mar·ket ['haipə'ma:kit] *n* [C] 大型自选市场(超级市场). [比较: supermarket] [hyper + market]

hy·per·me·tro·pi·a [ˌhaipə(:)mi'trəupiə] *n* [U]【医】远视 (= long sight). [<希腊语]

hy·per·sen·si·tive ['haipə(:)'sensitiv] *a* [常与 about, to 连用]【医】神经过敏的;过度敏感的: be ~ about one's looks 面容出现过敏的样子. be ~ to cold 见风就过敏. [hyper + sensitive]

hy·per·son·ic ['haipə(:)'sɔnik] *a*【理】特超音速的: ~ sound 特超声. [比较: supersonic] [hyper + sonic]

hy·per·ten·sion ['haipə(:)'tenʃən] *n* [U]【医】高血压. [hyper + tension]

hy·per·ton·ic ['haipə(:)'tɔnik] *a* ①【医】过度紧张的. ②【化】高渗的;过渗压的: ~ solution 高渗溶液. [hyper + tonic]

hy·phen ['haifən] **I** *n* [C] 连字符(即;-). **II** *vt* 用连字符连接 (= hyphenate). [比较: dash] [>下条]

hy·phen·ate ['haifəneit] *vt* 用连字符连接: ~d words 复合词;用连字符连起来的词. [<上条]

hyp·no·sis [hip'nəusis] (*pl* hypnoses [hip'nəusi:z]) *n* [U][C] 催眠状态: be under ~ 处于催眠状态. [<希腊语;>下三条]

hyp·not·ic [hip'nɔtik] **I** *a* 催眠的: be in a ~ state 处于催眠状态. [比较: be under hypnosis] **II** *n* [C] 催眠剂;安眠药. [<上条;>下条]

hyp·not·ic sug·ges·tion [hip'nɔtik sə'dʒestʃən] *n* [U]【医】催眠暗示疗法: headaches cured by ~ 用催眠暗示疗法治愈头痛. [hypnotic + suggestion]

hyp·no·tism ['hipnətizəm] *n* [U] 催眠;催眠术. [同前]

hyp·no·tist ['hipnətist] *n* 施催眠术者. [同上]

hyp·no·tise, hyp·no·tize [ˈhipnətaiz] *vt* 施催眠术于(某人);使进入催眠状态.[< hypnotic]

hy·po [ˈhaipəu] (*pl* ~s) *n* ①U【化】(五水合)硫代硫酸钠,海波(摄影定影剂).[符号 $Na_2S_2O_2$; hyposulphite of soda 或 sodium thiosulphate 的缩略语]②C【医】皮下注射器(= hypodermic).

hy·po- [ˈhaipəu] *pref* [与形容词或名词后缀构成形容词或名词复合词]1)在…下(的): hypodermic 皮下的. 2)低…;次…;亚…: hypotension 低血压. hypoeutectic【冶】亚共晶的.[反 hyper-][希腊语]

hy·po·chon·dri·a [ˌhaipəuˈkɔndriə] *n*【医】疑心病;癔病.[<希腊语 hypo- + chondros; >下条]

hy·po·chon·dri·ac [ˌhaipəuˈkɔndriæk] **I** *a* 疑心病的: a ~ person 疑心病者.
II *n* 疑心病患者.[<上条]

hy·poc·ri·sy [hiˈpɔkrəsi] *n* U伪善,虚伪.[<德语;>下二条]

hyp·o·crite [ˈhipəkrit] *n* C伪君子;伪善者.[见 dissembler][<上条;>下条]

hyp·o·crit·ic(al) [ˌhipəˈkritik(əl)] *a* 伪善的,虚伪的.[<上条]

hy·po·der·mic [ˌhaipəˈdəːmik] **I** *a* 皮下的;皮下注射的: a ~ injection 皮下注射: a ~ needle (syringe) 皮下注射针(器).
II *n* ①U皮下注射. ②C皮下注射器.[hypo- + derma]

hy·pot·e·nuse [haiˈpɔtinjuːz] *n* (直角三角形的)弦,斜边: a ~ of a right-angled triangle 直角三角形的最外边.[<希腊语]

hy·poth·e·cate [haiˈpɔθikeit] *vt*【法】抵押;将…作抵押: ~ sth to sb for money 将某物作钱抵押给某人.[见 mortgage, pledge][<希腊语]

hy·po·ther·mi·a [ˌhaipəuˈθəːmiə]. *n* U【医】体温过低.[<希腊语]

hy·poth·e·sis [haiˈpɔθisis] (*pl* hypotheses [haiˈpɔθisiːz]) *n* ①(学说的)假设,假定: His new ~ gives a possible reason for the change in the weather. 他的新假说解释天气变化可能的原因. ②(逻辑的)前提.[希腊语;>下条]

hy·po·thet·i·cal [ˌhaipəuˈθetikəl] *a* ①(学说)假设的,假定的. ②(逻辑)有前提的.[<上条]

hy·son [ˈhaisn] *n* U熙春茶.[<汉语]

hys·ter·ec·to·my [ˌhistəˈrektəmi] *n* C U【医】子宫切除.[<希腊语 hystera(uterus) + -ecotomy]

hys·ter·e·sis [ˌhistəˈriːsis] *n* U①【理】磁滞(现象);滞后(作用): dielectric ~ 介质电滞. frequency ~ 频滞. low ~ steel 低磁滞硅钢. ②平衡阻碍.[见 deficiency][希腊语]

hys·te·ri·a [hisˈtiəriə] *n* U【医】①歇斯底里;神经病;癔病. ②无意义的不可抑制的兴奋(如群众观看球赛等的激动情绪).[hyster(ic) + ia]

hys·ter·ic(al) [hisˈterik(əl)] *a* ①歇斯底里的;发神经病的;癔病发作的: ~ laughter 歇斯底里的发笑;狂笑;傻笑. a ~ outburst of fury 歇斯底里的勃然大怒. ②无法抑制兴奋的;歇斯底里兴奋的.[<下条]

hys·ter·ics [hisˈteriks] *n* U歇斯底里发作;神经病发作: go into ~ 发起神经病来. always have ~ at the sight of blood 看见血总是发歇斯底里病.[近代拉丁语<希腊语;>以上二条]

hys·ter·on prot·er·on [ˈhistərɔnˈprɔtərɔn] *n* U①【修辞】逆序法;倒置法(如 I die! I faint! I fail! 我死了!我发晕!我不舒服!). ②【逻】倒逆论法.[近代拉丁语<希腊语]

Hz 缩 = hertz 赫兹(频率单位,周/秒).

I i

I, i [ai] (*pl* I's, i's *or* Is, is [aiz]) ①英语的第九个字母. ②罗马数字的 **I**; **II**(ii) 2, **IV**(iv) 4, XII(xii) 12. ③[I][化学符号]= iodine 碘.

I [ai] *pron* 我.

	主　格	所有格	宾　格
单　数	I	my; mine	me
复　数	we	our; ours	us

~ am ['ai'æm] here [强调肯定] = ~'m [aim] here. 我在这儿. It is ~ [文学语言]. = It's me [口语]是我. You (He, She) and ~ are friends. 你我(我跟他,我跟她)是朋友.[英语习惯将 I 放在后面]

IADL 缩 = International Association of Democratic Lawyers 国际民主法律工作者协会。

IAEA 缩 = International Atomic Energy Agency (联合国)国际原子能机构.

i·amb ['aiæmb] *n* C [古典诗]短长格,即)-;[英诗]抑扬格,即×∠,例如: I wándered lónely ás a clóud. (W Wordsworth).[<希腊语 iambos]

i·am·bic [ai'æmbik] **I** *a* 短长格的;抑扬格的: ~ feet 抑扬格音步. written in ~ lines 用抑扬格诗写的.
II *n* [常用复]①短长格;抑扬格.②短长(抑扬)格诗: written in ~s 用抑扬格诗写的.[<上条]

i·am·bus [ai'æmbəs] (*pl* ~es [ai'æmbəsiz], iambi [ai'æmbai]) *n* = iamb.

IAP 缩 = international airport 国际机场.

I·ba·dan [i'bædən] *n* 伊巴丹[尼日利亚西南部一城市].

I·ba·ri·a [ai'biəriə] *n* ① (= Iberian Peninsula) 伊比利亚半岛[在欧洲西南部,即西班牙及葡萄牙两国所在地].②伊比利亚(高加索山脉以南古代一地区,即现在的 Georgia).

I·be·ri·an [ai'biəriən] **I** *a* ①伊比利亚(半岛)的.②伊比利亚人的.③伊比利亚语的.
II *n* ①古代伊比利亚人.②古伊比利亚语.

ib(id). ['ib(id)] *ad* 缩 = *ibidem*.[<下条]

i·bi·dem [i'baidem] *ad* 在(前面所引用)同一书(章,页,处)中;同上;同前.[拉丁语]

i·bis ['aibis] *n* (*pl* ~es ['aibisiz] 群体名词不变)朱鹭: the sacred ~ 白鹭(古埃及人的灵鸟).

-ible [-əbl] *suf* [构成形容词]可…的;能…的: permissible. [见 -able]

IBRD 缩 = International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (联合国)国际复兴(与)开发银行.

-ic [-ik] *suf* ①[构成形容词]…的;似…的;…性的; heroic 英勇的.②[名词后缀]…学;…术: arithmetic 算术. logic 逻辑.[> -ical]

ICA 缩 = International Cooperative Alliance (联合国)国际合作社联盟.

-ical [-ikl] *suf* [构成形容词]…的;似…的: chemical 化学的.[<-ic]
[辨异]若干形容词有 -ic 和 -ical 两种后缀,涵义往往略有不同;一般说来, -ical 只表示词性,而 -ic 则有引伸意义.比较: historic 历史上有名的;有历史意义的。historical 历史上的(有别于传说或虚构的).

ICAO 缩 = International Civil Aviation Organization (联合国)国际民用航空组织.

ICBM 缩 = intercontinental ballistic missile 洲际弹道导弹.

ICC, I.C.C. 缩 = ① Indian Claims Commission [美]印第安人申诉委员会.② International Chamber of Commerce 国际商会.③ Interstate Commerce Commission [美]州际商务委员会.

ice [ais] **I** *n* ① U 冰: artificial ~ 人造冰. dry ~ 干冰. turn (be frozen) into ~ 冻冰,结冰.② C 冰冻食品;冰淇淋;刨冰: two strawberry ~s 两份草莓刨冰.③[定语] ~ water 冰镇水 (= ~d water; 比较: water ~ 果汁冰糕). ‖ ***break the*** ~ 开个头,使气氛活跃起来,打破沉默. ***be skating in thin*** ~ 如履薄冰;战战兢兢. ***cut no*** ~ (***with sb***) (对某人)无效,不起作用,无影响: His father's position cuts no ~ with me. 他父亲的地位对我来说没有什么影响. ***keep sth on*** ~ 把某物保存在冰箱里;[比喻]保存起来以备应用. ***on*** ~ 1)在狱中.2)[美俚]储备,贮存;搁置.3)有获胜的把握.
II ❶ *vt* ①冻冰;冰镇: ~ a bottle of beer 冰镇一瓶啤酒.②盖以冰: The pond was ~d over. 池面完全结冰了.③(在糕点等上面)涂上糖衣,洒上冰糖渣.
❷ *vi* [与 over, up 连用]结冰: The pond ~d over. 池水表面结了冰. The wings of the aircraft have ~d up. 机翼已经结冰了.[>(I) 以下 ice-age … ice-tray; icicle; icy; de-ice. (II) icing]

ice-age, ice age ['ais-'eidʒ] *n* 【地】冰河时代;冰期.

ice-ax(e), ice ax(e) ['aisæks] *n* (登山用)破冰斧.

ice·berg ['aisbə:g] *n* 冰山.[也许<荷兰语;> berg]

ice·boat ['aisbəut] *n* 冰上滑行船;破冰船 (= icebreaker).

ice·bound ['aisbaund] *a* (海港、河流等)冰封的: an ~ port 封冻港.

ice·box ['aisbɔks] *n* C [美](普通)冰箱;(电冰箱的)结冰室;冷藏箱.[见 refrigerator]

ice·break·er ['ais,breikə] *n* 破冰船.

ice·cap, ice cap ['aiskæp] *n* ①(山顶等)常积不化的冰冻;冰冠.②头戴式冰袋.

ice cream ['ais-kri:m] *n* U 冰淇淋; C 一份冰淇淋: Would you take some ~? 你想吃点冰淇淋吗?

ice·fall ['ais,fɔ:l] *n* 冰布(冰川陡峭部分);冰崩.

ice field ['aisfi:ld] *n* (两极地区的)冰原.

ice-free ['aisfri:] *a* 不冻的：an ~ port 不冻港.
ice hock·ey ['aishɔki] *n* [U]冰球运动.
ice·house ['aishaus] *n* 冰窖;制冰场所.
Ice·land ['aislənd] *n* 冰岛[北欧]：***the Republic of*** ~ 冰岛共和国.[首都 Reykjavik][ice + land;>下条]
ice·lan·dic [ais'lændik] **I** *a* 冰岛的;冰岛人(语)的. **II** *n* [U]冰岛语.[同上]
ice·show, ice show ['aisʃəu] *n* 冰上表演.
ice-tray ['aistrei] *n* (冰箱内)制冰块的盘子.
ich·thy·(o)- [ikθi(əu)-] *pref* 鱼类的;像鱼的.
ich·thy·ol·o·gy [ˌikθi'ɔlədʒi] *n* [U]鱼类学.
i·ci·cle ['aisikl] *n* [C]①冰柱,冰锥.②冷冰冰的人.[< ice]
ic·ing ['aisiŋ] *n* [U]①(糕点的)糖霜;酥皮：sugar ~ 糖衣.②【空】(飞机外身的)霜冻.[< ice, v]
ICJ [缩] = International Courts of Justice (联合国)国际法院.
i·con ['aikɔn] *n* (东正教)圣像.[<希腊语]
i·con·o·clast [ai'kɔnəklæst] *n* ①反对崇拜偶像者.②攻击传统观念的人.
-ics [-iks] *suf* …学;…术. 1)[作为科学名称,按单数处理] Mathematics deals with space and number. 数学研究空间和数. 2)[指具体现象时,带 my, the, such 等定语,通常按复数处理] My mathematics are weak. 我的数学很差. 3)[也有少数名词可以单复两用] Politics is (are) most important. 政治最重要.[见 acoustics, athletics]
i·cy ['aisi] *a* ①冰冷的,冰似的;冷冰冰的：an ~ wind 寒风. an ~ welcome 冷淡的欢迎. give sb an ~ look 对某人冷眼相视;给以白眼.②结冰的;多冰的：Icy roads are dangerous. 结冰的路走起来是危险的.[< ice, n]
id [id] *n* ①【生】遗传基质.②【心理】[the ~]以德(保存自己的本能冲动).[拉丁语]
I'd [aid] [口语] = I had (should, would).
id. [缩] ***pron*** & ***a*** = *idem*.
IDA [缩] = International Development Association (联合国)国际开发协会.
Ida. [缩] *n* = Idaho.
I·da·ho ['aidəhəu] *n* 爱达荷[美国西北部一州,首府 Boise].[北美土语, = mountain gem]
i·dea [ai'diə] *n* ①[C]意见;主意;打算：the ~ of becoming a scientist 想当科学家的打算. A good ~! 好主意! be full of ~s 足智多谋. An ~ struck me. 我想出了一个主意. What's your ~? 你的意见怎样? 你打算怎么样? ②[C]想法,念头：I have an ~ that he will come today. 我认为他今天会来的. What an ~! 多怪的念头啊! ③[C][U]观念,概念;想象：abstract ~s 抽象概念. form an ~ of it 心里想象. have no ~ of time 没有时间观念. I have no ~ (as to) what you mean. 我摸不清你的意思. You can have no ~ (of) how anxious we have been. 你不知道我们多么着急. This book gives you a good ~ of life in ancient Greece. 这本书使你对古希腊生活有个清楚的概念.[见 concept]④[C]思想：Eastern (western) ~s 东方(西方)思想. ‖ ***get ~s into one's head*** 抱不切实际的想法. ***put ~s in (into) sb's head*** 使某人存幻想.[>下条][<希腊语]
i·deal [ai'diəl] **I** *a* ①理想的;完美的;典型的：~ weather 理想的天气. a place ~ for a holiday 度假的理想场所.②观念上的;唯心的;空想的：~ happiness 想象中的幸福.[反 real]
II *n* [C]①理想：realize one's ~ 实现理想.②典型. ‖ ***That is only an ~.*** 那仅仅是空想. ***the I ~ and the Real*** 理想与现实. ~ ***point*** 【数】理想点,假(伪)点[<上条;>下六条]
i·deal·ise [ai'diəlaiz] *vt* = idealize.
i·deal·ism [ai'diəlizəm] *n* [U]①【哲】唯心主义,唯心论：historical ~ 历史唯心主义. objective (subjective) ~ 客观(主观)唯心主义.[反 materialism]②【艺】理想主义[反 realism].[<上条]
i·deal·ist [ai'diəlist] *n* ①唯心主义者,唯心论者.②理想主义者;空想家.③[定语]：the bankruptcy of the ~ conception of history 唯心史观的破产.[同上;>下条]
i·deal·is·tic [aiˌdiə'listik] *a* ①唯心主义的.②理想主义的.[<上条]
i·deal·i·za·tion [aiˌdiəlai'zeiʃən, aiˌdiəli'zeiʃən] *n* [C][U]理想化;理想化之物.[<下条]
i·deal·ize [ai'diəlaiz] *vt* (将…)理想化：Some biographers ~ their subjects. 有些传记作家把他们的写作对象理想化了.[<ideal;>上条]
i·deal·ly [ai'diəli] *ad* ①理想地;完美地：~ beautiful 非常美. I ~, we should have twice as much office space as we have now. 按理想说,我们应该有比这大一倍的办公室.②理论上;观念上.[同上]
id·em ['aidem, 'idem] ***pron*** & ***a*** 同著者(的);同字(的);同书(的);同上(的);目前(的).[拉丁语;> identity;[缩] *id.*]
i·den·ti·cal [ai'dentikəl] *a* ①同一的：the ~ person 同一人. an ~ conception【逻】同一概念. on the ~ day 在同一天. It's the ~ coat which was stolen from me.

这就是从我这儿给偷走的那件上衣. A is ~ with B. = A and B are ~. 甲和乙是同一的. ②完全相同的;完全一致的: The finger prints of no two persons are ~. 没有两个人的指纹是完全相同的. We are ~ in our views. 我们意见相同. I've never before met two sisters with ~ voices. 我以前从未碰到过嗓音完全相同的两姐妹. ~ equation【数】恒等式,全等式. ‖ ~ ***proposition***【逻】同一命题(如: That which is mortal is not immortal. 凡是会死的就不是永生的).

[辨异] identical 之后一般用 with: This chair is identical with mine. 这把椅子跟我的相同. 但现在许多人也用 identical to. 如 Your voice is identical to hers. 你的嗓音和她的一样.

i·den·ti·cal twins [ai'dentikəl 'twinz] ***n*** [常用复]同卵双生.

i·den·ti·fi·ca·tion [aiˌdentifi'keiʃən] ***n*** [U] ①认出,辨认;鉴定,验明: ~ of the dead body by the brother 由兄弟辨认尸体. target ~ bomb【军】目标识别炸弹. ②身份的证明: He used a letter of introduction as ~. 他用一封介绍信作为身份的证明. ③[定语]: an ~ card 身份证. [<下条]

i·den·ti·fy [ai'dentifai] ❶ ***vt*** ①使等同;视为同一: I'd ~ the two tastes. 我来看看这两个味道是否一样. ②辨认;鉴定,验明: ~ a corpse 验尸,认尸. ~ handwriting 鉴定笔迹. ~ the payee of a check 验明支票的取款人. Could you ~ your umbrella among a hundred others? 你能从一百把雨伞中认出你的来吗? His accent was difficult to ~. 从他的口音很难分辨他是哪里人. ❷ ***vi*** 融为一体,打成一片: Reading this book, we can ~ with the main character's struggle. 读这本书时,你会感到好像自己也投入了主人公的斗争中. The play was so gripping that the audience quickly identified with the actors. 那剧这样扣人心弦,观众很快就和演员融为一体. ‖ ~ (***oneself***) ***with*** = ***be*** (***become***) ***identified with*** 1)和…打成一片: ~ (oneself) with the workers 和工人打成一片. 2)参加(投身)到…中去;支持: ~ oneself (be, become identified) with a party 参加党派. 3)参与;与…有关. ~ ***sth with sth*** 使某物与另一物等同;把某物看成另一物: ~ others' interests with one's own 把别人的利益看作自己的利益. [>上条]

[辨异] 在现代英语和美国英语中,通常用 identify with 来表达 identify oneself with 所要表达的意思.

i·den·ti·ty [ai'dentiti] ***n*** ①[U] 同一(性);一致: ~ of interests 利害的一致. ~ of thinking and being 思维与存在的同一性. the principle of ~【逻】同一律. establish the ~ of lost goods 证实失物与失主所报相符. reach (an) ~ of views 取得一致的看法. ②[C] 本体;本性;正身: conceal (establish, prove) one's ~ 隐瞒(证明)身份. be arrested because of mistaken (false) ~ 误捕(因错认而被捕). The cheque will be cashed upon proof of ~. 这支票验明取款人身份后即兑现. ③【数】恒等式. ④[定语]: an ~ card (certificate) 身份证;居民证. an ~ disk (disc)【军】身份证明牌. ‖ ~ ***crisis***【心理】个性转变期(尤指青春期一段心绪不宁的时间). [<拉丁语 *idem*, the same]

i·de·o·log·i·cal [ˌaidiə'lɔdʒikəl] ***a*** ①思想上的;意识形态的: ~ contents 思想内容. ~ education 思想教育. ~ primacy 思想领导. an ~ problem 思想问题. an ~ struggle (weapon) 思想斗争(武器). ②空论的。[< ideology; <下条]

i·de·o·log·i·cal·ly [ˌaidiə'lɔdʒikəli] ***ad*** 思想上;意识形态上: I~, they have many differences. 在思想上,他们有很多分歧. [<上条]

i·de·ol·o·gist [ˌaidi'ɔlədʒist] ***n*** 思想家;理论家;空想家. [<下条]

i·de·ol·ogy [ˌaidi'ɔlədʒi] ***n*** ①[U][C] 思想(体系),思想意识;意识形态,观念形态: the socialist ~ 社会主义思想. Marxist-Leninist ideologies 马克思列宁主义思想. the guiding ~ of a state 一个国家的指导思想. ②[U] 空想,空论. [>上三条]

id·i·o·cy ['idiəsi] ***n*** ①[U] 白痴;极端愚蠢. ②[C] 极端愚蠢的言行. [< idiot]

id·i·om ['idiəm] ***n*** ①[C] 成语;习语: a grammatical (syntactical) ~ 语法性习语. express in English ~ 用英语成语来表达. To be "hard up" is an English ~ meaning to lack money. "hard up" 是英语习语,意思是手头拮据. ②[U] 惯用语法;语言风格;语言习惯;民族语言: the English ~ 英国习语. violate ~ 违反语言习惯. This expression is against ~. 这种措词不合乎语言习惯. ③[U] 方言,土语: the ~ of the North of England 英格兰北部方言. ④[U] (音乐、艺术等)个人的表现风格或表达方式;特色: Shakespeare's ~ 莎士比亚的表达方式(莎士比亚的语言风格). the new and exciting ~ of modern popular music 现代流行音乐的令人兴奋的新风格. [>下三条][<希腊语 idios, one's own]

id·i·o·mat·ic [ˌidiə'mætik] ***a*** ①成语的;惯用的;符合语言习惯的: ~ expressions 惯用语句. an ~ phrase 成语性词语,习语,惯用语. speak ~ English 讲地道的英语. ②富于成语的: an ~ writer 一位善用成语

的作家.[<上条;>下条]

id·i·o·mat·i·cal·ly [ˌidiəˈmætikəli] *ad* 按照习惯用法.[<上条]

id·i·o·syn·cra·sy [ˌidiəˈsiŋkrəsi] *n* [C](人的)特质,特性,癖性: Liking wild flowers in his garden is his personal ~. 喜欢花园里的野花是他的癖好. Eating no meat is Amy's ~. 不吃肉是艾米的习性.[>下条]

id·i·o·syn·crat·ic [ˌidiəsiŋˈkrætik] *a* 癖性的;特性的,特质的.[<上条]

id·i·o·t [ˈidiət] *n* [C]①白痴;先天性痴呆: born an ~ 天生的白痴. her ~ son 她的痴呆儿子.②[口语]傻瓜,笨蛋: You ~! 你这傻瓜! Don't be an ~! 别做傻瓜! "I've left my umbrella on the bus. What an ~ I am!" "我把伞忘在公共汽车上了,我真糊涂!"[> idiocy;下三条][<希腊语]

id·i·ot·ic [ˌidiˈɔtik] *a* 白痴的;傻头傻脑的.[<上条;>下条]

id·i·ot·i·cal·ly [ˌidiˈɔtikəli] *ad* 极愚蠢地.[<上条]

IDL [缩] = international date line 国际日期变更线,日界线.

i·dle [ˈaidl] **I** *a* ①闲,闲散: an ~ loafer 无业游民. the ~ rich 有闲阶级. When men cannot find employment, they are ~. 人们找不到工作时就赋闲.②闲暇的;闲置的,空着的;【机】空转的: the ~ hours 暇时. None of our machines lie (run) ~. 我们的机器没有一台是搁置不用(空转)的.③懒惰(通常用lazy): an ~ worthless boy 一个懒惰的、没有出息的孩子.④无用的;无效的;无根据的: Don't listen to ~ tales. 别听那些无稽之谈. It's ~ to expect him to help us. 指望他帮助我们是没有用的. ‖ ~ ***funds*** (***money***)【经】游资. ~ ***space*** 有害空间. ~ ***time*** 空闲时间,停机时间. ~ ***unit*** 闲置设备.

II ❶ *vi* ①怠惰;游手好闲: Don't ~ about. 别游手好闲.②【机】空转;慢转: The windmill ~d in the breeze. 风车在微风中慢慢转动. ❷ *vt* ①空费,虚度.②【机】使…空转;使…慢转: ~ a motor 使马达慢慢转动. ‖ ~ ***away*** (时间)空费,虚度: Don't ~ away your time. 不要虚度光阴.[>下条][古英语 idle, empty]

[辨异] idle 主要指"闲着无事",反映客观情况; lazy 强调"懒惰",是主观上不愿意做事.

i·dle·ness [ˈaidlnis] *n* [U]①闲散;懒惰: eat the bread of ~ 吃闲饭. I~ is the root of all evil. 懒惰是万恶之根源.②失业(状态);赋闲: The closure of the large factory made many workers live in ~. 那家大工厂倒闭使很多工人失业.[<上条]

i·dler [ˈaidlə] *n* ①懒汉;游手好闲者.②【机】空转轮,跨轮.[同上]

i·dly [ˈaidli] *ad* ①闲散地: Then for a time they sat ~. 后来他们一度闲坐着. She was ~ drawing on a piece of paper. 她在纸上漫无目的地乱画.②无用地.[同前]

i·dol [ˈaidl] *n* [C]①偶像.②崇拜对象;宠物: He was an only child, and the ~ of his parents. 他是个独子,是他父母的宠儿.③【逻】谬见. ‖ ***make an*** ~ ***of*** … 崇拜…: Don't make an ~ of wealth. 不要崇拜钱财.[>下条][<希腊语]

i·dol·ise [ˈaidəlaiz] *vt* = idolize.

i·dol·ize [ˈaidəlaiz] *vt* ①把…偶像化: ~ gold 把黄金偶像化.②过度崇拜,拜倒: He ~s his father. 他对父亲崇拜得五体投地.[<上条]

i·dyl(l) [ˈidil, ˈaidil] *n* [C]①田园诗,牧歌: a prose ~ 田园散文诗.②非常平静而愉快的一段时间;田园生活;田园景致: an ~ of two young lovers 一对年轻情人诗情画意般的生活.

i·e· [ˈaiˈiː, ˈðætˈiz] [缩]即,就是. (= that is).[<拉丁语 *id est* [ˌidˈest]]

if [if] **I** *conj* ①[表示假定、条件]如果,假使,倘若: 1)[关于现在的]I~ you are tired, we will go straight home. 假使你累了,我们就立刻回家. I~ he has found it, he will send it. (如果)他找到了,就会送来的. I~ music be the food of love, play on. 如果音乐是爱情的粮食,就演奏吧. If this be true, I am sorry for it. 如果这是真的,我实在抱歉. 2)[关于未来的] I shall tell him ~ he comes. 如果他来,我会告诉他的. I~ he gets a fair chance, he will win. 如果他得到好机会,他会胜利的. I~ you get back before I do, wait for me here. 如果你比我早回来,就在这里等我. Any one can be an expert ~ he studies hard. 只要刻苦钻研,人人都能成为专家. 3)[关于过去的] I~ he had fair warning, he has nothing to complain of. 如果他得到过适当的警告,他就没有什么要埋怨的. I~ he had been warned, he has (had) nothing to complain of. 如果他曾经受到过警告,他就没有什么要埋怨的. 4)[同现在的事实相反的假设] I~ I were you, I wouldn't give it up so easily. 如果我是你,我不会这样轻易放弃. I~ he were ([口语] was) here, what would he say? 要是他在这里,他会说什么? 5)[同过去事实相反的假设] I~ I had known, I might have gone to the lecture. 要是我知道,我或许会去听讲座了. I~ Columbus had not discovered America, somebody else would have discovered it. 倘

使哥伦布没有发现美洲,别人也会发现的. I~ he had been warned, he would have nothing to complain of. 倘使他得到过警告,他就没有什么可埋怨了.6) [对于未来或现在的疑惑,实现的可能性不大或纯粹假设] I~ it should rain tomorrow, I would (should) not come. 万一明天下雨,我就不来了.[比较: I~ it rains tomorrow, I shall not come. 要是明天下雨,我就不来了.] I~ this should be true, that would be wrong. 要是这个是对的话,那个就错了. What (would happen) ~ you should fail? 万一你失败,怎么办呢? I~ he failed again, he would go home. 要是他再度失败,他就会回家了. I~ I were to ask him for a loan, would he agree? 万一我向他借钱,他会借吗? I~ the sea were to rise 500 feet, India would become an island. 万一海洋上升五百英尺,印度就将变成孤岛了.[注意]书面语中可省去 if,而将主语和动词的词序颠倒: Were I in your place, … = I~ I were in your place, … ②[表示让步]即使,就算,那怕 (= even if): I will go ~ I die for it. 我死也要去. I~ he is little, he is strong. 他个子虽小,力气倒大.③…的时候,总…;一…就; (= whenever) I~ I do not understand what he says, I always ask him. 我听不懂他说什么时,总要问他. I~ I felt any doubt, I asked. 我一有了疑惑就问.④[口语中用在 ask, wounder, see 等动词后,连接名词从句]是否 (= whether): I asked him ~ he knew her. 我问他是否认识她. See (Try) ~ it is true. 看看(试试)这是否真是这样. I wonder ~ he can. 我不知道他能不能. Do you know ~ he understands it? 他懂不懂,你知道吗? [在口语中, if 可代替 whether, 如以上各句.但如果意义上可能有混淆时,不可代替 whether. 比较: Let me know whether you are coming, say "I am coming" or "I am not coming". 告诉我你是否要来,回答时说"我要来,"或"我不来". Let me know if you are coming. 如果你要来,请通知我,(决定要来时才回复).⑤[省却'I'm blessed'一类的主句,与否定式连用,表示惊异、愿望或沮丧]但愿: I~ I haven't lost my watch! 要是我的表没有丢就好了(我丢了表,真倒霉)! And ~ he didn't try to knock me down! 令人惊异的是他竟想把我打倒. ‖ ***as ~*** [引导感叹句]好像: As ~ I would allow it! 好像我会答应似的!(我才不答应哩!) ~ ***a day*** (***a yard***, ***an inch***, ***etc.***) 无论怎样…一定;至少: He is seventy, ~ (he is) a day (old). 他至少有七十岁了. I've come three miles, ~ (I've come) a yard. 我至少已跑了三英里路. She measures six feet, ~ an inch. 她的的确确六英尺高. ~ ***any*** 即使有(也很少): There are few, ~ any, mistakes. 几乎没有什么错误. There is little, ~ any, hope. 没有什么希望的了. ~ ***anything*** 如果有什么区别: He is, if anything, a shade better today. 他今天只是好了一点点. I~ anything, my new job is harder than my old one. 要说稍有区别的话,我的新工作只不过比原来的要劳累些. ~ ***ever*** 要是曾经;如果有过的话(那也): They rarely, ~ ever, use imported materials. 他们几乎从来不用进口材料. She seldom, ~ ever, goes to the cinema. 她很少看电影. ~ ***it were not for*** …要是没有…的话(简作 but for): I~ it were not for your help, I should not try it. 要是没有您的帮助,我就不会去尝试了. I~ it had not been for your help, I should not have tried it. 倘使当初没有您的帮助,我就不会去尝试的了. ~ ***necessary*** 如有必要,遇必要时. ~ ***not*** 要是不,即使不: Where should I go, ~ not to your house? 我不到你家里去,到哪里去呢? He has spent more than half the money, ~ not all. 他即使没有把钱花光,也花了一半以上. ~ ***only*** 1)只要: I am sure you will succeed ~ only you try hard. 我确信,只要你努力,必定会成功.2)要是…就好;我多么愿望…: I~ only he comes (= I hope he comes). 若是他来就好了. I~ only he were alive! 他要是活着多好呀! I~ only he could come! 我多么希望他能来! I~ only it would stop raining. 但愿雨能停下来![比较: ***only*** ~ 只有当…时才: I told him he would succeed only ~ he tried hard. 我告诉他说,只有努力才能成功.] ~ ***you please*** (***will***) 请: I ~ you please (will) wait a moment, I'll go and tell the manager that you are here. 请等一下,我去告诉经理你在这里. ~ ***possible*** 如果可能,遇可能时. [见 as ~, even ~, what ~]

II ***n*** Ⓒ 条件,假定: There is no ~ in the case. 这里没有假定的余地. There are many "~s" in the way. 条件太多不好办.

IFC 缩 = International Finance Corporation (联合国)国际金融公司.

IFF 缩 = identification, friend or foe【军】敌我识别器,敌我识别系统(一种能迅速辨别敌我舰船或飞机的电子装备).

IFJ 缩 = International Federation of Journalists 国际新闻工作者联合会.

IG 缩 = ①Indo-Germanic 印欧语系(的),会印欧语系语言的人.②Inspector General 监察长,总监察官.

ig·ne·ous ['igniəs] ***a*** ①火的;似火的.②【地】火成的:

~ rocks 火成岩.[<拉丁语 ignis, fire]

ig·nes fat·u·i ['igni:z 'fætjuai] ***n ignis fatuus*** 的复数.

ig·nis fat·u·us ['ignis 'fætjuəs] (*pl ignes fatui*) ***n*** ①磷火,鬼火.②引人入迷途的东西;妄想.[拉丁语]

ig·nite [ig'nait] ❶ ***vt*** ①点燃,点火.②使兴奋;激动:His speech ~d the audience. 他的讲演激动了听众. ❷ ***vi*** 着火,发火:Gasoline ~s easily. 汽油很容易着火.[>下二条]

ig·ni·ter, ig·ni·tor [ig'naitə] ***n*** [C]①点火器,发火器;传(点)火药.②引爆装置.‖ ***integral*** ~ 复合(二组元)喷嘴.[<上条]

ig·ni·tion [ig'niʃən] ***n*** [U]①点火;着火;发火;灼烧.②【机】发火装置:switch on the ~ 开开(汽车的)点火电门.③[定语]:the ~ point 着火点,燃点.[同上]

ig·no·ble [ig'nəubl] ***a*** ①不体面的;卑鄙的,可耻的:an ~ man (action) 卑鄙无耻的人(行为).②[旧用法]出身微贱的.[< noble][<拉丁语]

ig·no·min·i·ous [ˌignə'miniəs] ***a*** 可耻的,不名誉的,不光彩的:~ behaviour 可鄙的行为. an ~ defeat 可耻的失败.[<下条]

ig·no·mi·ny ['ignəmini] ***n*** ①[U]耻辱,不名誉.②[C]无耻行为,丑行.[见 nominal;>上条]

ig·no·rance ['ignərəns] ***n*** [U]无知;愚昧:If he did wrong, it was from (through) ~. 要是他做错了,那是由于无知.‖ ***be in ~ of*** 对于…茫然无知:We are in complete ~ of his plans. 我们对他的计划一无所知.[同下]

ig·no·rant ['ignərənt] ***a*** ①无知的;无学识的;愚昧的;不知道的:He is not stupid, merely ~. 他并不笨,只是无知. Don't be so ~! 别这样不懂事! He is ~ of the German language. 他不懂德语.②显示无知的:an ~ reply 无知的回答.[<下条]

ig·nore [ig'nɔ:] ***vt*** 不理,不睬;不顾,忽视:~ the fact 忽视事实. ~ sb 不理某人.[>上二条]

[辨异] be ignorant of sth 指对某事无所知,例如:She was ignorant of his presence. 她不知道他在场. ignore sth 指假装不知道或未看见某事,例如:She saw him coming, but she ignored him. 她看见他来了,但没理他(假装没有看见).[<拉丁语]

IGY [缩] = International Geophysical Year 国际地球物理年.

il- [il-] ***prep*** [用在以 l 开始的词前]不,无,非(=un-, not):illegal 不法的. illogical 不合逻辑的.

ilk [ilk] [苏格兰语] **I** ***a*** ①同一.②每一.

II ***n*** [口语]家族(=family);同类(=kind):Hitler and his ~ 希特勒之流. liquidate all those not of his ~ 排斥异己.‖ ***of that*** ~ 1)(姓氏与出生地名)相同的:MacDonald of that ~ (=MacDonald of MacDonald) MacDonald 地方的 MacDonald 先生. 2)同种类的. ***that*** ~ [俚]那一家族;那一等级;那一伙.

I'll [ail] [口语] = I will; I shall.

ill [il] **I** (worse [wə:s], worst [wə:st]) ***a*** ①[表语]有病的(=[美]sick):She was ~ with heart disease. 她患心脏病.(ill 通常作表语用,美语用 sick. sick 在英语和美语中都可作定语用. 例如:a sick man 病人.[反 well])②[定语]坏,恶;丑;有害的;拙劣的:~ fame 臭名. ~ health 不健康. ~ luck 不幸. ~ temper 坏脾气. ~ will 恶意,敌意;仇恨.[反 good will]‖ ***fall*** (***be taken***) ~ 害病,生起病来:I'm afraid he may have fallen ~. 恐怕他生病了. ***I ~ news runs apace***.[谚]恶事传千里.

II ***n*** ①[U]恶,凶,害:for good or ~ 好歹. do ~ 为害,作恶.②[常用复]不幸;苦难;灾难:the various ~s of life 人生的种种不幸.

III ***ad*** ①坏;恶劣(=badly):fare ~ 倒霉. treat sb ~ 待人刻薄. speak ~ of one's neighbours 说邻居的坏话.②几乎不(= hardly, not):I can ~ afford the expense. 我出不起这笔费用.‖ ***be*** (***feel***) ~ ***at ease*** 不安;不痛快:I am so ~ at ease with strangers. 和陌生人在一起我感到很别扭.[> illness; ill-advised … ill-conditioned; ill-fated … ill-humoured, ill-mannered, ill-natured, ill-tempered … ill-treat; ill-use]

Ill. [缩] ***n*** = Illinois.

ill-ad·vised ['iləd'vaizd] ***a*** 愚蠢的;鲁莽的:~ efforts 愚蠢的努力. You would be ~ to do so. 你这样做实在太鲁莽了.

ill-af·fect·ed ['ilə'fektid] ***a*** [与 towards 连用]有恶意的;不服的.

ill-bred ['il'bred] ***a*** 无教养的;粗鲁的:an ~ remark 粗鲁的话. He's very ~. 他非常没有教养.

ill-con·di·tioned ['ilkən'diʃənd] ***a*** ①品质坏的;心术不正的;性恶的:an ~, growling fellow 坏脾气而发怨言的家伙.②情况恶劣的:an ~ ulcer 恶性溃疡.

il·le·gal [i'li:gəl] ***a*** 不合法的,非法的:It's ~ to park your car here. 把车停在这里是违法的.[< legal; >下条]

il·le·gal·i·ty [ˌili(:)'gæliti] ***n*** ①[U]不法,违法:The ~ of the contract was evident. 显然那合同是不合法的.②不法行为:the right to resist ~ 抵制不法行为的权利.[<上条]

il·le·gi·ble [i'ledʒəbl] ***a*** 难以辨认的;字迹模糊的;印刷模糊的:~ handwriting 难以辨认的字迹.[< leg-

ible]

il·le·git·i·mate [ˌili'dʒitimit] *a* ①违法的: an ~ seizure of power 非法夺权. ②私生的: an ~ child 私生子. of ~ descent 私生的. ③不合理的;不合逻辑的: an ~ inference 不合逻辑的推理. [< legitimate]

ill-fated ['il'feitid] *a* 不幸的;薄命的;不吉的: an ~ army 征途坎坷的军队. an ~ day 不吉利的日子.

ill-fa·vo(u)red ['il'feivəd] *a* 其貌不扬的;难看的;讨厌的: an ~ person 其貌不扬的人. an ~ word 使人不快的话.

ill-got·ten ['il'gɔtn] *a* 非法获取的;来路不正的: ~ gains 不义之财.

ill-hu·mo(u)red ['il'hjuːməd] *a* 心情恶劣的;不高兴的;坏脾气的. [[反] good-humoured; < ill humour]

il·lib·e·ral [i'libərəl] *a* ①无教养的,粗陋的: an ~ education 鄙俗的教育. ②气量狭窄的;小心眼儿的: ~ opinions 思想偏狭的意见. He is ~ to his subordinates. 他对下属不够开明. ③吝啬的: an ~ giver 吝啬的施舍者. [< liberal]

il·li·cit [i'lisit] *a* 非法的;违禁的: ~ intercourse 私通,通奸. the ~ sale of opium 私卖鸦片. have (maintain) ~ relations with a foreign country 里通外国. [< licit]

il·lim·i·ta·ble [i'limitəbl] *a* 无限的,无边际的;不可估量的: ~ space (ambition) 无限的空间(雄心). [< limit]

Il·li·nois [ˌili'nɔi, ˌili'nɔiz] *n* 伊利诺斯[美国中西部一州,其首府为 Springfield]. [法语,印第安语]

il·lit·e·ra·cy [i'litərəsi] *n* [U] 文盲: wipe out ~ 扫除文盲. [<下条; > anti-illiteracy]

il·lit·e·rate [i'litərit] **I** *a* ①文盲的,不识字的. ②知识浅陋的;缺乏教育的: an ~ letter 一封文理不通的信. He is musically ~. 他缺乏音乐方面的知识.

II *n* [C] 文盲,目不识丁者: He writes like an ~, there are mistakes on every page. 他写东西像个没有念过书的,每页都有错. [< literate; >上条][拉丁语]

ill-man·nered ['il'mænəd] *a* 态度不好的;没礼貌的: an ~ young man 没有礼貌的年轻人.

ill-na·tured ['il'neitʃəd] *a* 性情暴躁的;心肠硬的;怀着恶意的: an ~ remark 不怀好意的话. It was very ~ of him to tell this tale. 他散布这个谣言,真是居心叵测. [[反] good-natured; <ill nature]

ill·ness ['ilnis] *n* [U][C]病,疾病 (=[美] sickness): an infectious ~ 传染病. a serious (slight, sudden) ~ 重(轻、急)病. ~es of children 儿童患的各种疾病. suffer from (triumph over) ~ 患病(战胜疾病). There has been not much (a great deal of) ~ in the village this winter. 今年冬天村里疾病不多(很多). [[反] health; < ill]

il·lo·gi·cal [i'lɔdʒikəl] *a* 不合逻辑的;不通的: The speaker seemed most ~. 那个发言人看来很缺乏逻辑. The policy was extremely ~. 这政策极不合(常)理. [< logical]

il·lo·ty·cin [ˌilə'taisin] *n* [U]【医】红霉素.

ill-tem·pered ['il'tempəd] *a* 脾气坏的;易激动的,急躁的 (= ill-humo(u)red): be ~ and tyrannical to sb 对某人脾气急躁而专横.

ill-timed ['il'taimd] *a* 不合时宜的: an ~ jest 不合时宜的玩笑. Your remark is ~. 你这话说的不是时候.

ill-treat ['il'triːt] *vt* 虐待: Don't ~ small animals. 别虐待小动物.

il·lu·mi·nant [i'ljuːminənt] **I** *a* 照明的;发光的.

II *n* [C] 发光物(体);光源;照明剂: Oil is a cheap ~. 石油是廉价的照明剂. [< illumine]

il·lu·mi·nate [i'ljuːmineit] *vt* ①照明,照亮: a building ~d by lights 为灯光所照明的大楼. ②(用灯光)装饰(街道、房屋等): The streets were ~d for the celebration. 大街上张灯结彩以示庆祝. ③(中世纪风俗,以金、银、鲜艳色彩)装饰(书、稿的第一字母等): an ~d manuscript 饰以各种彩饰的手稿. ④阐明;启发: ~ a difficult passage in a book 阐明书中难解的段落. [同上;下二条]

il·lu·mi·na·tion [iˌljuːmi'neiʃən] *n* ①[U]照明;照(明)度: stage ~ 舞台照明. The ~ is too weak to show the detail of the painting. 照明的亮度太弱显示不出画的细部. ②[常用复]灯饰: Let's go and see the ~s in the streets. 我们去看街上的彩灯吧. ③[常用复](书、稿第一字母等的)彩饰;画饰. ④[U]阐明;启发: She found great ~ in the lecture. 她从那演讲中得到很大启发. [<上条]

il·lu·mi·na·tor [i'ljuːmineitə] *n* [C]①发光器. ②照明器. ③启发者. ④装饰书、稿的人. [同上]

il·lu·mine [i'ljuːmin] *vt* ①照明,照耀: Electric lights ~ our houses. 电灯照亮我们的房屋. A smile often ~s a homely face. 笑容常可使相貌一般的人增色三分. ②启发. [> illuminant; illuminate]

ill-use ['il'juːz] **I** *vt* ①虐待. ②滥用.

II *n* [U]虐待;不公平的对待 (= ill-usage).

il·lu·sion [i'ljuːʒən] *n* ①[C]幻影: an ~ of reality 真实的幻象. ②[C]妄信;迷梦;幻想: break an ~ 打破

迷梦. cast away ～s 丢掉幻想. ③U C【心理】错觉: an optical ～ 视错觉.[同 delusion] ‖ ***be under an*** ～ 在幻觉下;产生错觉;搞错. ***cherish an*** (***the***) ～ ***that*** 误认为…. ***have no*** ～***s about*** 对…不存幻想: I have no ～s about his ability. 我对他的能力不存幻想.[> disillusion; illusory][<拉丁语]

[**辨异**]1) illusion 通常指感觉似为真实,但实际并不存在或公认为谬误的事物. 如 the illusion that the sun goes round the earth 太阳绕着地球转的错觉. delusion 指受骗者或精神失常者信以为真的事物. 如 his delusion that he was Napolean the first 他认为他是拿破仑第一的幻想. 2) illusion, allusion 有时被混淆乱用. illusion 意为幻象、幻影或幻想. 如 an illusion of wealth 对财富的幻想. allusion 意为暗指或引喻. 如 He made allusions to recent events without recounting them. 他只提及了最近发生的事件,而未加以详述.

il·lu·sive [i'lju:siv] ***a*** ①虚幻的;迷惑人的;骗人的. ②因错觉产生的;产生错觉的.[见上条]

il·lu·so·ry [i'lju:səri] ***a*** = illusive.

il·lus·trate ['iləstreit] ***vt*** ①图解,用图说明;加插图于: a well-～d text-book 附有精美插图的课本. ②(举例)说明;例证: ～ a lesson with pictures 用图画来说明一篇课文. ～ by facts 用事实说明.[< lustre; >下三条][<拉丁语]

il·lus·tra·tion [ˌiləs'treiʃən] ***n*** ①C 插图;图解. ②C 实例: give an ～ of sth 举例说明某事. The teacher cut an apple into four equal pieces as an ～ of what ¼ means. 老师把苹果切成四等分作为实例说明四分之一的意义. ③U 具体说明;例证: I～ is often more useful than definition for giving the meanings of words. 在给字义时,举例常比下定义更有用. I～ by example is better than explanations in words. 举例说明比文字解释更好. ‖ ***by way of*** ～ 作为例子;举例来说. ***in*** ～ ***of*** 作为…的例证: He cited instances in ～ of this theory. 他举例说明这理论.[<上条]

il·lus·tra·tive ['iləstreitiv] ***a*** 说明性的,解说性的;例证性的: an ～ example 例证. documents ～ of the October Revolution 说明十月革命的文件. facts ～ of the point 说明论点的事实.[同上]

il·lus·tra·tor ['iləstreitə] ***n*** 插图画家;说明者.[同前]

il·lus·tri·ous [i'lʌstriəs] ***a*** 杰出的,显赫的;大名鼎鼎的: ～ heroes of our aer 当代杰出的英雄人物. ～ accomplishments (deeds) 卓越的成就(辉煌的事迹).[见 lustre.]

il·men·ite ['ilminait] ***n***【矿】钛铁矿.

ILO 缩 =① International Labour Organization (联合国)国际劳工组织. ② International Labour Office (联合国)国际劳工局.

I'm [aim] [口语] = I am.

im- [im-] ***pref*** [用在以 b, m, p 开始的词前]①[表示"向…内;在…上;向…"等意]: imbed 嵌入. immigrate 移入. ②[否定]: immortal 不朽的, impossible 不可能的.

im·age ['imidʒ] **I** ***n*** ①像,肖像;偶像: an ～ of Buddha 一尊佛像. graven ～s 雕刻的神像. ②影像,映像: television ～ 电视图像. virtual (real) ～【理】虚(实)象. see one's ～ in the mirror 在镜子里瞧见自己的像. ③酷似物: God's ～ 人体. He is the very (spitting) ～ of his father. 他活像他的父亲(他是他父亲的翻版). ④【修辞】形象;直喻,隐喻: speak in ～s 说话形象化(用比喻说). ⑤【心理】意象,概念: the Chinese ～ of America 中国人心目中的美国.

II ***vt*** ①作…的像. ②反映: The clouds were ～d in the still water. 静水映出云影.[>下二条][拉丁语]

im·ag·e·ry ['imidʒəri] ***n*** U ①意象: a dream's dim ～ 模糊的梦中意象. ②比喻;形象化的描述: Poetry contains ～. 诗歌中有比喻. ③[群体词]群像(=images).[<上条]

i·ma·gi·na·ble [i'mædʒinəbl] ***a*** 可想像的,想像得到的[常和最高级形容词或 all, every, no 等连用,放在被修饰的名词后]: every method ～ 一切可想像到的方法. the best thing ～ 再好也没有的东西. the greatest difficulty ～ 几乎想像不到的困难.[同上]

i·ma·gi·na·ry [i'mædʒinəri] ***a*** 想像中的;假想的;虚构的: an ～ enemy 假想敌. an ～ number【数】虚数. All the characters in this book are ～. 这本书里的人物都是虚构的.[反 actual, real; 见 image]

i·ma·gi·na·tion [iˌmædʒi'neiʃən] ***n*** ①U C 想像力: a writer of ～ 想像力丰富的作家. have not much ～ 没有多大想像力. have a good (poor) ～ 想像力好(差). be successful beyond (all) ～ 出乎(完全出乎)意料地取得成功. Children are encouraged to use their ～s. 鼓励孩子们去运用想像力. ②U C 想像;空想: the ～s of the insane 痴人的妄想. You didn't really see a ghost — it was only ～. 你并没有真看见鬼——那只不过是幻觉. ③C 头脑(= mind): The difficulties are all in your ～. 这些困难都是你想像的.[同下]

[**辨异**]1) imagination, fancy 都指"想像",在过去英语里常相混,在近代英语里却有明显的分别. imagination 指想像、想像力,着重于多少是经主观意志操

纵的,创造性的,有一定现实基础而比较完整联贯的.如 Poets, artists and inventors have imagination. 诗人、艺术家及发明家具有想像力. fancy 指幻想,多半是自发的,不经主观意志操纵的,或者是异想天开的,没有逻辑线索的,像作白日梦 (day dream)一样.如 Most comic strips are products of fancy. 连环漫画多数是异想天开的. 试比较 His poetry is marked with fancy rather than imagination. 他诗歌的特点是幻想而不是想象. 2)在现代英语中 fancy 还可以表达一时心血来潮对某人或某物所生的爱好,但没有 love 那样坚定和深厚.如 The book with its colourful jacket happened to catch my fancy; So I bought it. 那本书的封面颜色很鲜艳,我一喜欢就买下来了.

i·ma·gi·na·tive [ˈiˈmædʒinətiv] ***a*** 想像的;有想像力的,富于想像力的: the ~ power (faculty) 想像力. ~ literature 想像文学,纯文学. ~ writers 富于想像的作家.[见 imaginable, imaginery;<下条]

[**辨异**] imaginary, imaginative, imaginable 中的 imaginary 意为"想像的"、"虚构的".如 Although the main characters in the novel are so true to life, they are imaginary. 小说里的主要人物虽然写得栩栩如生,其实完全是虚构的. imaginative 意为"富于想像力的".如 Cervantes is an imaginative writer, but a great realist nonetheless. 塞万提斯是一位富于想像力的作家,但却不失为伟大的现实主义者. imaginable 意为"可想像的"常放在名词后面,前加 all, every 或最高级形容词.如 We will make the best efforts imaginable to fulfil the task in time. 我们将尽最大努力及时完成这项任务.

i·ma·gine [iˈmædʒin] ***vt*** 想像;设想: ~ mischief 想恶作剧. I~ yourself (to be) on a desert island. 设想你处在一个荒岛上. I cannot ~ what he is doing. 我想不出他现在在干什么. I ~d him tall (as a big tall man). 我原以为他是个大个子(是个魁梧的人). Can you ~ George cooking the dinner? 你能想像乔治烧饭时的情形吗? I can't ~ (my) marrying a girl of that sort. 我难以想像(我)和那种女子结婚. The boy likes to ~ himself an astronaut. 这小孩喜欢把自己想像为宇航员.[见 image;>上二条]

[**辨异**]imagine, conceive 都表示"想像". imagine 指在脑海中形成一个清晰明确的心像.如 I like to imagine myself flying a plane. 我喜欢想像自己在驾驶飞机. conceive 指想出一个思想,且在脑海中使其稍具轮廓,形式或形状.如 The Wright brothers conceived the design of the first successful motor-powered plane. 莱特兄弟设计了最早试验成功的由发动机驱动的飞机.

i·mam [iˈmɑːm] ***n*** ①(清真寺)阿訇.②[I~]伊斯兰教长.[阿拉伯语;>下条]

i·mam·ate [iˈmɑːmeit] ***n*** 伊斯兰教长国.[<上条]

im·bal·ance [imˈbæləns] ***n*** 不平衡,失调: trade ~ 贸易的不平衡. the country's ~ in world payments 国家在国际贸易支付中的不平衡. the increasing ~ between rich and poor countries 穷富国家之间的不断增长的不平衡.[< balance]

im·be·cile [ˈimbisiːl] **I** ***a*** 极愚笨的,低能的: ~ remarks (conducts) 愚蠢的言论(行为).

II ***n*** 低能儿,笨人.[>下条]

im·be·cil·i·ty [ˌimbiˈsiliti] ***n*** Ⓤ愚笨;Ⓒ愚蠢的言行: the ~ of trying to live without food 试图不食而生的愚蠢行为.[<上条]

im·bed [imˈbed] (imbedded, imbedded; imbedding) ***vt*** = embed.

im·bibe [imˈbaib] ***vt*** 饮;吸收;吸取: ~ ideas (knowledge) 吸收思想(知识). ~ moisture from the earth 从泥土中吸取水份. He ~s vast quantities of strong coffee. 他喝大量的浓咖啡.[<拉丁语]

im·bue [imˈbjuː] ***vt*** ①深染,浸染: clothes ~d with black 染黑了的衣服.②浸透.③[比喻]灌注;使充满;激起: ~ sb with patriotism 激起某人的爱国心. be ~d with new ideas 充满了新思想;深受新思想的感染(影响).[见 infuse]

IMCO 缩 = Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (联合国)政府间海事协商组织.

IMF 缩 = International Monetary Fund (联合国)国际货币基金组织.

im·i·tate [ˈimiteit] ***vt*** ①模仿;临摹;模拟: ~ the strokes of model Chinese calligraphy 临摹字帖的笔法. Parrots ~ human speech. 鹦鹉学人语.②仿造: ~ a diamond with crystal 用水晶仿造钻石. It is plastic, made to ~ leather. 这是塑料的,用以仿皮革的.[>下三条][<拉丁语]

im·i·ta·tion [ˌimiˈteiʃən] ***n*** ①Ⓤ模仿;仿效;临摹;仿造: learn by ~ 通过模仿学习. set sb a good example for ~ 为某人做出可效法的好榜样.②Ⓒ仿造品,赝品: an ~ of marble 仿造大理石. Beware of ~s. 谨防假冒.③[定语]假…;充…: ~ leather (jewellery) 人造革(宝石). ‖ ***in ~ of*** … 模仿…: a style developed in ~ of classic models 模拟古典形式的文体.[<上条]

im·i·ta·tive [ˈimitətiv] ***a*** ①模仿性的,模仿的;仿效

的;伪造的: an ~ word 象声词(如 buzz). ~ arts 模仿艺术(指绘画、雕刻等).②爱模仿的: as ~ as a monkey 像猴子那样喜欢模仿.[同上]

im·i·ta·tor [ˈimiteitə] *n* 模仿者;临摹者;仿造者.[同前]

im·mac·u·late [iˈmækjulit] *a* ①洁净的;纯洁的;无瑕疵的: an ~ shirt 洁白的衬衫. an ~ text 完全正确的版本. ~ thoughts 纯洁的思想.②无罪的;无过失的.‖ *I~ Conception* 【宗】(关于圣母玛利亚的)纯洁受胎说,圣灵怀胎说.

im·ma·te·ri·al [ˌiməˈtiəriəl] *a* ①非物质的;无形的: as ~ as ghost 像鬼魂般的虚幻.②不重要的: ~ details 无关重要的细节. That's quite ~ to me. 那对我无所谓.[< material]

im·ma·ture [ˌiməˈtjuə] *a* 不成熟的;发育未全的: an ~ gril 一个未成熟的女孩. the ~ minds of young children 孩子们未成熟的心理.[< mature; >下条]

im·ma·tu·ri·ty [ˌiməˈtjuriti] *n* [U] [C] 不成熟;幼稚(= immatureness): emotional and cultural ~ 感情上修养上的不成熟. childish immaturities 孩子气的幼稚行为.[<上条]

im·mea·su·ra·ble [iˈmeʒərəbl] *a* 不可计量的;无涯的: ~ faith 无限的信仰. an ~ abyss 无底深渊.[< measurable]

im·me·di·ate [iˈmiːdjət] *a* ①立即的,即时的: an ~ answer 立即答复. ~ delivery (payment, shipment) 【商】即交(付,装).②直接的: ~ contact 直接接触. ~ information 第一手消息.③最接近的: my ~ neighbours (superior) 我的紧邻(顶头上司). in the ~ future 在最近的将来.[< mediate a; >下条]

im·me·di·ate·ly [iˈmiːdjətli] *ad* ①立即,马上: Stop that, ~! 给我马上停下来!②直接地,紧密地: ~ in the vicinity 就在附近.③[用作连接词]一经(= as soon as): I told him ~ he came. 他一来我就告诉他了.[<上条]

[辨异] immediately, instantly, presently 都表示"立刻、立即地". immediately 指立即,中间没有明显可察的时间间隔.如 Please close your books immediately and answer these questions. 请立刻把书合起来,回答这些问题. instantly 把恰在此刻一秒钟也没有耽搁.如 The driver was killed instantly. 司机当场死了. presently 较为少用,指不久,即将.如 I will do the dishes presently, but I want to finish this story first. 我马上去洗碟子,不过我想把这篇故事先看完.

im·me·mo·ri·al [ˌimiˈmɔːriəl] *a* 无法追忆的;远古的,太古的: ~ customs 由来已久的风俗. from (since) time ~ 自太古以来.[< memorial]

im·mense [iˈmens] *a* ①广大的;巨大的;无限的(= huge): an ~ amount 巨额. an ~ palace 巨大的宫殿.②[俚]极好的: The performance was ~. 演出好极了.[>下二条][<拉丁语]

im·mense·ly [iˈmensli] *ad* ①广大地;无限地.②[口语]非常: He was ~ pleased. 他高兴得不得了.[<上条]

im·men·si·ty [iˈmensiti] *n* ①[U]广大;无限: the ~ of space 空间的广阔无限.②[有时复]巨物: The mountain reared its white immensities before us. 白皑皑的山耸立在我们面前.[同上]

im·merse [iˈməːs] *vt* ①浸渍,泡: ~ one's head in the water 把头浸在水里.②沉浸于;陷入: ~ oneself among the masses 深入群众之中. be ~d in a book (thought, difficulties) 埋头读书(沉思,陷入困境).[见 merge; >下条]

im·mer·sion [iˈməːʃən] *n* ①[U]浸渍,浸入,浸没.②[U][C]【宗】浸礼.③[定语]: an ~ heater 浸没式加热器.④[U]专心,沉溺: ~ in study 埋头研究. ~ in though 沉思.[<上条]

im·mi·grant [ˈimigrənt] I *n* 移入者;入境移民: European ~s in America 在美国的欧洲移民.[反 emigrant]

II *a* (从外国)移来的: an ~ fauna 自外国移入的动物.[<下条]

im·mi·grate [ˈimigreit] *vi* 移入(国家): ~ into (to) a country 迁入某一国家(作移民).[反 emigrate; < migrate; >上条;下条]

im·mi·gra·tion [ˌimiˈgreiʃən] *n* ①[U]移居入境: the ~ bureau 移民局. the ~ law 移民法. an ~ officer 入境检查员.②[C]外来的移民: the numerous ~s into the US 迁入美国的大批移民.[<上条]

im·mi·nence [ˈiminəns] *n* [U]危急;迫切;逼近.[<下条]

im·mi·nent [ˈiminənt] *a* 危急的,迫切的;逼近的: A storm is ~ (There's a storm ~). 暴风雨即将来临. He was faced with ~ death. 他死在临头.[>上条]

[辨异] imminent, impending 都表示"即将来临的". imminent 主要用于形容危险、死亡等,指大祸临头,不需更进一步的警告,随时都可能发生的.如 Swept along by the swift current, he was in imminent danger of going over the falls. 他被急流冲走,随时有被冲进瀑布里的危险. impending 指逼近某人,随时可发生,但又常常无确定时间,使其处于悬虑之中的.如 For weeks I have had a feeling of impending

disaster. 许多星期以来,我一直觉得大祸将临.

im·mo·bile [i'məubail] *a* 不能动的,推不动的;固定不移的;一动不动的: keep the broken leg ~ 使断腿固定不动. He stood there grave and ~, surveying the falls. 他呆立在那里,一动不动,出神地望着瀑布. [< mobile]

im·mod·e·rate [i'mɔdərit] *a* 过度的,过分的,无节制的: ~ eating and drinking 饮食过度. [< moderate]

im·mod·est [i'mɔdist] *a* ①厚颜的;鲁莽的;冒失的: ~ boasts 厚颜无耻的吹嘘. ~ behaviour 鲁莽的行为. ②不像样(庄重)的,放肆的,不贞的: an ~ dress 不像样的衣服. [< modest; >下条]

im·mod·es·ty [i'mɔdisti] *n* ①U 无礼;粗暴. ②C 不正当的言行. [<上条]

im·mor·al [i'mɔrəl] *a* ①不道德的,不正经的;下作的;淫荡的: ~ conduct 不道德的行为. Using other people for one's own profits is ~. 为了自己的利益利用别人是不道德的. ②(指书籍、电影等)诲淫诲盗的: an ~ book 黄色书籍. [< moral; >下条]

im·mo·ral·i·ty [ˌimə'ræliti] *n* U C 不道德(行为);下作;乱伦;猥亵(行为): a life of ~ 不道德(淫荡)的生活. [<上条]

im·mor·tal [i'mɔːtəl] **I** *a* 不死的,不朽的;永生的: ~ fame 不朽的声名. The heroes of the people are ~. 人民英雄永垂不朽.

II *n* ①不朽者: the I~ Bard 不朽的诗人(指莎士比亚). the Forty I~s 法国科学院40人委员会成员. ②the ~s (古希腊、罗马神话)诸神. [< mortal]

im·mor·tal·i·ty [ˌimɔː'tæliti] *n* U ①不死,不朽;永生. ②不朽的声名: He has achieved ~. 他已获得不朽的声名,名垂千古. [< mortality]

im·mo·va·ble [i'muːvəbl] **I** *a* 不可动的;坚定的;不变的: ~ property 不动产. an ~ purpose 坚定不移的目标. ~ in purpose 目的(意志)坚定不移.

II *n* [常用复]【法】不动产. [< movable]

im·mune [i'mjuːn] *a* ①有免疫力的;可避免的: be ~ from smallopx as the result of vaccination 种痘可免于患天花. be ~ to (against) poison (disease, infection, criticism, attack) 可避免中毒(生病,传染,挨批评,受攻击). ②免除的: be ~ from taxation (taxes) 免税. [>下四条][<拉丁语]

im·mu·nise ['imju(ː)naiz] *vt* = immunize.

im·mu·ni·ty [i'mjuːniti] *n* [与 from 连用] U ①免疫;免疫性: acquired (active) ~ 后天(自动)免疫性. the noise ~ 【无】抗扰度(性),抗噪音度. ②豁免,免除(税等): enjoy diplomatic ~ 享有外交豁免权. the law gives ~ from taxation to schools 法律免除学校纳税义务. [<上条]

im·mu·nize ['imju(ː)naiz] *vt* 使…免疫: be ~d from disease 有免疫力. Vaccination ~s people against smallpox. 种牛痘可免患天花. [同上]

im·mu·nol·o·gy [ˌimju'nɔlədʒi] *n* U【医】免疫学. [同前]

im·mure [i'mjuə] *vt* 禁闭,监禁;闭居: ~d in a windowless prison cell 囚禁于四壁无窗的牢房里. ~ oneself in books 埋头读书. ~ oneself in one's study to work undisturbed 把自己关在书房里读书以免受干扰.

im·mu·ta·ble [i'mjuːtəbl] *a* 不可改变的;不变的: ~ laws 不变的定律. Nothing is ~. 无所不变. [< mutable]

imp [imp] *n* C ①小鬼;鬼娃娃. ②小淘气,顽童: a disagreeable ~ 讨厌的顽童.

im·pact ['impækt] **I** *n* U C ①冲击(作用);冲力;碰撞,冲突: give an ~ to … 对…起冲击的作用. ②效果;影响: the ~ of new ideas on students 新思想对学生的影响. ‖ ***on*** ~ 在碰撞时: The car body collapsed on ~. 车身在碰撞时塌陷了.

II [im'pækt] *vt* [常与 in, into 连用]逼紧;装紧,压紧,楔牢;压接: an ~ed tooth (紧压在颚骨中长不出来的)阻生牙. [<拉丁语]

im·pair [im'pɛə] *vt* 削弱;损伤;损害: ~ one's health by overwork 因工作过度而损及健康.

im·pa·la [im'pɑːlə] (*pl* ~ *or* ~s) *n* 大羚羊(非洲产红棕色羚羊的一种).

im·pale [im'peil] *vt* 刺穿;施以刺刑: The butterflies are ~d on small pins stuck in a sheet of cork. 用小针刺穿蝴蝶,把它插在软木片上. [< pale¹, n]

im·pal·pa·ble [im'pælpəbl] *a* ①摸不着的;感触不到的: ~ as a dream 像梦一样无法触摸. Sunbeams are ~. 日光是触摸不到的. ②[比喻]难以体会的;难以捉摸的: ~ distinctions of meaning 意义上的细微区别. [< palpable]

im·part [im'pɑːt] *vt* ①分给,给予: ~ a lyric quality to that passage 给那一节加上抒情的成分. The good teacher ~s wisdom to his pupils. 好的教师给学生以智慧. ②告诉,通知,传达: ~ a secret to sb 把秘密告诉某人. [< part, v]

im·par·tial [im'pɑːʃəl] *a* 公正的;不偏不倚的;无私的: ~ decision 公正的判决. be ~ to … 对…公正无私. Law shall be uniform and ~. 法律应该一视同仁不偏不倚. [< partial; >下条]

im·par·ti·al·i·ty [ˈimˌpɑːʃiˈæliti] *n* [U]公平;无私.[< 上条]

im·pass·a·ble [imˈpɑːsəbl] *a* 不能通行的;不可逾越的: ~ swamps 无法通过的沼泽. country roads ~ in winter 在冬季无法通行的乡村道路.[< passable]

im·passe [ˈæmpɑːs, imˈpæs] *n* [C]①死路;死胡同;绝境: land the aggressors in an ~ 使侵略者陷于绝境. ②僵局: Negotiations between the two parties reached an ~. 两党间的谈判陷入僵局.[法语]

im·pas·si·ble [imˈpæsəbl] *a* ①不感觉痛苦的;无动于衷的: be ~ to criticism 对批评不觉痛痒;不为批评所动.②无感觉的;无知觉的.[< passible]

im·pas·sioned [imˈpæʃənd] *a* 充满热情的,热烈的;感动的: an ~ speech 热情洋溢的演说.[< passion]

im·pas·sive [imˈpæsiv] *a* ①无感觉的;无热情的;冷淡的: an ~ face (man) 无表情的面孔(缺乏热情的人).②不动的;静止的: The object remained absolutely ~ in the presence of magnet. 该物在磁铁前仍保持绝对静止状态.[< passive]

im·pa·tience [imˈpeiʃəns] *n* [U]不耐烦,无耐性;急躁: He awaited her answer with ~. 他焦急地等待她的答复.[< patience]

im·pa·tient [imˈpeiʃənt] *a* [~ at sth (with sb)]①不耐烦的,无耐性的;急躁的: an ~ gesture 一副不耐烦的样子. ~ at the delay 对延误感到不耐烦. ~ with children 对孩子急躁. The audience are growing ~. 观众渐渐急躁不安.②渴望…的,急于想…的: The children are ~ to go. 孩子们急着要走. He is ~ for his holidays. 他急着等放假. ‖ ~ *of sth* 不能忍受;不许干涉: be ~ of control 不能忍受管制.[< patient]

im·peach [imˈpiːtʃ] *vt* ①告发,检举: ~ a judge for taking a bribe 检举某法官受贿. ~ sb of (with, for) a crime 控告某人犯罪.②怀疑(某人的品行等);非难;指责;责问: ~ sb's motives 指责(怀疑)某人的动机.[>下条; unimpeachable]

im·peach·ment [imˈpiːtʃmənt] *n* [U][C]告发,检举;非难.[<上条]

im·ped·ance [imˈpiːdəns] *n* [U]【电】阻抗: acoustic ~ 声阻抗.[<下条]

im·pede [imˈpiːd] *vt* 阻碍,妨碍: ~ one's progress 妨碍进步. The muddy roads ~ our journey. 我们的旅游被泥泞的道路阻挠了.[>上条;下条]

im·ped·i·ment [imˈpedimənt] *n* [C]①阻碍,障碍物: an ~ to progress 进步的障碍. strive to get ahead despite all ~s in one's path 不顾道路上的一切障碍奋力前进.②(言语)障碍,口吃: have an ~ in speech 口吃. ‖ *throw ~s in the way* 设置障碍.[上条]

im·ped·i·men·ta [imˌpediˈmentə] *n* [复]行李;【军】辎重: They brought their three children, the cat, the dog, and the rest of their ~. 他们把三个孩子、猫、狗还有其他行李什么的都带上了.

im·pel [imˈpel] (impelled, impelled; impelling) *vt* ①推进,推动: impelling force 推进力.②迫使,驱使: ~ sb to an action (to do sth) 驱使某人采取某种行动(做某事). be impelled by necessity 迫于不得已. feel impelled to speak 觉得不能不说.

im·pend [imˈpend] *vi* ①悬挂.②(危险、患难等)即将来临;逼近: Danger ~s over his head. 危险即将降临到他的头上. We went indoors because rain ~ed. 我们进屋里去,因为就要下雨了.[>下条]

im·pend·ing [imˈpendiŋ] *a* 迫切的,即将来临的: an ~ danger 迫在眉睫的危险. an ~ storm 即将来临的风暴.[<上条]

im·pen·e·tra·ble [imˈpenitrəbl] *a* ①难贯穿的,打不进的;坚硬无比的: ~ darkness 漆黑. ~ forests and swamps 难以通过的森林和沼泽地. dig down to ~ rock 挖掘至坚硬的岩石.②不接受(外来思想、影响等)的,(头脑)顽固的: men who are ~ to (by) reason 不可理喻的人.③难以捉摸的;费解的: an ~ mystery 难解的神秘事物. The motive for the crime was ~. 犯罪的动机令人无法理解.[< penetrable]

im·pen·i·tent [imˈpenitənt] *a* 毫无悔悟的;执迷不悟的: an ~ criminal 执迷不悟的罪犯.[< penitent]

im·per·a·tive [imˈperətiv] **I** *a* ①【语】祈使的: the ~ mood 祈使语气. an ~ sentence 祈使句.②命令的,强制的: an ~ manner 专横的态度. speak in an ~ tone 以命令的口气说. The general's orders were ~. 将军的命令必须服从.③紧要的;必不可少的: It is ~ that we have (should have) (It is ~ for us to have) a strong air force. 我们应该有强大的空军,这是绝对必要的.

II *n* ①【语】祈使语气;祈使句: In "Come here!" the verb "come" is in the ~. 在"Come here!"一句里,动词"come"是祈使语气. The subject is not usually expressed with the ~. 祈使句的主语通常不表示出来.②[C]命令(= command).[<拉丁语]

im·per·cep·ti·ble [ˌimpəˈseptəbl] *a* 感觉不到的;觉察不出的;细微的: an ~ change 觉察不到的变化. ~ gradations 微小的差异度. Colour is ~ to the touch. 颜色是触摸不到的.[< perceptible]

im·per·fect [imˈpəːfikt] *a* 不完美的;不完善的;不完

全的;未完成的: ~ combustion 不完全燃烧. ~ grain 不饱满的谷粒. an ~ knowledge of French 对法语一知半解. ‖ ~ *tense*【语】未完成时态(指尚在进行中的动作).[< perfect;>下条]

im·per·fec·tion [ˌimpəˈfekʃən] *n* ①U 不完美;不完善;不完全: dissatisfied with the ~ of man 不满意于人的不完善性. ②C 缺点…;弱点: A wife has to overlook the little ~s in her husband's character. 妻子对丈夫性格上的微小缺点须采取宽大态度.[<上条]

im·pe·ri·al [imˈpiəriəl] *a* ①帝国的.[见 empire]②皇帝的: an ~ envoy 钦差大臣. an ~ house 皇室. the ~ examinations (封建社会的)科举. ③威严的;崇高的;堂皇的: with ~ generosity 以宽宏的精神. ④(英国度量衡)法定标准的: an ~ pint (gallon) 英国法定一品脱(加仑)。[>下二条]

im·pe·ri·al·ism [imˈpiəriəlizəm] *n* U 帝国主义: I~ is the highest stage of capitalism. 帝国主义是资本主义的最高阶段. I~ is monopolistic capitalism (the monopoly stage of capitalism). 帝国主义是垄断的资本主义(资本主义的垄断阶段). War arises out of the very nature of ~. 战争是由帝国主义的本质产生的.[<上条]

im·pe·ri·al·ist [imˈpiəriəlist] *n* ①帝国主义者: The ~s not only exploit the masses of people in their own countries, but oppress and plunder the whole world. 帝国主义者不仅在本国剥削人民群众,而且压迫和掠夺整个世界. ②[定语]: an ~ country 帝国主义国家. [同上;>下条; anti-imperialist]

im·pe·ri·al·is·tic [imˌpiəriəˈlistik] *a* 帝国主义的: ~ views 帝国主义的观点.[<上条]

im·per·il [imˈperil] (imperil(l)ed, imperil(l)ed; imperil(l)ing) *vt* 危害;危及: ~ ont's life 危及生命.[< peril]

im·pe·ri·ous [imˈpiəriəs] *a* ①专横的;傲慢的: an ~ gesture 蛮横的姿态. ②紧急的,迫切的: an ~ demand 迫切要求.

im·per·ish·a·ble [imˈperiʃəbl] *a* 不灭的,经久不衰的: ~ fame (glory) 不朽的盛名(光荣).[< perishable]

im·per·ma·nent [imˈpəːmənənt] *a* 非永久的,暂时的: an ~ agreement 暂时的协议.

im·per·me·a·ble [imˈpəːmiəbl] *a* 不可渗透的;透不过的: ~ to water (air) 不透水(空气)的. an ~ stone 无法贯穿的石头. The passage became absolutely ~. 过道完全不通了.

im·per·son·al [imˈpəːsənl] *a* ①非个人的;不具人格的: an ~ remark 不针对某一个人的话(如: First come, first served. 先到,先受招待). ~ forces 非人力(指自然力等). ②【语】无人称的: the ~ verb 无人称动词[通常用 it 作主语,如: It snows. 严格地说,真正的无人称动词没有主语;现代英语中只有 meseems 和 methinks 二字].[< personal]

im·per·so·nate [imˈpəːsəneit] *vt* ①扮演: ~ Romeo on the stage 在舞台上扮演罗米欧. ②模仿: ~ a well-known news commentator 模仿一个著名的新闻评论家(的声调、表情等). ③人格化,拟人 (= personify);体现: Dr. Norman Bethune ~s the spirit of proletarian internationalism. 白求恩医生体现了无产阶级国际主义精神.[< person]

im·per·so·na·tion [imˌpəːsəˈneiʃən] *n* U C 扮演;模拟: He gave several ~s of well-known men. 他扮演过几位名人.

im·per·ti·nent [imˈpəːtinənt] *a* ①不恰当的;不中肯的;不相干的;无关联的: a point ~ to the question 与问题无关的论点. ②无礼的;鲁莽的: He was so ~ as to say that. 他真是无礼之极,竟说出那样的话来.[< pertinent][拉丁语 impertinens]

im·per·vi·ous [imˈpəːviəs] *a* ①透(穿)不过的: an ~ desert 无人能通过的沙漠. Rubber boots are ~ to water. 胶鞋不透水. ②不受影响的;不接受(道理,说服等)的: be ~ to criticism (all reason) 不接受批评(不通情理). ~ to all the gossip 不为一切闲话所动.[< pervious]

im·pet·u·ous [ˈimpetjuəs] *a* ①猛烈的,激烈的;迅疾的: an ~ charge 猛袭. an ~ wind 狂风. ②冲动的;鲁莽的;性急的: an ~ youth 急躁的青年.[<下条]

im·pe·tus [ˈimpitəs] *n* ①U 惯性;动力,推动力: The car ran down the hill under its onw ~. 汽车靠自身的惯性冲下山. ②C 刺激;激励: give (lend) an ~ to trade 促进贸易. ‖ *with great* ~ 用大力: The first train ran into the second with great ~. 第一辆火车以极大的冲力撞上第二辆.[>上条]

im·pi·e·ty [imˈpaiəti] *n* ①U 不虔诚;不信神. ②U 不敬;不孝. ③C [可以有复数]不敬不孝的言行.[< pious]

im·pinge [imˈpindʒ] *vi* ①碰撞;冲击: Rays of light ~ on (upon) the retina. 光线射到视网膜上. ②侵犯: ~ on (upon) sb's authority 侵犯某人的权限.

im·pi·ous [ˈimpiəs] *a* 不敬神的,不虔诚的.[< pious]

im·plac·a·ble [imˈplækəbl] *a* ①不能平息的;毫不容情的;不可调和的: an ~ enemy 死敌. ②不能改变的: ~ love 忠贞不渝的爱. ‖ *have an* ~ *hatred for*

… 对…深恶痛绝.[< placable]

im·plant [im'plɑːnt] **I** *vt* [~ in (into)]①种植.②插入;灌输: ~ new ideas in the minds of the youth 把新思想灌输到青年的心中.

II ['implɑːnt] *n* [C]【医】植入物,植入片.[< plant, vt]

im·ple·ment ['implimənt] **I** *n* [C]工具,器具: farm ~s 农具.

II ['impliment] *vt* 履行,执行(决定等);实现: ~ one's ideas (a scheme) 实现想法(计划). ~ our foreign policy 执行外交政策.[>下条]

im·ple·men·ta·tion [ˌimplimen'teiʃən] *n* [U]履行,执行;贯彻,落实: the ~ of a decision 贯彻执行一项决议.[<上条]

im·pli·cate ['implikeit] *vt* ①纠缠: meeting boughs and ~d leaves 交叉的树枝和密密层层的树叶.②连累;牵涉: be ~d in the plot 和阴谋案件有牵连: This confession ~d numerous officials in the bribery scandal. 这一供认使许多官员牵连到受贿的丑事中.③含蓄;暗示: "Parent" ~s "child". 说到"父母"就含有"子女"的意思.[>下条]

im·pli·ca·tion [ˌimpli'keiʃən] *n* ①[U]连累;牵涉: ~ in a conspiracy 卷入阴谋案件中.②[U][C]含蓄,含意: agree by ~ 默契. He smiled, with the ~ that he didn't believe me. 他笑了,暗示不相信我. What are the ~s of this statement? 这篇声明有什么含意?[<上条]

im·pli·cit [im'plisit] *a* ①含蓄的,内含的: an ~ assent 默认. His attitude was ~ in the answer he gave you. 在他给你的答复中流露出他的态度.[反 explicit]②绝对的;盲目的: ~ faith (基督教)全信. ~ obedience 绝对服从.

im·pli·cit·ly [im'plisitli] *ad* ①暗中,暗暗.②绝对;盲目;不问是非地: obey an order ~ 盲目服从命令.[<上条]

im·plore [im'plɔː] *vt* 乞求,恳求: ~ sb for mercy 恳求某人宽大. I ~ you not to leave me here. 我求求您别把我留在这里.

im·plo·sion [im'pləuʒən] *n* ①[U][C]向内爆炸.[反 explosion]②【语】内破裂.

im·ply [im'plai] *vt* 意指;暗示: Silence sometimes implies consent. 沉默有时意味着同意. You ~ that I am wrong. 你的意思是说我错了.

[辨异] imply, infer: 严格来说, imply 意为暗示,指作者或说话的人在其语言、文字或态度中暗示某种事情. infer 意为推断,指读者或听者在他所读、所见或所听的事物中推断出某种事情. 试比较: She implied by the look in her eyes that she did not intend to keep the appointment. 她的眼神暗示出她无意赴约. We inferred from the principal's announcement that he already knew who had broken his window. 我们从校长讲的话来推断他已经知道是谁打破他的窗户.

im·po·lite [ˌimpə'lait] *a* 不客气的,无礼貌的: It is ~ of you to do so. 你这样做是不礼貌的. It is considered ~ for a man to wear a hat indoors. 一个人在室内戴着帽子被视为不合礼数.[< polite]

im·pol·i·tic [im'pɔlitik] *a* 失策的;不智的;不得当的: It is ~ to offend people who can help you. 触怒能帮助你的人是失策的.[< politic]

im·port [im'pɔːt] **I** *vt* ①输入: ~ed goods 进口商品. ~ machines from abroad 从国外进口机器. ~ personal feelings into a discussion 把个人感情带进讨论中.②意指: What does this news ~? 这个消息意味着什么?

II ['impɔːt] *n* ①[常用复]进口商品: ~s of raw cotton from foreign countries 从外国进口的原棉. Exports yearly exceed ~s. 出口每年超过进口.②[U]输入,进口: The ~ of this article is prohibited here. 这里禁止进口这种商品.③[U]要旨;含意: the ~ of his remarks 他话里的含意.④[U]重要: a matter of great ~ 重大事件.[< port⁵, vt 搬运;> importation; importer]

im·por·tance [im'pɔːtəns] *n* [U]重要(性),重大: The matter is of great (no, not much) ~. 这件事极(不,不很)重要. ‖ ***attach ~ to*** 重视. ***with an air of ~*** 神气活现地,傲慢地.[<下条]

[辨异] importance 与 consequence 都表示重要性和显要. importance 为一般用语,着重本身具有重大价值、意义等意思. 如 Anybody can see the importance of good health. 人人都知道健康的重要性. consequence 着重具有(或可能具有)重要或深远的结果或效果. 如 The attack on Pearl Harbour was an event of great consequence. 袭击珍珠港是一桩重大的事件.

im·por·tant [im'pɔːtənt] *a* ①重要的,重大的,紧要的: an ~ business 要事. ②有权力的,有地位的: ~ bersons like ministers and ambassadors 像部长、大使等的重要人物.③自尊自大的: look ~ 了不起似的. He had an ~ air about him. 他有一副自以为了不起的样子.[> 反 unimportant]

im·por·ta·tion [ˌimpɔː'teiʃən] *n* ①[U]输入;进口: the ~ of goods from abroad 从国外进口货物. be dependent upon ~ from foreign countries for coal 依靠从外

国进口煤. ②C 输入品;进口货: I～s have greatly declined recently. 近来进口货大大减少了. The phrase 'laissez-faire' is an ～ from France. 'laissez-faire' 这个短语是来自法语的外来语.[反 exportation]

im·port·er [im'pɔːtə] *n* 进口商;输入者.[反 exporter][同上]

im·por·tu·nate [im'pɔːtjunit] *a* ①(指人)强求的,缠扰不休的,烦人的: an ～ petitioner 一个缠扰不休的请求者. ②(指事)迫切的. ～ demands 迫切的要求;强求.[见下条;> importunity]

im·por·tune [im'pɔːtjuːn] *vt* 强求,不断请求;使(人)腻烦: ～ sb for sth 向某人强求某物. The boy ～d the teacher to raise his mark. 那男孩缠着老师给他加分. He ～d me with questions. 他一再提问使我腻烦.[见上条]

im·por·tu·ni·ty [ˌimpɔː'tjuːniti] *n* U C 强求;烦扰: quest sb with ～ 强求某人. Your importunities weary me. 你的不断的请求使我厌烦.[< importunate]

im·pose [im'pəuz] ❶ *vt* 征(税),科(罚金);强加(负担、任务等): ～ a tax upon sb 向某人征税. A duty is ～d on wine. 对酒类课税. ～ one's views upon others 把自己的意见强加于人. ～ a false article on (upon) sb 拿假货卖给人. She ～d herself as their leader. 她硬要充当他们的首领. ❷ *vi* [～ on (upon)]利用;欺负;欺骗: ～ upon sb 欺骗某人;强使某人接受… ～ on sb's good nature 利用某人的善良. I refused to be ～d on. 我不能叫人欺负.[< pose; > superimpose; 下二条;见 imposter, imposture]

im·pos·ing [im'pəuziŋ] *a* ①堂皇的;庄严的: an ～ appearance 堂堂的仪表. an ～ building 巍峨的大楼. ②给人深刻印象的.[<上条]

im·po·si·tion [ˌimpə'ziʃən] *n* ①U 赋税;课税: grumble at the ～ of new taxes 对新课的税不满. ②C 捐税;负担: It's an ～ to ask us to stay at work till 7 o'clock at night. 要求我们坚持工作到晚上七点钟得太过分了. ③C 欺诈.[同上]

im·pos·si·bil·i·ty [imˌpɔsə'biliti] *n* ①U 不可能,不可能性: the ～ of doing sth 不可能做某事. ②C 不可能的事,办不到的事: do impossibilities 做不可能的事. To keep cool in this weather is an ～. 在这样的天气要保持凉爽是不可能的. You are asking for impossibilities. 你是在要求做办不到的事.[<下条]

im·pos·si·ble [im'pɔsəbl] *a* ①不可能的,做不到的: an ～ task 办不到的事情. Nothing is ～ to a willing mind. 天下无难事,只怕有心人. ②不存在的;不会有的: What an ～ story! 笑话!笑话! ③[口语]讨厌的;难堪的: He's an ～ person! 他这人真讨厌! ‖ ***next to*** ～ 几乎不可能. ***the*** ～ 办不到的事: Don't ask me to do the ～. 别要求我做办不到的事.[< possible]

im·post ['impəust] *n* C 捐税;进口税: There is an ～ on wool imported from other countries. 由外国进口的羊毛必须纳关税.[< post², v]

im·pos·tor [im'pɔstə] *n* 招摇撞骗者;冒名者;骗子: a regular (thorough) ～ 惯骗(十足的骗子). The ～ has been shown up. 骗子已被识破.[见 impose, vi]

im·pos·ture [im'pɔstʃə] *n* C U 招摇撞骗;冒名顶替;欺诈: make a living by lying and ～ 靠说谎和招摇撞骗为生. The whole thing was a thorough ～. 整个事情是个彻头彻尾的骗局.[同上]

im·po·tence ['impətəns] *n* U ①无力;无能: reduce the enemy to ～ 使敌人丧失战斗力. ②【医】阳萎.[<下条]

im·po·tent ['impətənt] *a* ①无力的;无能的: an ～ conclusion 虎头蛇尾. in ～ fury 干着急. be ～ to do (in doing) sth 无能力做某事. ②阳萎的.[< potent; >上条]

im·pov·e·rish [im'pɔvəriʃ] *vt* ①使穷困: be ～ed by war 因战争而穷困. ②使枯竭: ～ed health 虚弱无力的健康状况. ～ed rubber 失去弹性的橡皮. ～ed soil 贫瘠的土壤. Bad farming ～es good soil. 耕作不当使沃土贫瘠.[见 poor]

im·prac·ti·ca·ble [im'præktikəbl] *a* ①不能实行的,行不通的(计划等): an ～ scheme 不能实行的计划. The plans are ～. 这些计划行不通.[见 impractical] ②(指人、性格)顽强的,难对付的. ③(道路)不能通行的: an ～ road 没法使用的道路.[< practicable]

im·prac·ti·cal [im'præktikəl] *a* 不现实的;不切实际的;不能实行的: an ～ person 不切实际的人. an ～ plan that is impossible to fulfil 一个不能完成的不切实际的计划.

im·pre·cate ['imprikeit] *vt* 祈求(降祸): ～ evil upon (on) sb 祈求降祸于某人. ～ curses upon sb 诅咒某人.

im·preg·na·ble [im'pregnəbl] *a* 攻不破的;不动摇的: an ～ fortress 坚不可摧的堡垒. ～ arguments 驳不倒的论点.[< pregnable]

im·preg·nate [im'pregnit] **I** *a* ①怀孕的. ②浸透的;饱和的.

II ['impregneit] *vt* ①授精: be (become) ～d 受孕. ②渗透;浸透;充满: air ～d with disease germs 充满

病菌的空气. plastics ~d into cloth 加于布中的塑胶.③灌输: ~ a mind with new ideas 给某人灌输新思想.[< pregnant; >下条]

im·preg·na·tion [ˌimpreg'neiʃən] ***n*** [U][C]①授精;受孕: artificial ~ 人工授精(法).②渗透;浸透.[<上条]

im·pre·sa·ri·o [ˌimpre'sɑːriəu] ***n*** (乐团、歌舞剧团等的)经理;(文艺演出的)主持人(赞助人).[意大利语]

im·press [im'pres] **I** ***vt*** ①捺(印);压印(记号等): ~ wax with a seal (~ a seal on *or* into wax) 在封蜡上捺印.②给…强烈影响;给…深刻印象;使铭记;使深深感到: The book did not ~ me at all. 这书没有给我任何印象. I was very (greatly, deeply) ~ed by (at, with) his performance. 他的演出给我深刻的印象(使我十分感动;使我感触很深). His words are strongly ~ed on my memory. 他的话深深铭记在我心上. I ~ed on him the importance of hard work. 我使他深切感到(使他明白)勤奋的重要性.

II ['impres] ***n*** [C]①印痕,印记;铭刻: the ~ of a tractor's tread on the mud 拖拉机履带在泥土上留下的痕迹.②特征: bear the ~ of 带有…的特征. An author leaves the ~ of his personality on what he writes. 作者在其著作中留下他性格的特征.[< press; >下条; impressive]

im·pres·sion [im'preʃən] ***n*** ①[U][C]盖印;[C]印记,痕迹: the ~ of a seal on wax 盖在火漆上的印记.②[C]印次;印数: first ~ of 5,000 copies 第一次印刷五千本. the second ~ of the first edition 初版第二次印刷. The book has sold several ~s. 这本书已经销了好几版.③[U][C]印象;感想;模糊的观念: my first ~s of London 我对伦敦的最初印象. create a profound ~ 造成深刻的印象. give an ~ of 给予…感觉;叙述对…的印象. have (get) an unfavourable ~ of sb 对某人的印象不好. His speech made a strong ~ on the audience. 他的发言给听众以深刻的印象. I have (get) the ~ that he doesn't smoke. 我记得他好像不抽烟. It's my ~ that he doesn't want to come. 我好像觉得他不想来. ‖ ***be under the ~ that*** … 以为…,认为…: I am under the ~ that he favours our plan. 我认为他赞成我们的计划.[<上条; >下二条]

im·pres·sio·na·ble [im'preʃnəbl] ***a*** ①易受感动的;敏感的;易受影响的: an ~ young lady 容易动感情的年轻女子. Children are more ~ than adults. 小孩比成人容易受感动.②可以打上记号的;可塑的: ~ paper 适合印刷的纸张. an ~ plastic material 可塑的塑料.[<上条]

im·pres·sion·ism [im'preʃnizəm] ***n*** [U]【艺】印象主义;印象派.[同上]

im·pres·sive [im'presiv] ***a*** ①(言语、光景等)给人深刻印象的;令人佩服的;令人惊叹的: an ~ ceremony 给人深刻印象的典礼. His speech was ~. 他的讲话发人深省.②庄严的.[< impress, n]

im·pri·ma·tur [ˌimpri'meitə] ***n*** ①(尤指天主教对出版物的)出版许可证.②[比喻]批准,认可: His book has the ~ of leading critics. 他的书受到第一流评论家的赞许.[拉丁语]

im·print [im'print] **I** ***vt*** ①盖(印);印刷: ~ a postmark on a letter (~ a letter with a postmark) 在信上盖邮戳.②刻上(记号);标出(特征): ~ one's personality on one's writing 在作品里表现出个性.③铭刻;铭记: ~ words on one's mind 把话铭记在心里.

II ['imprint] ***n*** [C]①盖印;铭刻;痕迹: bear the ~ of time 具有时代的特征. leave an ~ with every footstep 一步一个脚印.②印象: make a deep ~ on our minds 给我们留下深刻的印象.③(书籍的)版权标记: the printer's (publisher's) ~ = the ~ (书籍版权页上的)版本说明. This dictionary is published under the Longman ~. 这本字典由朗曼出版社出版.[< print]

im·pris·on [im'prizn] ***vt*** 关押;监禁: a bird ~ed in a cage 关在笼中的鸟. For what offence was he ~ed? 他因何罪下狱? [< prison; >下条]

im·pris·on·ment [im'priznmənt] ***n*** [U]关押;入狱;监禁: be sentenced to one year's ~ 被判处有期徒刑一年.[<上条]

im·prob·a·bil·i·ty [imˌprɔbə'biliti] ***n*** [U][C]未必有(的事);未必确实: worry about improbabilities 杞人忧天. the ~ of his not arriving in time 他不可能迟到.[<下条]

im·prob·a·ble [im'prɔbəbl] ***a*** 不像会发生的;未必有的;未必确实的: an ~ event 不大可能的事. It is ~ that he should succeed. 他不见得会成功.[< probable; >上条]

im·promp·tu [im'prɔm*p*tjuː] **I** ***ad*** **&** ***a*** 无准备(的),临时(的),即席(的): an ~ speech 即席演说. speak ~ 临时发言.

II ***n*** 即兴演奏;即席讲话;即席之作: a piano piece that sounds like an ~ 一首听起来像即兴曲的钢琴曲.[见 prompt]

im·prop·er [im'prɔpə] ***a*** ①不适当的,不妥当的: a

speech ~ to the occasion 不合时宜的(不得体的)讲话.②不合理的;不正确的,错误的: an ~ conclusion 错误的结论. put sth to an ~ use 误用…③不成体统的,下流的: an ~ book 淫秽的书. an ~ person 下流的人,不正派的人. ‖ ~ ***function***【数】非正常函数. ~ ***integral***【数】广义积分,非正常积分.[< proper;见下条]

im·prop·er frac·tion [imˌprɔpə 'frækʃən] ***n***【数】假分数;可约分数.

im·pro·pri·e·ty [ˌimprə'praiəti] ***n*** ①[U]不适当;不妥当;不正当;不得体;不合宜.②[C]非礼行动,不正当行为。[< propriety]

im·prove [im'pruːv] ❶ ***vt*** ①改善,改良,改进;增进: ~ one's health 增进健康. ~ one's working style 改进工作作风. ~ oneself 提高自己: I wish to ~ myself in English. 我希望提高自己的英语水平.②利用: ~ the occasion (opportunity) 利用时机(机会). ❶ ***vi*** 好转;进步;增进: He has ~d much in his English. 他的英语大有进步. My health is improving (I am improving in health). 我的健康正在好转(我身体好起来了). Wine ~s with age. 酒越陈越好. ‖ ~ ***away*** (***off***) 想改良反而搞坏. ~ ***on*** (***upon***) 在…基础上更进一步;对…作出改进: This poem cannot be ~d on (upon). 这首诗再好也没有了.[比较: This poem cannot be ~d. 这首诗没有什么可改的了.] I am unable to ~ on his suggestion. 我提不出比他更好的建议了. Tom has never ~d on his first book, which had a wild success; none of the others are as good. 汤姆再也没有写过比第一本更好的书,那本书获得了极大的成功,其他的书没有一本能与之媲美.[>下条]

im·prove·ment [im'pruːvmənt] ***n*** [U][C]改善,改良;改进;进步,好转: make ~s in the typewriter 改进打字机. There is room for ~ in your handwriting. 你的书法尚有改进的余地. This composition is an ~ on (upon *or* over) your last. 这篇作文比你上次的进步了.[<上条]

im·prov·i·dence [im'prɔvidəns] ***n*** [U]①不顾将来;无远虑.②不节约.[< providence; 见下条]

im·prov·i·dent [im'prɔvidənt] ***a*** ①不顾将来的;无远虑的.②不节约的.[< provident]

im·pro·vise ['imprəvaiz] ***vt*** & ***vi*** ①即兴创作,临时写作,即席演奏: ~ an accompaniment to the song 为这支歌作即兴伴奏. If an actor forgets his words, he has to ~. 演员如果忘了台词,就得临时编词.②临时准备,临时凑: ~ a bed out of leaves (on a sofa) 用树叶临时铺成一张床(把沙发作为临时床铺).[见 provision]

im·pru·dence [im'pruːdəns] ***n*** ①[U]轻率,鲁莽: have the ~ to do sth 竟轻率地做某事.②[C]轻率的言行: commit an ~ 作了一件鲁莽的事.[< prudence; 见下条]

im·pru·dent [im'pruːdənt] ***a*** 轻率,鲁莽: Isn't it ~ of you to marry so young? 你这么早结婚不是欠考虑吗? [< prudent]

im·pu·dence ['impjudəns] ***n*** ①[U]无礼,孟浪;无耻,厚脸: have the ~ to do sth 老着脸皮去干事某.②[C]厚颜无耻的言行: None of your ~? 别那么不要脸![<下条]

im·pu·dent [im'pjudənt] ***a*** 无礼的,孟浪的;厚颜无耻的: He was ~ enough to call me a fool. 他极为无礼地叫我傻瓜. What an ~ rascal he is! 他是一个多么厚颜无耻的无赖之徒![>上条;下条]

im·pu·dent·ly ['impjudəntli] ***ad*** 冒失无礼地;厚颜无耻地: pervert the truth ~ 厚颜无耻地颠倒是非.[<上条]

im·pugn [im'pjuːn] ***vt*** 责难,质问,抨击: ~ a statement 抨击一项声明. Do not ~ the umpire's fairness. 不要指责裁判不公.

im·pulse ['impʌls] ***n*** ①[C]推动;推动力: give an ~ to trade (education) 促进贸易(教育).②[U][C]【心理】冲动;刺激: a man of ~ 易冲动的人;感情用事的人. a nervous ~ 神经不正常;神经质. be guided by ~ but not by reason 凭感情冲动,而不是受理智支配. be seized with a sudden ~ to do sth 忽然心血来潮地想做某事. act from ~ 凭一时冲动行事. A sudden ~ of anger arose in him. 他一时怒不可遏.③【电】脉冲;【理】冲量;【医】脉搏: an ~ of heart 心跳. ‖ ***on*** (***an***) ~ 凭冲动;感情用事地: act on ~ 凭感情冲动行事. ***on the*** ~ ***of the moment*** 一时高兴.[见 impel, pulse][>下三条]

im·pulse buy·ing ['impʌls ˌbaiiŋ] ***n*** [U](事先未计划好的)临时购买;临时购买行为: ~ of goods 临时买来的货;(不考虑价格、质量或效用)只凭一时的高兴买来的货.

im·pul·sion [im'pʌlʃən] ***n*** ①[U]驱使;推动;冲击: an ~ of hunger 饥饿的驱使.②[C]推动力;冲动;刺激: an ~ to act 行动莽撞;举止轻浮.[<上条]

im·pul·sive [im'pʌlsiv] ***a*** ①冲击的: an ~ force 冲力,推进力.②(指人、行为)冲动的;由冲动所造成的: an ~ action 妄动. sb with an ~ nature 生性易冲动的人.[同上;>下条]

im·pul·sive·ly [im'pʌlsivli] *ad* 感情冲动地;易冲动地: fling one's arms ~ around sb's neck to kiss 感情冲动之下猛然用双臂搂住某人的脖子亲吻.[<上条]

im·pu·ni·ty [im'pju:niti] *n* [U]免罪;免受惩罚.‖ ***with*** ~ 不受惩罚地;无虞地;安然无事地: You may take a little of it with ~. 你可拿一点,没有什么妨碍.[见 penal]

im·pure [im'pjuə] *a* ①不纯的;不纯洁的;不单纯的: ~ air 污浊的空气. ~ motives 不纯的动机.②(颜色等)混合的: ~ drugs 混合药剂.③下流的;猥亵的: ~ language (thoughts) 下流话(坏念头). an ~ life 糜烂的生活.[<pure;>下条]

im·pu·ri·ty [im'pjuəriti] *n* ①[U]不纯;不洁;下流;猥亵.②[C]杂质;混杂物: impurities in food 食物中的杂质.[<上条]

im·pu·ta·tion [ˌimpju(:)'teiʃən] *n* ①[U][贬义]推诿;转嫁;归罪: an ~ of dishonesty to sb 加给某人不诚实的罪名.②[C]污名,诋毁;非难: cast an ~ on sb's character 污蔑某人的人格. make an ~ against sb's good name 败坏某人的名誉.[<下条]

im·pute [im'pju:t] *vt* [~… to][贬义]推诿;转嫁;归咎于: ~ the fault to sb 把过失推在某人身上. ~ the accident to sb's carelessness 把事故归咎于某人的粗心.[>上条]

In [化学符号] = indium 铟.

in [in] **I** ***prep*** ①[表示地点或位置]1)在: ~ Africa (China, Denmark, Shanghai, London) 在非洲(中国,丹麦,上海,伦敦). ~ the east of Asia 在亚洲东部. ~ the provinces 在各省. live ~ Beijing 住在北京. be ~ school 在学校里.[比较: be at school 在上学。但这种区分主要见于英国英语]2)在…里(内,中,间): a bird ~ the cage 笼中鸟. many vessels ~ port 停泊在港内的许多船. not a cloud ~ the sky 天空无云. the only shop ~ the village 村子里唯一的商店. the village ~ which he was born 他出生的那个村子. ~ every quarter of the town 在城里的每个居民区. be ~ prison 在狱中. fly ~ the air 在空中飞翔. have a stick ~ one's hand and a pipe ~ one's mouth 手里拿着手杖,嘴里叼着烟斗. stand ~ the corner of the room 站在房间的角落里.[比较: stand at a street corner 站在街道拐角处] work ~ the fields 在田里干活. You will find this passage ~ Shakespeare. 这段话可在莎士比亚作品里找到.3)在…上: ~ the street (train) 在大街(火车)上[= on the street (train)]. the highest mountain ~ the world 世界上最高的山. islands ~ the Pacific Ocean 太平洋上的岛屿. plants ~ the window 窗台上的花木. children playing ~ the street 在街上玩的孩子们. lie ~ bed 躺在床上.[比较: lie on the bed 躺在铺盖上] sail ~ Chinese waters 在中国海域航行. sit ~ an armchair 坐在扶手椅子上.[比较: sit on a chair 坐在(无扶手的)椅子上] Don't talk ~ class. 别在上课时说话. I read about it ~ the newspaper. 我是在报上看到的. He was wounded ~ the leg. 他腿上受伤了.[比较: at 指空间上的某一点或某一地点,如小城市等; in 指活动的场所,广大的空间,小自一个房间,大至都市、省份、国家以及整个宇宙,都可用 in. 所谓大小原是相对的,例如: Edingburgh 是大都市,用 in;但它只是 Scotland 的首府,因此也可以说 at Edingburgh, in Scotland; on 指空间上的接触面,例如: on the plains 在平原上. in the world 在世界上. on the earth 在地球上.]②[表示方向或方位]朝,在: ~ this (that) direction 朝(在)这(那)个方向. ~ all directions 四面八方. ~ the wrong direction 朝错误的方向. The wind blows ~ this direction. 风朝这边吹来. The enemy troops fled ~ all directions. 敌人四处逃窜. I ~ which quarter of the city? — I ~ the west of the city. 在城的哪一方? ——在西城. We heard the roar of a cannon ~ the distance. 我们听见远处炮声隆隆.[比较: place the target at a distance 把靶子放得远一些]③[表示动作的方向和结果][口语]向;进,入;成;为: put one's hands ~ one's pockets 把手伸进口袋里. dip one's pen ~ ink 拿钢笔尖蘸一蘸墨水. Throw it ~ the fire. 把它扔进火里. The child fell ~ the brook. 那孩子掉进小河里了. Cut (Break) it ~ two. 把它切(破)成两半.[比较: in 指明所在处,是静止的状态, into 表示进入,是动的状态.如: There is a pencil in the box. 盒子里有一支铅笔. Put the pencil into the box. 把铅笔放进盒子里.但在口语中 in 也常用作 into 的意思.]④[表示某一方面或某一点]在…方面,…上: ~ all respects 在各方面. Our country has done much ~ the way of inventions. 在发明方面我国作出了许多贡献. We support the African people ~ their struggle against imperialism. 我们支持非洲人民的反帝斗争. It is ten feet ~ length (depth, diameter, etc.). 它(的)长(深,直径等)十英尺. They exceed us ~ number. 他们在人数上超过我们.[比较: They come ~ great numbers. 他们人来得很多. 见⑬] He is blunt ~ his bearing. 他态度生硬. He is weak ~ his head. 他笨. He is strong ~ English. 他英语好.

China is rich ~ natural resources. 中国自然资源丰富. They vary ~ size (colour, price). 它们大小(颜色,价格)不同. ⑤[表示范围或领域]1)[与最高级形容词连用]全…: the longest river ~ the world 全世界最长的河流. the shortest day ~ the year 全年中最短的一天. the brightest boy ~ the class 全班最聪明的孩子. 2)在…内: ~ one's power 在权力范围内. the party ~ power 执政党. be ~ sight 在望;看得见了. ~ my opinion 据我的意见. ⑥[表示时间] 1)在…时间内;在…日子里;在…期间 (= during): ~ the morning (afternoon, evening) 在早晨(下午,晚间). [比较: on Monday morning 在星期一早晨] ~ the daytime (nighttime) 在白天(夜里). ~ a day or two 一两天内. ~ these (those) days 近来(在那些日子里;当时). ~ January (February, March) (在)一(二、三)月里. ~ spring (summer) (在)春(夏)天里. ~ 1980 在 1980 年. ~ the twentieth century 在二十世纪. ~ sb's absence 某人不在时. ~ one's time 一生中. [比较: ~ sb's time 当某人在某地工作或学习的那段期间] ~ one's day (youth) 当风华正茂时(年轻时). ~ the past (future, end) 在过去(今后,最后). ~ the hour of victory 在胜利时刻. at eleven o'clock ~ the night 夜里十二点. [比较: at night 在夜里] a man still ~ his thirties 一个还是三十几岁的男子. I have never seen such a man ~ my life. 我一生中从未见过这样的人. He learnt English ~ three years. 他三年内学会英语了. [比较: He learnt English for three years. 他学英语三年了.] 2)在…后;过…时间 (= after): ~ an instant (a moment, a short time) 一刹那(片刻,一会儿). be ready ~ an hour (a week) 过一小时(星期)准备好. The blossoms will be out ~ a few days. 花过几天就要开了. I shall be back ~ a week's time. 我过一星期就回来. The note falls due ~ three months. 这张票据三个月后到期. 3)[美][与 no, not, first, only 以及最高级形容词或副词连用]…中,…来: the coldest day ~ twenty years 二十年来最冷的一天. the first time I have seen him ~ two years 两年来我头一回见到他. [比较]: at 指时刻或时节,时间上是短暂的,例如: at sunrise 日出时. at Christmas 在圣诞节. in 所指的时间可长可短,试比较: at three o'clock in the afternoon 下午三点; at evening 在傍晚, in the evening 在晚上; at present 现在, in (the) future 将来. on 指特殊的日期、早晨或晚上等,例如: on Sunday 星期日. I did not go to school on Sunday morning. 星期天早晨我没有去上学.] ⑦[表示自然状况]在…下,在…中: go out ~ the rain 冒雨外出. sit ~ the sun (sunshine) 坐在太阳里. stand outside ~ the cold 站在外面受冻. sleep ~ the open 露宿. grope one's way ~ the dark 在暗中摸着走. ⑧[表示状态、情况或境遇]在…中,处于…: hurry off ~ confusion 狼狈而去. speak ~ excitement 激动地讲话. The works are now ~ progress. 工程正在进行. The peach trees are ~ blossom. 桃树开花了. I find myself ~ an awkward situation. 我觉得自己处境尴尬. They are all ~ good health. 他们健康情况都很好. His life is ~ danger. 他有生命危险. What sports are ~ fashion this season? 这季节里时兴什么运动? [比较: out of fashion 不流行,过时] I am ~ doubt what to do. 我不知干什么好. ⑨[表示职业,工作关系或活动对象]对于;在于;从事于: put one's trust ~ the Party 信任党. believe ~ religion 信奉宗教. delight ~ novels 喜读小说. meddle ~ other people's affairs 管他人闲事. be engaged (be) ~ trade (business) 经商. deal ~ corn 买卖谷物. be ~ politics 从政(在政界服务或工作). be killed ~ action 阵亡. spend the time ~ reading 以读书消磨时间. He slipped ~ crossing the road. 他穿过马路时滑倒了. The new house was ten years ~ building. 新房子盖了十年. ⑩[表示行为的理由、动机或目的]由于…,为了…: rejoice ~ one's recovery 因康复而喜悦. speak ~ sb's defence 为某人辩护. say sth ~ reply 说几句话来答复. give a dinner ~ honour of sb 设宴招待某人. grasp sb's hand ~ farewell 握手告别. ⑪[表示形式、形状、排列或布局]包括;成…形,按: a novel ~ three volumes 一部三卷本小说. words ~ alphabetical order 按字母顺序排列的词. books packed ~ bundles of ten 每十本一包的书. men standing about ~ groups (~ twos and threes) 成群地(三三两两地)到处站着的人们. wolves hunting ~ packs 成群猎食的狼. dance ~ a ring 成圆圈跳舞. sit ~ a circle (~ rows) 围着坐(一排排坐着). resign ~ a body 全体辞职. Water exists ~ three forms. 水以三种形式存在. ⑫[表示表达的方式和起表达作用的工具、原料、材料等]用,以: ~ this (that) manner 用这(那)个方式. ~ short = ~ one (a) word 简单说,总之. a painting ~ oil 油画. a speech in English 英语演说(讲话). explain ~ detail 详细说明. speak (write) in English 用英语讲(写). [比较: speak English 讲英语] talk ~ a loud vioce 大声谈. painted ~ oil 用油彩画的. printed ~ colours 用彩色印刷的. written ~ pencil (ink) 用铅笔(钢笔)写的. ⑬[表示

单位、数量、程度或比例]按,以;在…中: ~ great numbers 大批地. ~ large (small) quantities 大(少)量地. ~ round numbers (figures) (舍去零数)用(十、百、千等)整数表示(估算);以约数表示. a slope (gradient) of 1~3 三分之一的斜度(坡度). pay a tax of 40p ~ the £ 按每英镑付四十便士的税. Has he improved ~ his English? — Only ~ a small degree. 他的英语进步了吗? ——有限得很. The losses were nine ~ ten. 损失了十之八九. Not one ~ ten of the boys can do it. 男孩子中能做到的不到十分之一. Our army is ~ great strength. 我方兵力强大. They arrived ~ thousands (~ part). 他们成千(部分)地到达. ⑭[表示衣饰等]穿着,戴着: a student ~ spectacles 戴眼镜的学生. a woman ~ white 穿白衣的女人. be dressed (clothed) ~ rags (uniform) 衣着褴褛(穿着制服). walk ~ shoes 穿着鞋子走. What shall I go ~? 我穿什么出去呢? ⑮[表示含有、能力、素质或身份]包含在…内: ~ an official (a private) capacity 以官员(私人)身份. The young officer had something of the hero ~ him. 那个青年军官具有英雄气概. I didn't think he had it ~ him. 我认为他没有这么大本领. You will always have a friend ~ me. 我永远是你的朋友. We have lost a first-rate teacher ~ her. 我们失去了她这样一位第一流的老师. There is ten *yuan* ~ the bill for freight. 发票中包括运费十元. ‖ ~ ***all*** 总计,共计: There were ~ all at least a hundred persons present. 总共至少有一百人出席. ~ ***camera*** 【法】秘密审讯地;禁止旁听地. ~ ***fact*** 事实上. ~ ***particular*** 尤其是. ~ ***that*** [书面语]1)因为,既然: I'm ~ a slightly awkward position ~ that he's not arriving until the 10th. 我的处境有点尴尬,因为他要到十号才来. I~ that he killed Abel, he was a murderer. 他既然把亚伯杀了,就是一个凶手. 2)在于…这一点上: Men differ from brutes ~ that they can think and speak. 人之不同于禽兽,在于能思考和说话. ***be*** ~ ***it*** [口语]有关;参加. ~ ***itself*** 在本质上,就其本身而言;完全地: Card playing is not harmful ~ itself; it is only when combined with wild gambling that it may be harmful. 打牌就其本身而言并无害,只有与狂赌结合时才可能有害. ~ ***so*** (***as***) ***far as*** 就…而论;在…的范围内;到…程度: He is a Russian ~ so far as he was born in Russia, but he became a French citizen in 1920. 他出生于俄国,就此而论是俄国人,但是他1920年就成了法国公民. ~ ***vain*** 无效,徒然: I have tried several times, but ~ vain. 我试了几次,但是都没用.

II *ad* [be ~]①在内;在家: Is your father ~? — No, he is out. 你爸在家吗? ——不在,他出去了. Is there anyone ~? 屋里有人吗? Let's spend the evening ~ watching television. 我们晚上在家看电视吧. When ale is ~, wit is out. 酒令智昏. [反 out] ②向里头;往内: a cup of tea with sugar ~ 一杯里面放有糖的茶. go ~ to dinner 进食堂吃饭. put the money ~ 把钱放进去. He asked me ~. 他请我进去. ③到达,来到: The train (steamer) is ~. 火车(轮船)进站(港)了. Summer is ~. 夏天到了. ④(庄稼等)已收进: The wheat crop is safely ~. 小麦完好无损地收进来了. ⑤上市了: Grapes are ~ now. 葡萄正在上市. ⑥流行: Long skirts came ~ last yesr. 去年很流行长裙子. [反 went out 过时] Those folk songs are ~. 那些民歌很流行. ⑦(火等)燃烧着: Is the fire still ~? 火还在烧着吗? ⑧当政;(候选人)当选: The Democrats are ~. 民主党当政. The Liberal candidate is ~. 自由党候选人当选了. ⑨(板球等)攻球: Our side were (went) ~ to bat first. 我方攻进了第一个球. He has been ~ five minutes. 他攻球五分钟了. ‖ ***be*** ~ ***for sth*** 1)免不了遭受;定会遇到某事(尤其是不愉快的事): I'm afraid we are ~ for a storm. 恐怕我们一定会遇到暴风雨. 2)同意参加某事: Are you ~ for the 1,000 metres race? 你参加一千米赛跑吗? ***be*** ~ ***for it*** 骑虎难下;受罪;势必受罚;定会挨骂: Now that you are ~ for it, you must carry on. 你既然已经干了,就得干下去. He will be ~ for it if he doesn't get home on time. 他如果不准时到家定会挨骂. ***be*** (***get***) ~ ***on sth*** [口语]参与某事,参加某事: He wouldn't like to be ~ on that scheme. 他不想参与那个阴谋. ***be*** (***well***) ~ ***with sb*** 与某人友好相处;深得某人欢心: He's (well) ~ with the Board of Directors. 他深得董事会的欢心. ***day*** ~, ***day out***; ***week*** ~, ***week put***; ***year*** ~, ***year out*** 一天天地;一周周地;年复一年地. ***have it*** ~ ***for sb*** 要对某人进行报复;伺机想害某人. ~ ***and out*** (***of***) 时进时出: The old woman is always ~ and out of hospital. 那位老大娘时常生病住院.

III *a* ①在内的,内部的;朝里面的: an ~ door 往里开的门. an ~ patient 住院病人. [反 out patient] I found my letter ~ my ~ tray. 我发现此信在来函信件格里. [注:前面的 in 为介词,后者为形容词;反 an out tray 待发信件格]②执行的,在朝的: the ~ party 执政党. ③(车、船)等到站的,抵港的: the ~

train 进站的火车. ④[俚]流行的,时髦的: an ~ place to go 常去的时髦场所. ⑤内部的,秘密的,属于小圈的: an ~ joke 一个不外传的笑话. ⑥(火等)燃着的: Is the fire still ~? 火还烧着吗? [同副词 in 的用法]

IV *n* [常用复](仅用于下面固定短语) the ~s and (the) outs 1)执政党和在野党. 2)迂回曲折: the ~s and outs of a road (river) 道路(河流)的弯弯曲曲. 3)详情;前前后后;来龙去脉: know the ~s and outs of a subject 知道某一问题的来龙去脉. [> (I) inasmuch, insomuch; instead; into; herein, therein, wherein, within. (II) all-in, stand-in; inner, inmost; inlet, input, intake; inshore, insight; inwrought; inn, innings. (III) in-patient; inside.]

in- [in-] ***pref*** ①[表 in, into, on, against, towards 之义]在内,向内,向,进,入: induce (= in + lead)引诱. inquire (= into + seek)询问. invade (= into + go)入侵. invoke (= on + call)祈求. instant (= on + stand)立刻。incur (= against + run)遭遇. intend (= towards + stretch)打算. ②不,无,非: inapt 不恰当. incorrect 不正确. innocence 无罪.

[拼法]由于音的同化, in- 后接 l 时改为 il-,例如: illimitable;后接 b, m, p 时改为 im-,例如: imbalance, immortal, impossible; 后接 r 时改为 ir-,例如: irregular.

[辨异]按照现代英语的趋势,具有否定意义的前缀 in- 限于同拉丁语派生词连用,而在其他情况下,则用 un-,又带有后缀 -ed 的过去分词构成否定词时,照例用 un-,例如: unlimited,但 inexperienced 是例外,现在分词通常也用 un-,例如 unceasing. 至于以 -ble 或 -ent 等结尾的形容词一般用 in-,例如: incapable, independent, incessant.

-in [-in] ***suf*** [通常与动词结合构成名词,表示抗议集会或集体活动] sit-in 集体静坐抗议. teach-in (大学里由教师、学生等共同参加的)时事座谈会.

in. [缩] = ①inch(es). ②income.

in·a·bil·i·ty [ˌinəˈbiliti] ***n*** [U]无能,无力;无能为力: ~ to do sth 无能力(没办法)做某事. [见 unable, a; < ability]

in·ac·ces·si·ble [ˌinækˈsesəbl] ***a*** 进不去的,达不到的;难接近的;得不到的: an ~ person 令人难以亲近的人. a collection of paintings ~ to the public 公众无法看到的一批藏画. It is a rare thing which is today almost ~. 这是一件罕见的东西,目前几乎无法弄到. The lake is ~ to motorists. 汽车无法开到湖边. [< accessible]

in·ac·cu·ra·cy [inˈækjurəsi] ***n*** [U]不准确;不精密;[C]错误: the ~ of the news report 新闻报导不准确. avoid the ~ in the use of words 避免用词不准确. The novel was full of historical inaccuracies. 这部小说有很多地方与历史事实有出入. [< accuracy; 见下条]

in·ac·cu·rate [inˈækjurit] ***a*** 不准确的;不精密的;错误的: an ~ account 不准确的报告. The thermometer is ~. 这温度计不准确. [< accurate; 见上条]

in·ac·tion [inˈækʃən] ***n*** [U]无行动;不活动;不活跃;怠惰,懒散: grow impatient of the ~ of a place 对某地的不活跃感到不耐烦. [< action]

in·ac·tive [inˈæktiv] ***a*** ①不活动的;不活跃的;不活泼的: an ~ machine 一台停用的机器. ~ tuberculosis 【医】非活动性结核. He is ~ by nature. 他生性不活泼. ②【军】非现役的: an ~ fleet 后备舰队. an ~ reserve 已退役的后备队. ③【理化】不旋光的. [< active]

[辨异] inactive, inert, dormant 都指"不活动的、不活泼的". inactive 意为不活动或不工作. 如 He is an inactive member of the club. 他是这个俱乐部里不积极参加活动的会员. inert 意为由于天性、客观条件或习惯而有不愿移动或行动的欲望,或没有移动或行动的力量. 如 He dragged the inert, unconscious body from the water. 他从水中拖起那个不能动弹的,失去知觉的人. dormant 指困倦欲睡,是暂时不活动的意思. 如 Some animals and plants are dormant during the winter. 有些动植物冬天停止活动(生长).

in·ac·tiv·i·ty [ˌinækˈtiviti] ***n*** [U]不活动. [< activity]

in·ad·e·qua·cy [inˈædikwəsi] ***n*** [U][C]不适当;不充分;弱点;缺陷: the ~ of an answer 答案不完全. renal ~ 【医】肾机能不全. ~ for one's work 对工作不能胜任. several inadequacies in your report 你报告中的几个缺点. [< adequacy; 见下条]

in·ad·e·quate [inˈædikwit] ***a*** 不适当的;不能胜任的;不充分的: ~ equipment 设备不足. ~ to the end 不合乎目的. I feel ~ to (for) the occasion. 我觉得我应付不了这场面. The supply is ~ to meet (~ to *or* for) the demand. 供不应求. [< adequate; 见上条]

in·ad·mis·si·ble [ˌinədˈmisəbl] ***a*** 不能允许的;不能接受的;难以承认的: ~ behaviour 不能允许的行为. ~ evidence 难以接受的证据. ~ proposal 无法接受的建议. ~ in evidence 不能作为证据的. [< admissible]

in·ad·ver·tent [ˌinədˈvəːtənt] ***a*** ①不注意的;不经心

的.②(指行动)由于疏忽的;非故意的: ~ insult 非故意的侮辱. His blunder was ~, and we forgave it. 他的错误是无意的,我们原谅它.[< advertent]

in·ad·vis·a·ble [ˌinəd'vaizəbl] ***a*** 不妥的;失策的;不明智的.[见 unadvised;< advisable]

in·a·li·e·na·ble [in'eiljənəbl] ***a*** 不能让与的;不可剥夺的: an ~ part of the territory 不可分割的领土. the ~ rights of man 人类不可剥夺的权利.[<alien-(able)]

in·ane [i'nein] ***a*** ①空洞的,无意义的: make an ~ remark 言之无物.②愚笨的.[> inanity]

in·an·i·mate [in'ænimit] ***a*** ①无生命的: an ~ object 无生物.②无生气的: ~ conversation 沉闷的谈话.[<animate, vt]

in·a·ni·tion [ˌinə'niʃən] ***n*** Ⓤ①空洞,空虚.②(食营养物)不足;因饥饿而极端虚弱: die of ~ 因营养不足而死.[见下条][<拉丁语 inanitus, empty]

i·nan·i·ty [i'næniti] ***n*** ①Ⓤ空洞,空虚;无聊;愚蠢: political ~ 政治上的空虚. suffer from one's own ~ 因愚蠢而受罪.②Ⓒ[常用复]无聊的事;愚蠢的言行: irrelevent inanities 无关痛痒的废话.[< inane]

in·ap·pli·ca·ble [in'æplikəbl] ***a*** 不适用的,应用不上的: The rule is ~ to this case. 那规则对这件事不适用.[< applicable]

in·ap·pre·ci·a·ble [ˌinə'pri:ʃəbl] ***a*** 不值得考虑的;微不足道的;小得难以觉察的: an ~ difference 微不可辨的差异.[< appreciable]

in·ap·pro·pri·ate [ˌinə'prəupriit] ***a*** 不恰当的,不合适的: ~ remarks 不当的言辞. ~ to the season 不合时宜. Your short dress is ~ for a formal party. 你的短衣服在正式宴会上穿不合适.[< appropriate, a]

in·apt [in'æpt] ***a*** ①[~ for]不合适的,不恰当的: an ~ analogy (quotation) 不恰当的比喻(引用). ~ remarks 不合时宜的话.②笨拙的;不熟练的: an ~ mechanic 笨拙的工匠.[< apt]

in·ap·ti·tude [in'æptitju:d] ***n*** Ⓤ①不合适,不适当.②拙劣,无能,不熟练: his ~ for the job 他对工作不能胜任.[< aptitude;见上条]

in·ar·tic·u·late [ˌinɑ:'tikjulit] ***a*** ①口齿不清的;咬字不准的: ~ sounds (letters) 不清楚的声音(不知所云的信件).②哑口无言的;无法言喻的: ~ pain (miser) 说不出的疼痛(痛苦). almost ~ with excitement 激动得几乎说不出话来.③不善于辞令的: a brilliant writer, but an ~ speaker 一个才华横溢的作家,但却是一个不善辞令的演说者.④【动】无关节的: an ~ body 无关节的身体(如水母).[< articulate]

in·art·is·tic [ˌinɑ:'tistik] ***a*** ①非艺术的;缺乏艺术性的.②(指人)无艺术修养的.[见 unartistic;< artistic]

in·as·much [ˌinəz'mʌtʃ] ***ad*** [~ as]因为,由于: I ~ as Tom is a small boy, he was given a start in the race. 由于汤姆是个小孩,赛跑时让他先跑. Forgive them ~ as they are young. 原谅他们吧,因为他们还年轻.[in + as + much]

in·at·ten·tion [ˌinə'tenʃən] ***n*** Ⓤ不注意;疏忽: The boy lost his job through ~. 这孩子因疏忽失去了工作.[< attention;见下条]

in·at·ten·tive [ˌinə'tentiv] ***a*** 不注意的;疏忽的: an ~ pupil 粗心的学生.[< attentive]

in·au·di·ble [in'ɔ:dəbl] ***a*** 听不见的: His voice was almost ~. 他的声音几乎听不见.[< audible]

in·au·gu·ral [i'nɔ:gjurəl] **I** ***a*** 就职的;开幕的;创立的;开始的: an ~ lecture (address) 就职演说. the ~ performance of a dramatic troupe 剧团的首次演出. **II** ***n*** Ⓒ[美]就职演说;就职典礼: The president's ~ was held inside due to inclement weather. 因为天气不好,总统的就职典礼在室内举行.[见下条][法语]

in·au·gu·rate [i'nɔ:gjureit] ***vt*** ①使…就职;举行…的就职典礼: ~ a president 举行总统就职典礼. He was ~d as president. 他就任总统了.②创始;开辟: ~ an undertaking 创业. The invention of the airplane ~ed a new era in transportation. 飞机的发明为运输开创了新纪元.③为…举行开幕式;为…举行落成典礼(通车仪式): ~ a new bridge 举行新桥落成典礼. the inaugurating general meeting 成立大会. The Export Commodities Fair was ~d yesterday. 出口商品交易会昨天开幕了.[>下条]

in·au·gu·ra·tion [iˌnɔ:gju'reiʃən] ***n*** ⓊⒸ①就职典礼: the ~ of the President of the US (20 Jan) 美国总统的就职典礼(一月二十日).②开幕式;落成典礼;通车仪式. ‖ ***I~ Day*** 美国总统就职日.[<上条]

in·aus·pi·cious [ˌinɔ:s'piʃəs] ***a*** 不吉利的;不祥的: an ~ day for sb 对某人不吉利的日子.[< auspicious]

in·board ['inbɔ:d] ***a*** 在船体内的;装有船内发动机的: an ~ motor 船内装的马达,艇内发动机.[反 outboard]

in·born [ˌin'bɔ:n] ***a*** 生来的,天生的;先天的: an ~ ability to do sums 天赋的计算能力. an ~ love of jokes 生来就喜欢开玩笑. an ~ talent for music 天赋的音乐才能.[反 acquired;< born]

in·bound ['inbaund] ***a*** ①(船舶)归航的;开往本国的

(或原出发地的): an ~ ship 归航的船.[反 outbound]②入境的,入站的.

in·breed [ˌin'bri:d] (inbred, inbred [ˌin'bred]) *vt* ①使(动物)近亲繁殖,近交.②使内部发生(产生): ~ in people the seeds of virtue 使道德的种子在人们心中发芽生长.[< breed]

in·cal·cu·la·ble [in'kælkjuləbl] *a* ①数不清的;极大的: do ~ harm to sb's reputation 使某人的名誉受到极大的损害.②不能预测的.③(指人)靠不住的;不定的: a lady of ~ mood 情绪多变的妇人.[< calculable]

in·can·des·cent [ˌinkæn'desnt] *a* 白热的,白炽的: an ~ lamp 白炽灯.

in·ca·pa·ble [in'keipəbl] *a* [常与 of 连用]无能力的;不能的,不会…的: an ~ person 无能的人. a bridge ~ of carrying heavy loads 承受不了重荷的桥. ~ of speech (hard work) 不会说话(不能做繁重工作). ~ of understanding 无理解能力. ~ of holding public office 无担任公职的能力. ~ of telling a lie (i.e. too honest to do so) (因太诚实)不会说谎. This house is ~ of repair. 这房子无法修理. These materials are ~ of exact measurement. 这些材料无法作精确的计量(正确的测定). ‖ ***drunk and*** ~ 酩酊大醉.[< capable]

in·ca·pa·ci·tate [ˌinkə'pæsiteit] *vt* ①使…无能力: His poor health ~d him for work (from working). 他的身体太坏,使他不能工作.②使…无资格: be ~d from voting 被剥夺选举权.[<下条]

in·ca·pa·ci·ty [ˌinkə'pæsiti] *n* [U]①无能力: ~ to work (for work *or* working, from working) 无能力工作.②取消资格,无资格.[< capacity; >上条]

in·car·ce·rate [in'kɑ:səreit] *vt* [书面体]①监禁.②【医】箝闭.

in·car·nate I ['inkɑ:neit] *vt* ①赋予形体,使成…的化身: People used to ~ the devil in the form of animals. 从前人们常用动物的形体来表现魔鬼.②具体化;体现: She ~s all the virtues. 她具有一切美德.

II [in'kɑ:nit] *a* 具有肉体的;化身的: an ~ fiend (a devil ~) 魔鬼的化身.[>下条; reincarnate]

in·car·na·tion [ˌinkɑ:'neiʃən] *n* [U][C]化身: The leading dancer is the ~ of grace. 演主角的舞蹈家简直是美的化身. ‖ ***the I*** ~ 【宗】上帝的化身耶稣基督.[<上条; > reincarnation]

in·case [in'keis] *vt* = encase.

in·cau·tious [in'kɔ:ʃəs] *a* 不当心的,不谨慎的: an ~ reader 粗心的读者. an ~ step 不慎的一步.[< cautious]

in·cen·di·a·ry [in'sendjəri] I *a* ①放火的,纵火的: an ~ fire 人放的火. an ~ bomb 燃烧弹.②煽动性的: an ~ speech 煽动性的演说.

II *n* [C] ①纵火者;燃烧弹;可引起燃烧的东西.②煽动者: incendiaries of insurrection 叛乱的煽动者.

in·cense[1] ['insens] I *n* [U]①(焚香时可产生香气的)香;(香发出的)烟,香气: a stick of ~ 一根香,一柱香.②巴结,奉承. ‖ ***burn*** (***offer***) ~ ***to*** 向…烧香;向…献媚. ~ ***burner*** 香炉.

II *vt* & *vi* (给…)烧香.[> frankincense; 见 censor]

in·cense[2] [in'sens] *vt* 使发怒;使激动: be ~d by (against, with) sb (at *or* by the affront) (因受侮辱)对某人发怒.[见 incendiary]

in·cen·tive [in'sentiv] *n* [C][U]刺激,激励;诱因;动机: material ~s 物质刺激. He hasn't much ~ (many ~s) to work hard (to hard work, to working hard). 他没有努力工作的动机. ‖ ~ ***wage*** (增产)奖励工资. ***be an*** ~ ***to*** …对…起刺激作用,对…起鼓励作用.

in·cep·tion [in'sepʃən] *n* [C]开始,发端: The ~ of the plan was due to him. 计划是由他发起的. ‖ ***at the*** (***very***) ~ ***of***… 在…的开头.

in·cep·tive [in'septiv] *a* 开始的,发端的: A point is ~ of a line. 点是线的开始.[见上条]

in·ces·sant [in'sesnt] *a* 不停的,连续不断的;频繁的: a week of ~ rain 一星期来连绵的阴雨.[同 unceasing; 见 cease]

inch [intʃ] I *n* [C]①英寸(= 1/12 英尺,约 0.025 米): an ~ of rain in one day 一天的雨量达一英寸. She is five feet six ~es. 她身高五英尺六英寸.②少量,少许: He escaped death by an ~. 他死里逃生. They couldn't see an ~ before them in the storm. 在风雨中他们无法看清前面. ‖ ***by*** ~***es*** 1)一点一点地,渐渐地: kill by ~es 慢慢地折磨死.2)刚刚: The car missed me by ~es. 那辆汽车差一点撞上我. ~ ***by*** ~ 渐渐,逐渐. ***every*** ~ 完全地: He's every ~ an athlete. 他是个十足的运动员. ***Give him an*** ~ ***and he'll take a yard*** (***mile***). 他得寸进尺. ***not to yield an*** ~ 寸步不让. ***to an*** ~ 毫厘不爽. ***within an*** ~ ***of*** …险些儿: He was flogged within an ~ of his life. 他被打得死去活来. He came within an ~ of death. 他差一点儿死掉.[ounce 的同源异体字]

II *vt* & *vi* 慢慢移动,渐进: ~ one's way forward 慢慢前进. ~ along a ledge on a cliff 在悬崖的突出部分匍匐而进.

In·chon ['in'tʃɔn] *n* 仁川.[韩国港市]

inch·worm [ˈintʃwəːm]【动】尺蠖(一种昆虫).

in·ci·dence [ˈinsidəns] *n* ①落下(的方向或方式).②影响(范围,方式,程度);发生(率): the ~ of traffic accidents 交通事故的发生率. There's a high ~ of disease there. 那里发病率高. Disease has a high rate of ~. 发病率高.③【理】入射: the angle of ~ 入射角. plane of ~ 入射(平)面.[<下条]

in·ci·dent [ˈinsidənt] **I** *n* Ⓒ①附带事件;小事件: some ~s in the political campaign 政治运动中发生的事件.②【政】事件;事变: the July 7th I~ 七七事变.③(戏剧、诗歌)插话(曲);枝节.‖ ***without*** ~ 平安无事地.

II *a* [主要作表语用]易发生的;伴随的;难免的: the dangers ~ to the life of an aviator 飞行员生活所难免(易遭遇)的危险. These duties are ~ upon me as a teacher. 这些是我,作为一位教师,不可推卸的职责.[>上条;下条]

[辨异] incident 第一义通常指任何不很重要的事件;第二义是避免 battle, war 一类字眼的委婉说法. accident 指偶然发生的不幸事件,即"事故".

in·ci·den·tal [ˌinsiˈdentl] **I** *a* ①附带的;伴随的;非主要的: ~ expenses 杂费. ~ music to a play 剧中的配乐.②偶然(发生)的: ~ acquaintance 萍水相逢. an ~ remark 偶然中漏出的话.③易发生的: diseases ~ to childhood 幼年易得的疾病.

II *n* Ⓒ附带事件;[复]临时费用,杂费: On our trip we spent $ 350 for meals, room and railroad fare, and $ 50 for ~s. 在我们旅途中,我们食宿、火车票花了 350 元,杂七杂八的费用花了 50 美元.[<上条;>下条]

in·ci·den·tal·ly [ˌinsiˈdentli] *ad* ①附带地;偶然;突然.②顺便说一句(口语中另换话题的用语)(= by the way): I must go now. I~, if you want that book I'll bring it next time. 我得走了.顺便说一下,如果你要那本书,我下次带来.[<上条]

in·cin·e·rate [inˈsinəreit] *vt* & *vi* 焚化: ~ the trash 垃圾烧掉. Paper and dry leaves ~ easily. 纸和枯叶容易烧成灰.

in·cip·i·ent [inˈsipiənt] *a* 开始的,初期的: (an) ~ cancer 早期癌症. ~ disease 初发的病. the ~ light of day 曙光.

in·cise [inˈsaiz] *vt* ①切割;切开: The doctor ~d the swollen tissue. 医生切开发肿的肌肉.②雕刻: ~ a design on a stone 在石头上雕刻花纹.[<下三条]

in·ci·sion [inˈsiʒən] *n* ①Ⓤ切割;雕刻.②Ⓒ切口;【医】切开: abdominal ~【医】剖腹术. An ~ was made into the diseased organ. 患病器官给切开了.[<上条]

in·ci·sive [inˈsaisiv] *a* ①锋利的;敏锐的: an ~ mind 敏锐的头脑.②尖锐的;辛辣的: ~ criticism 尖锐的批评.③透彻的,轮廓分明的: an ~ analysis 透彻的分析.[同上]

in·ci·sor [inˈsaizə] *n* Ⓒ门齿(= incisive teeth).[同前]

in·cite [inˈsait] *vt* 刺激;激励;煽动: ~ sb to an action (to do sth) 煽动某人采取某一行动(干某件事). Insults ~s resentment. 侮辱激起愤恨.[>下条]

[辨异] incite, instigate 都指"煽动、激动". incite 指激励一个人做好事或做坏事.如 The captain's example incited the men to fight bravely. 队长的榜样激励士兵们英勇作战. instigate 指煽动别人作恶,常指煽动阴谋叛乱.如 Police never discovered who instigated the lynching. 警察当局一直未发现是谁煽动了那次私刑.

in·cite·ment [inˈsaitmənt] *n* ⓊⒸ刺激;激励;煽动;鼓舞;兴奋;激励物: emotional ~ of each other 彼此间感情的激励. an ~ to further progress 激励进一步发展. I~ to violence is a crime. 煽动暴乱是犯罪行为.[<上条]

in·ci·vil·i·ty [ˌinsiˈviliti] *n* ①Ⓤ无礼,鲁莽,粗野: It is gross ~ to refuse to answer when spoken to. 别人跟你说话时,拒绝答话是极其无礼的.②Ⓒ无礼的言行. be tired of sb's constant incivilities 对某人一再的粗鲁举动感到厌烦.[见 uncivil, a][< civility]

in·clem·en·cy [inˈklemənsi] *n* (气候)严酷,严寒;险恶: The ~ of weather kept us from school. 恶劣的天气使我们不能上学.[< clemency;见下条]

in·clem·ent [inˈklemənt] *a* (气候)严酷的;(天气)险恶的: an ~ day 严寒天. ~ weather 伴有狂风暴雨的寒冷天气. an ~ ruler 残暴的统治者.[< clement;见上条]

in·cli·na·tion [ˌinkliˈneiʃən] *n* ⓊⒸ①倾斜;倾角(度);斜坡(角,度);弯曲: an ~ of head (body) 点头(鞠躬). the ~ of a roof 屋顶的斜度.②倾向;爱好: have an ~ to stoutness (to grow *or* get fat) 有发胖的趋势. show little ~ to leave (to leaving) 不想离去. I've no ~s towards life as a doctor (no ~ to be a doctor). 我不想当医生. You must always be ready to sacrifice ~ to duty. 为了忠于职守你必须随时准备牺牲个人的爱好.‖ ***against one's*** ~ 违反本意. ***follow one's own*** ~ 随心所欲. ***have an*** ~ ***for*** 爱好,喜欢: have an ~ for study (sports) 好学(爱好体育运

动).[<下条;> disinclination]

in·cline **I** [in'klain] *vt* & *vi* ①(使…)倾斜;(使…)偏向: an ~d plane 斜面. ~ a post against the wall 把柱子靠墙斜立着.②低(头);屈(身): ~ one's ear to sb 侧耳倾听某人讲话. ~ one's head in greeting (to show thanks) 低头致意(致谢). ~ towards the speaker to hear more clearly 把身子俯向发言人以便听得更清楚些. Right ~! 半边向右转走!③使…倾向;有…倾向;(使…)心想[常用被动语态]: be ~d to do sth (feel ~d for sth) (一心)想做某事,倾向于做某事. purple inclining to red 近似红色的紫色. The leaves ~ to dard. 树叶绿得发黑. The dog ~s to (towards) meat as food. 狗爱吃肉食. I ~ to (to take) the opposite point of view. 我倾向于相反的观点. I ~ to (towards) leanness. 我体质属瘦型.

II ['inklain, in'klain] *n* [C]斜坡,斜面: a steep ~ 陡坡. an ~ of 1 in 5 斜度为五分之一的斜坡.[>上条][<拉丁语 in-,on + clinare, lean].

in·close [in'kləuz] *vt* = enclose.

in·clude [in'klu:d] *vt* 包括;包含: The greater ~s the less. 大的包含小的. Price $ 1.00, including postage (postage ~d). 定价一美元,邮资在内. The expenses are ~d in the account. 费用包括在帐内.[反 excluded;>下二条]

[辨异]include, comprise, comprehend 都指"包括、包含". include 强调包括或容纳作为整体的一部分.如 The list includes my name. 这个表上包括我的名字. comprise 强调由许多部分组成,或集于一起构成一个整体.如 The list comprises the names of those who passed. 这表是由考试及格者的名字组成的. comprehend 是正式用词,应用于概念(idea)、陈述(statement). 纲要(outlines)等,强调包括在整体范围之内.如 The examination comprehended the whole course. 考试范围包括全部课程.

in·clu·sion [in'klu:ʒən] *n* [U]包括;包含: ~ or rejection 取舍. ‖ ~ ***body*** 【医】包涵体.[<上条]

in·clu·sive [in'klu:siv] *a* ①包括…的,计算在内的: from May 1st to June 2nd ~ (=[美]from May 1st through (*or* through to) June 2nd) 从5月1日到6月2日,首尾两天也包括在内. a delegation of 15 ~ of two interpreters 代表团计十五人,包括两名译员.②一应在内的: ~ terms at a hotel 旅馆里一应在内的膳宿费.[反 exclusive; 同上]

in·cog·ni·to [in'kɔgnitəu] **I** *a* & *ad* 微行的(地);隐匿姓名身份的(地): a king ~ 微行的国王. The millionaire called himself Dick Brown and travelled ~. 那个百万富翁自称狄克·布朗而化名旅行.

II (*pl* ~s) *n* 微行者;化名者: drop one's ~ 说出自己的真正身分.[意大利语]

in·cog·ni·za·ble [in'kɔgnizəbl] *a* 不可认识的,不可知的.[< cognizable]

in·co·her·ence [ˌinkəu'hiərəns] *n* [U]①散漫;不连贯;支离破碎: the ~ of sand 沙土的松散性.②表达不清;语无伦次: the ~ of speech 语无伦次.[< coherence;见下条]

in·co·her·ent [ˌinkəu'hiərənt] *a* ①(指思维等)散漫的,不连贯的,缺乏条理的: ~ ideas 无条理的思想.②(指人)表达不清的;语无伦次的: so drunk as to be quite ~ 醉得语无伦次.[< coherent;见下条]

in·com·bus·ti·ble [ˌinkəm'bʌstəbl] *a* 不能燃烧的.[< combustible]

in·come ['inkəm] *n* [U][C]收入;所得;进款: draw a large (small, low) ~ 收入很多(不多). He lives within (beyond) his ~. 他量入为出(入不敷出).[in + come]

in·come tax ['inkəm tæks] *n* 所得税.

in·com·ing ['inˌkʌmiŋ] **I** *n* ①[U]到来,进来: the ~ of spring 春天的到来.②[常用复]收入,岁收: ~s and outgoings 收支.

II *a* ①进来的: the ~ tide (tenant) 涨潮(住进来的房客).②接着来的;继任的: the ~ mayor 继任市长.[同上]

in·com·men·su·rate [ˌinkə'menʃərit] *a* ①不相称的;不相应的;不足的: means ~ to our wants 入不敷出. His abilities are ~ to (with) the task he has been given. 他的能力同赋予他的任务不相称.②不能相提并论的;不能相比的;无共同单位计量的: Coins and trees are ~. 硬币与树木不能相比.[< commensurate]

in·com·mode [ˌinkə'məud] *vt* ①使…感不便: Will it ~ you if I keep the book for another week? 那本书我再借用一周,你会感到不方便吗? ②妨碍.[见 commode]

in·com·mo·di·ous [ˌinkə'məudjəs] *a* ①不宽敞的: an ~ little bedroom 一间窄小的卧室.②不方便的;不合适的: ~ hotel accommodations 不方便的旅馆设备.[< commodious]

in·com·mu·ni·ca·ble [ˌinkə'mju:nikəbl] *a* ①不能表达的;不能言传的: an ~ vision 无法以言语形容的幻影.②沉默寡言的;孤僻的.[< communicable]

in·com·mu·ni·ca·do [ˌinkəmju:ni'kɑ:dəu] *a* 同外界隔离的;不许与外界通讯(接触)的: hold sb ~ 禁止某

人与外界接触.[西班牙语]

in·com·pa·ra·ble [in'kɔmpərəbl] *a* ①[～ with (to)] 不能(无法)比较的: This report is ～ with the earlier ones because of the use of different breakdowns of data. 这报告因使用了不同的资料分类不可与先前的同日而语. ②无比的,无双的 (= matchless): a woman of ～ beauty 绝代佳人.[< comparable; >下条]

in·com·pa·ra·bly [in'kɔmpərəbli] *ad* 无可比拟地: ～ wealthy 无比富有的. ～ the best 绝顶的.[<上条]

in·com·pat·i·ble [ˌinkəm'pætəbl] *a* 不能共存的,势不两立的;不相容的;格格不入的: Their natures are ～. 他们的性格合不来. Water is ～ with fire. 水火不相容.[< compatible]

in·com·pe·tence [in'kɔmpitəns] *n* [U]无能力;不胜任,不够格: the ～ of an intoxicated man to drive an automobile 喝醉酒的人没有资格开汽车. He lost his job because of ～. 他因无能,丢了差事.[< competence; 见下条]

in·com·pe·tent [in'kɔmpitənt] *a* 无能(为)力的;不胜任的;不够格的: an ～ candidate 不合格的候选人. be ～ as an administrator 不配担任行政人员. be ～ to teach (for teaching) English 不能胜任英语教学工作.[< competent; 见上条]

in·com·plete [ˌinkəm'pliːt] *a* ①不完全的;不完善的: ～ combustion 不完全燃烧. ～ reaction【化】不完全反应,可逆反应.②未完成的.[< complete]

in·com·pre·hen·si·ble [inˌkɔmpri'hensəbl] *a* 不能理解的;不可思议的;莫名其妙的: be ～ to ordinary minds 非普通人所能理解的.[< comprehensible]

in·com·press·i·ble [ˌinkəm'presəbl] *a* 不可压缩的;坚硬的,不屈的: an ～ fluid 不可压缩流体.[< compressible]

in·con·cei·va·ble [ˌinkən'siːvəbl] *a* ①不可想像的,不可思议的: It once seemed ～ (to everyone) that men should travel to the moon. 人竟然会登上月球,这在过去似乎是不可想像的.②[口语]难以相信的;惊人的: He can't go on holiday alone; it's ～. 他不可能独自一人去度假;这是难以令人相信的.[< conceivable]

in·con·clu·sive [ˌinkən'kluːsiv] *a* ①非决定性的,不确定的: an ～ victory 非决定性的胜利. ②不得要领的,无结果的: ～ efforts (experiments) 无效的努力(无结果的试验).③无说服力的: The jury found the evidence against the prisoner ～ and quitted him. 陪审团发现控告囚犯的罪证没有说服力,因而释放了他.[< conclusive]

in·con·gru·i·ty [ˌinkɔŋ'gru(ː)iti] *n* [U][C]①不适合;不一致;不相称. ②不协调的事物: What incongruities are these? 这些不协调的东西是什么?[<下条]

in·con·gru·ous [in'kɔŋgruəs] *a* ①不适合的;不一致的;不协调的: an ～ story 前后不一致的故事. acts ～ with their principles 言行不一致. Heavy walking shoes would be ～ with a party dress. 笨重的旅游鞋和礼服是不协调的.②【数】不等的.[>上条]

in·con·se·quent [in'kɔnsikwənt] *a* ①不连贯的,前后不符的;不相干的;不合逻辑的: an ～ remark 前后矛盾的话.②不重要的.[< consequent; >下条]

in·con·se·quen·tial [inˌkɔnsi'kwenʃəl] *a* ①不重要的: an ～ idea 不足取的想法.②不相干的;不合逻辑的.[<上条]

in·con·sid·e·ra·ble [ˌinkən'sidərəbl] *a* 不值得考虑的;无足轻重的;微小的: an ～ amount of money 微不足道的款项.[< considerable]

in·con·sid·er·ate [ˌinkən'sidərit] *a* ①不知体谅的: He's ～ to his family because he never tells them he is coming late. 他不体谅家里人,因为他从未跟他们说过他要晚回家.②不加思虑的;考虑不周的;轻率的: ～ children 鲁莽的孩子. ～ remarks 轻率的言语. a hasty and ～ conclusion 仓促而考虑不周的结论. It was ～ of him to mention the matter before her. 他实在轻率,竟在她面前提及此事.[< considerate]

in·con·sist·en·cy [ˌinkən'sistənsi] *n* ①[U]不一致;(前后)矛盾.②[C]矛盾(的事物): be full of inconsistencies 充满着矛盾,矛盾百出.[< consistency; 见下条]

in·con·sis·tent [ˌinkən'sistənt] *a* ①不一致的;(前后)不统一的;矛盾的: an ～ argument 自相矛盾的论据. actions ～ with one's words 与自己言论不一致的行动. The two remarks are ～. 这两种说法矛盾. ②(指人)反复无常的;无节操的: An ～ person's opinions change frequently without reason. 一个反复无常的人的意见经常毫无理由地改变. ‖ ～ ***equation***【数】不相容方程,矛盾方程.[< consistent]

in·con·so·la·ble [ˌinkən'səuləbl] *a* 不能接受安慰的;无可安慰的: an ～ misfortune 无法安慰的不幸. The widow was ～. 那寡妇悲伤不已.[见 console]

in·con·spic·u·ous [ˌinkən'spikjuəs] *a* 不显著的;不引人注意的: ～ colours 不显眼的颜色. The shy girl tried to make herself as ～ as possible. 那个怕羞的女孩尽量使自己不引人注目.[< conspicuous]

in·con·stan·cy [in'kɔnstənsi] *n* [U][C]不坚定;易变;无

恒心.[< constancy;见上条]

in·con·stant [in'kɔnstənt] *a* 不坚定的;易变的;无恒心的: an ~ lover 用情不专的爱人. ~ winds 无定向风. be ~ in friendship 友情不专.[< constant;见上条]

in·con·tes·ta·ble [ˌinkən'testəbl] *a* 不能争辩的;不能否认的: an ~ proof 不容置疑的证据.[< contest]

in·con·ti·nence [in'kɔntinəns] *n* [U]①不能自制;淫荡,纵欲: the ~ of speech 饶舌;多嘴.②【医】(大小便)失禁: the ~ of urine 小便失禁.[< continence;见下条]

in·con·ti·nent [in'kɔntinənt] *a* ①不能自制的;淫荡的,纵欲的: an ~ talker 饶舌者. be ~ of temper 易发脾气.②守不住(秘密等)的: be ~ of information 不能保守秘密.③【医】失禁的.[< continent;见上条]

in·con·tro·ver·ti·ble [ˌinkɔntrə'vəːtəbl] *a* 无可争辩的;反驳不了的: an ~ evidence 铁证.[< controvert]

in·con·ve·ni·ence [ˌinkən'viːnjəns] **I** *n* ①[U]不便,麻烦: cause a lot of ~ 带来许多不便. put sb to ~ 使某人感到不便(为难). suffer great ~ 感到极不方便. It is no ~ to me. 这对我并无不便. They have been at great ~ in order to help us. 为帮助我们他们曾遇到许多麻烦.②[C]不便之处,麻烦事: Think of the ~s of living in such a small house with a large family. 想想一大家人住在这样小的房子里的不便之处.

II *vt* 使…感不便;麻烦;打扰: Don't ~ yourself for my sake. 请不必为我添麻烦. I hope I haven't ~d you. 我希望没有打扰你.[< convenience;见下条]

in·con·ve·ni·ent [ˌinkən'viːnjənt] *a* 不便利的,不方便的;烦扰的: be ~ to sb 对某人不方便. Please come, if it is not ~ to you. 如果你方便的话,就请来吧. You have come at a very ~ time. 你来得很不适时.[< convenient;见上条]

in·cor·po·rate I [in'kɔːpəreit] *vt* & *vi* ①结合;合并;编入: ~ new ideas into a book (~ a book with new ideas) 把新思想收入书内. Your suggestions will be ~d in the plan. 你的建议将纳入计划. The plan will ~ your suggestion. 计划中将吸收你的建议.②结成社团;组成公司: an ~d company [美]【商】股份有限公司. be ~d a member of a learned society 被吸收为学会成员. The firm ~d with others. 这家公司与别家合并了.

II [in'kɔːpərit] *a* ①法人组织的.②合并在一起的.[< corpus;>下条]

in·cor·po·ra·tion [inˌkɔːpə'reiʃən] *n* [U][C]①结合,合并.②法人;社团;公司.[<上条]

in·cor·po·re·al [ˌinkɔː'pɔːriəl] *a* 精神的;非物质的;无实体的;无形的: ~ capital【经】无形资本. an ~ hereditament【法】无形遗产.[< corporeal]

in·cor·rect [ˌinkə'rekt] *a* 不正确的,错误的;不恰当的: rectify ~ ideas 纠正错误思想.[< correct, a]

in·cor·ri·gi·ble [in'kɔridʒəbl] *a* 难以矫正的;不可救药的;怙恶不悛的: an ~ liar 不可救药的说谎者. ~ bad habits 难以矫正的恶习.[< corrigible]

in·cor·rup·ti·ble [ˌinkə'rʌptəbl] *a* ①不易腐蚀的,不易败坏的: Diamonds are ~. 钻石是不易腐蚀的.②收买不了的,廉洁的: ~ by money 不受金钱的贿赂. The ~ man could not be bribed. 廉洁的人不会受贿.[< corrupt]

in·crease I [in'kriːs] *vt* & *vi* 增加;增大;增长: ~ speed 增加速度. ~ one's pace (efforts) 放快脚步(更加努力). ~ in number (power) 数目增加(权力增大). ~ with years 逐年增加,与年俱增. ~ by 20% over last year 比去年增加百分之二十. The company has ~d the capital stock from £ 10,000 to £ 20,000 (by £ 10,000 to £ 20,000). 这家公司已把资金从一万镑增加到两万镑(把资金增加了一万镑,总数达两万镑). It has ~d 15% in price. 它的价格已经提高了百分之十五. Our difficulties are increasing. 我们的困难在增多.

II ['inkriːs] *n* [U][C]增加;增大;增长: an (the) ~ of money 钱数增加. ~ in population 人口的增长. ‖ ***on the*** ~ 在增加中,在增长中: Is the consumption of beer still on the ~? 啤酒的消耗量仍在增加吗? [反 decrease;>下条]

[辨异] increase 是通用词,指量、数、财富、权力等的增加.如 His weight has increased ten pounds. 他的体重增加了十磅. enlarge 主要指体积、大小、范围、能力的增加.如 They enlarged the school auditorium. 他们把学校的礼堂扩大了. augment 是较正式用词,指加添数量使之增加.如: Many teachers do outside work to augment their salarise. 许多教师做课外工作以增加薪水.[<拉丁语 in-, in + crescere, grow]

in·creas·ing·ly [in'kriːsiŋli] *ad* 愈加,日益: It has become ~ difficult to find work nowadays. 现在找工作日益困难了.[<上条]

in·cred·i·ble [in'kredəbl] *a* ①难以置信的;不可信的: an ~ idea (story, excuse) 令人难以置信的想法(故事,借口). The plot of the book is ~. 这本书的情节

不可信.②[口语]不可思议的;惊人的;好极了的: with ~ speed 以惊人的速度. She has an ~ house. 她有一所非常好的房子.[< credible;>下条]

[辨异] incredible 意为难以置信的,可疑的. 如 His story of having seen a ghost seemed incredible to his family. 他曾看见鬼的故事在他家人看来不大可信. incredulous 指不轻易相信的. 如 If they look incredulous, show them the evidence. 他们如有不相信的神情,把证据给他们看.

in·cred·i·bly [in'kredəbli] *ad* [口语]十二分: ~ easy 非常容易. ~ lazy 懒透.[<上条]

in·cre·du·li·ty ['inkri'djuːliti] *n* [U] 不信;怀疑.[< credulity;见下条]

in·cred·u·lous [in'kredjuləs] *a* 不轻信的;怀疑的: ~ looks 怀疑的表情. be ~ of hearsay 不相信道听途说. People nowadays are ~ about gods and ghosts. 现在的人不信鬼和神.[< credulous]

in·cre·ment ['inkrimənt] *n* ①[U] 增加;增量;增值: unearned ~ 【经】自然增值. ②[C] 增加量,增加额: Salary £300 per annoum, with yearly ~s of £10, to a maximum of £500. 年俸三百镑,每年增加十镑,直到最高俸额五百镑. The wages are $300 a week, with an ~ of $200 for each year of service. 周薪三百美元,每工作一年全年加薪二百美元.

in·cu·bate ['inkjubeit] *vt* & *vi* ①孵化;孵(卵);培养(细菌);(病菌)潜伏. ②筹策(计划等): His brain was incubating plans for raising money. 他在动脑子酝酿筹款计划. A plan was slowly incubating in her mind. 一个计划逐渐在她脑中形成.[>下条]

in·cu·ba·tion [ˌinkju'beiʃən] *n* [U] ①孵卵;孵化;培育: artificial ~ 人工孵化. ②孵化期;【医】潜伏期. ③策划,图谋,企图: ‖ ~ ***period*** 潜伏期.[<上条]

in·cu·ba·tor ['inkjubeitə] *n* [C] ①孵卵器. ②细菌培养器. ③早产婴儿保育箱.[<上条]

in·cu·bus ['iŋkjubəs] (*pl* ~es, incubi ['iŋkjubai]) *n* [C] ①梦魔,梦魇. ②沉重的包袱(如债务等);梦魔般的精神压力(压迫者): the ~ of debt, like a weight on one's mind 高筑的债台像沉重的包袱压在心头.[拉丁语]

in·cul·cate ['inkʌlkeit] *vt* 谆谆教诲;反复灌输: ~ ideas in (on, upon) sb 把思想反复灌输给某人. ~ teachers with the idea of working for the people 用为人民而工作的思想反复教育教师.

in·cum·bent [in'kʌmbənt] **I** *a* ①职责所在的,义不容辞的. It is ~ on (upon) you to warn them of the danger. 你有责任去警告他们有危险. ②现任的,在职的: the ~ president [美]现任总统.

II *n* ①[英]教会中的任职者. ②[美]政府任职者.

in·cur [in'kəː] (incurred, incurred; incurring [in'kəːriŋ]) *vt* 遭遇;招致;惹起: ~ danger 遭受危险. ~ debts 负债. ~ hatered 招人怨恨. ~ great expense 需花一大笔费用.[> incursion]

in·cur·a·ble [in'kjuərəbl] **I** *a* 不治的,不可救药的: ~ diseases (habits) 不治之症(无法矫正的习惯).

II *n* 不治的病人: a home for ~s 患不治之症者的收容所.[< curable;>下条]

in·cur·a·bly [in'kjuərəbli] *ad* 不可救药地: He is ~ romantic. 他浪漫成性不可救药.[<上条]

in·cur·sion [in'kəːʃən] *n* [U][C] 侵入;袭击: the Danish ~s on British coasts in early times 古时丹麦人对英国沿海的侵犯. ~s upon my leisure time [比喻]对我闲暇时的打扰. make an ~ into … 对…进行入侵.[< incur]

in·debt·ed [in'detid] *a* 负债的;蒙恩的;(因受惠而)感激的: I am much ~ to you for your kindness. 我很感谢您的好意. She is ~ to the library for most of her information. 她所掌握的信息多半是从这个图书馆获得的.[<debt;>下条]

in·debt·ed·ness [in'detidnis] *n* [U] 负债;蒙恩;铭感: He admitted his deep ~ to the accomplishments of those who preceded him. 他承认他深受惠于前人的成就.[<上条]

in·de·cen·cy [in'diːsnsi] *n* [U][C] ①不正派(言行);猥亵. ②不体面(言行).[< decency;见下条]

in·de·cent [in'diːsnt] *a* ①不正派的;猥亵的: ~ language 下流话. an ~ story 淫猥的故事. ②[口语]不像样的;不合适的;不成体统的: hurry away with (in) ~ haste 失礼地匆匆离去. You've given us an ~ amount of work to do and ~ wages. 你给我们做的工作太多,付的工资太低.[< decent]

in·de·ci·sion [ˌindi'siʒən] *n* [U] 犹豫不定;优柔寡断: halt before a door in ~ 犹豫不定地在门前停下来.[< decision;见下条]

in·de·ci·sive [ˌindi'saisiv] *a* ①犹豫不定的;优柔寡断的: a man with an ~ manner 优柔寡断的人. ②非决定性的: an ~ answer (victory) 模棱两可的答复(非决定性的胜利). The result of the game was ~ and another will have to be played. 比赛结果不分胜负,因而还得再赛一次.[< decisive]

in·dec·o·rous [in'dekərəs] *a* 失礼的;不正派的;不雅的: ~ behaviour (remarks) 失礼的行为(不雅的话).[<decorous]

in·deed [in'di:d] ***ad*** ①[用于肯定]的确；确实：He is ~ a remarkable painter. 他确实是个杰出的画家. I was ~ very glad to hear the news. 我听到这个消息的确很高兴. Are you pleased at your son's success? — Yes, ~ (I ~, yes). 你儿子获得成功,你高兴吗？——高兴,实在高兴.[同 really]②[加强语气,用于 very+形容词或副词之后]真是；实在：Thank you very much ~. 实在感谢. It was very kind ~ of you to help. 你这样帮助真是太好了.③[在口语中用作评论语]1)[表示惊讶或气愤] He left without finishing his work. — Did he, ~! 他工作未做完就走了.——什么？他走了？2)[表示兴趣或怀疑] He spoke to me about you. — Oh, ~! 他跟我谈起你.——哦,当真！3)[表示讽刺或藐视] Who is this woman? — Who is she, ~!(?) 这个女人是谁？——她是谁,这还用问吗？(是啊,她到底是谁?)4)[表示让步]I may, ~, be wrong, but …. 我也许是错了,可是…. There are ~ exceptions. 的确有很多例外. 5)[表示进一层的意思] There are many good people in our school, ~ in the whole society. 在我们学校里好人很多,其实整个社会都是这样.[in + deed]

in·de·fat·i·ga·ble [ˌindi'fætigəbl] ***a*** 孜孜不倦的；不屈不挠的：~ workers 努力不懈的工作者.[< fatigue]

in·de·fea·si·ble [ˌindi'fi:zəbl] ***a*** 不能废除的；不能取消的：~ rights 不能取消的权利.[< defeasible]

in·de·fen·si·ble [ˌindi'fensəbl] ***a*** ①【军】难以防御的,防不胜防的：an ~ position 不能防御的阵地.②(行为等)无法辩护的；无可原谅的：an ~ argument 站不住脚的论点. ~ behaviour 不可原谅的行为.[< defensible]

in·de·fi·na·ble [ˌindi'fainəbl] ***a*** 不能下定义的；难以确切表达的；难确定的：an ~ boundary (sensation, word) 难确定的疆界(说不出的感觉,难下定义的词).[<definable]

in·def·i·nite [in'definit] ***a*** ①模糊的；不明确的；不确定的：an ~ answer 含糊其词的回答. at an ~ date 在不确定的日子. have rather ~ views on the question 对这问题的看法相当模糊.②无限定的,无限期的：a strike of ~ duration 无限期罢工.③【语】不定的：the ~ article 不定冠词. ~ pronouns 不定代词. ‖ ***for an ~ time*** 无限期地. ***in an ~ manner*** 模模糊糊地,不明确地. ~ ***integral*** 【数】不定积分,无定积分.[< definite]

in·del·i·ble [in'delibl] ***a*** 擦不掉的；不能消除的；不可磨灭的：~ ink 擦洗不掉的墨水. ~ shame 洗不清的耻辱.[见 delete]

in·del·i·ca·cy [in'delikəsi] ***n*** ①[C]粗俗；粗糙.②[C]粗鲁的言行；下流的言行：a tale full of indelicacies 充满了下流话的故事. This intrusion is an ~. 这次打扰是件失礼的事.[< delicacy；见下条]

in·del·i·cate [in'delikit] ***a*** ①粗俗的,粗鲁的：~ remarks 粗俗的话.②下流的.③粗糙的.[< delicate；见上条]

in·dem·ni·fy [in'demnifai] ***vt*** ①保障；保护：~ sb from (against) harm (loss) 保护某人不受损害(损失).②赔偿,补偿：~ sb for the loss incurred 赔偿某人所受损失.[>下条]

in·dem·ni·ty [in'demniti] ***n*** [U][C]①保证；保障：offer ~ against financial loss 对财政上的损失提供保障,使免受财政上的损失.②免罚.③赔偿；赔偿金；赔款：an ~ insurance 损失补偿保险. a letter of ~ 赔偿保证书. a war ~ 战争赔款. pay an ~ to a victorious nation. 向战胜国赔款.[<上条]

in·dent I [in'dent] ❶ ***vt*** ①刻成锯齿形：an ~ed coastline 犬牙交错的海岸线. The mountains ~ the horizon. 山峦使地平线成锯齿状.②以不规则的骑缝分割(一张抄有一式两份或两份以上文件的纸张)；一式两份(两份以上)地起草(文件、合同等)；立约：~ an agreement 制作契约复本.③(印刷、书写)缩进排印(书写)：~ the first line of each paragraph 在每段每一行前留空格.④(用双联单)订货(购).❷ ***vi*** ①形成锯齿状边缘.②立约.③缩进排印(书写).④(用双联单)订货：~ on (upon) sb for goods 用订货单向某人订货.

II ['indent] ***n*** ①[U]锯齿形.②[C](每段首行缩印留下的)空格.③契约；(送往国外的)订单；[主英]征用书,征用物资命令：an ~ for goods 订货单；征用物资命令. order goods by (by means of) an ~ 用定单定货.[>下二条]

in·den·ta·tion [ˌinden'teiʃən] ***n*** ①呈锯齿状,缺刻；低凹：~s along the edge of a leaf 叶子边缘的锯齿状.②[C](海岸线等的)凹入处；缺口：~s in a coastline 海岸线的凹入处.③(印刷、书写)缩进；(首行)空格.[<上条][<拉丁语 in, in+dens, tooth]

in·den·ture [in'dentʃə] **I** ***n*** [C]契约,双联合同：an ~ between an apprentice and his master 师徒合同. ‖ ***take up (be out of) one's ~s*** 学徒期满；服务期满.

II ***vt*** 立合同决定；用契约束缚：an ~d bricklayer 合同砌砖工. an ~d servant 【美史】(十七至十九世纪时前往美洲而与他人立约作七年仆人的)定期服务者.[同上]

in·de·pen·dence [ˌindiˈpendəns] *n* [U] 独立;自立;自主: a life of ~ 独立生活. gain (win) ~ 获得独立. struggle for ~ and freedom 为独立自由而奋斗. This money gives me ~ from my family. 这笔钱使我不依靠家庭而独立. ‖ ***I~ Day*** 美国独立纪念日(七月四日).[<dependence;见下条]

in·de·pen·dent [ˌindiˈpendənt] **I** *a* ①独立的;自立的;自主的: an ~ state 独立国: an ~ thinker 有独特见解的思想家. an ~ witness 不受人左右的证人. ②(收入等)足够维持闲居生活的: ~ means 私人财力;足够维持闲居生活的财力. He has an ~ income. 他有一份不必工作而能维持生活的收入(可过富裕生活的收入). ‖ ~ ***of*** 1)独立于…之外的,不受…支配的: be ~ of outside control 不受外界控制. an objective law ~ of human will 不以人们的意志为转移的客观规律. 2)与…无关的;不依赖…的: be ~ of one's parents 不依靠父母. be ~ of doctors 同医生无缘.

II *n* 【政】无党派人士: Vote for the ~s! 投无党派人士一票! ‖ ~ ***functions*** 【数】独立函数. ~ ***variable*** 【数】自变数(量).[<dependent;>下条;见上条]

in·de·pen·dent·ly [ˌindiˈpendəntli] *ad* 独立地;自立地: live ~ 过自立生活. think and act ~ 独立思考和行动. ‖ ~ ***of*** … 同…无关地;不管,不顾: think ~ of conventions and authorities 独立思考,不受惯例和权威的约束. I~ of what you may think, I have my own convictions. 不管你怎么想,我有我自己的信念.[<上条]

in·de·scri·ba·ble [ˌindisˈkraibəbl] *a* 难于描述的,形容不出的: ~ beauty (sufferings) 难以形容的美(痛苦). ~ sensations 说不出的感觉.[< describable]

in·de·struc·ti·ble [ˌindisˈtrʌktəbl] *a* 不灭的;破坏不了的;牢不可破的: Our friendship is ~. 我们的友谊牢不可破.[< destructible]

in·de·ter·mi·nate [ˌindiˈtəːminit] *a* 不确定的,不定的;不明确的: ~ analysis 不定解析(分析). an ~ problem 【数】不定问题. an ~ quantity 【数】不定量. an ~ result 不明确的结果. an ~ vowel 中性元音. an ~ sentence of imprisonment 刑期不定的判决. Their future remains ~. 他们的前途仍然未定.[< determinate]

in·dex [ˈindeks] **I** (*pl* ~es [ˈindeksiz], indices [ˈindisiːz]) *n* [C] ①索引: a subject ~ to *Beijing Review*《北京周报》的标题索引. card ~es in a library 图书馆的卡片索引. compile (make) an ~ for a book 为书编索引. ②指标,标准,标志: the quality ~ 质量指标. an ~ of the country's prosperity 国家繁荣的标志. Style is an ~ of mind. 风格是心灵的反映. ③(刻度盘上的)指针: an ~ pin (plate) 指度针(盘). ④(*pl* indices)【数、经】指数: the cost of living indices 生活费指数. ~ linked (related) (薪金、退休金)按照指数调整的. There is a law of indices in Algebra. 代数有指数律. ⑤[the I~](天主教的)禁书目录. ⑥[定语]: an ~ number (figure) 指数. The ~ finger 食指.

II *vt* ①附以索引;编索引;编入索引: an ~ed book 一本附有索引的书. The book is well ~ed. 这本书编有很好的索引. All persons and places mentioned are carefully ~ed. 所有提到的人名、地名都仔细编入索引. ②指(示)出: ~ out 指出. Wrinkles ~ advancing age. 皱纹标志着年岁在增长.[拉丁语< indicare, indicate]

In·di·a [ˈindjə] *n* 印度: ***the Republic of*** ~ 印度共和国[亚洲,首都 New Delhi]. ‖ ~ ***paper*** 薄型不透明而坚韧的印刷纸,字典纸,圣经纸.[>下四条; indigo]

in·di·a·man [ˈindjəmən] (*pl* Indiamen) *n* [英史]从事对印度贸易的商船(尤指东印度公司的大型商船).

In·di·an [ˈindjən] **I** *a* ①印度的;东印度的;印度人的. ②西印度的;印第安人的. ‖ ~ ***club*** (体操用的)瓶状棒. ~ ***corn*** [美]玉蜀黍,苞米,玉米. ~ ***file*** 一路纵队。***in*** ~ ***file*** 成一路纵队. ~ ***ink*** 墨,墨汁. ***the*** ~ ***National Congress*** 印度国民大会党. ~ ***summer*** 1)(尤指美国北部的)深秋、初冬气候宜人的时节,小阳春. 2)[比喻]回春期.

II *n* ①印度人;东印度人. ②印第安人.[< India;>下条]

In·di·an·a [ˈindiˈænə] *n* 印第安纳[美国中西部一州,首府 Indianapolis].[<上条]

In·di·a·rub·ber [ˈindjəˈrʌbə] *n* ①[U]弹性橡皮. ②[C](文具)橡皮.

in·di·cate [ˈindikeit] *vt* ①指示;指出;表示: The arrow ~s the direction of movement. 箭头表示运动的方向. He's indicating left. 他示意向左拐(用手势或车灯示意). ②表明;暗示;表示需要(治疗方法等): Fever ~s illness. 发烧表明有病. The change in his illness ~s the use of stronger drugs. 他病情的变化表示需要使用更强烈的药物. He ~d that I could leave. 他暗示我可以离开了. ③简单陈述: He ~d that the interview was over. 他简短地表示会见结束了.[见 index;>下三条]

in·di·ca·tion [ˌindi'keiʃən] *n* ①U指示,表示.②U C指征;征候;迹象: give ~s of one's feelings 流露感情. There are ~s that the prices will rise. 迹象表明物价将上涨. There is every ~ of a change in the weather. 所有迹象表明天气要变. There was not much ~ (were not many ~s) that the next few years would be free from war. 以后几年能否免于战争,迹象还不明显.[<上条]

in·dic·a·tive [in'dikətiv] *a* ①指示的,表示的;象征的: His features are ~ of his intelligence (~ that he is intelligent). 他的容貌表示出他的聪明.②【语】陈述的,直陈的: the ~ mood 陈述语气(例如: This is true. Is this true? How true this is!).[见 mood][同上]

in·di·ca·tor ['indikeitə] *n* C①指示者;指示物;标识: People say that a cold wet nose is an ~ of health in dogs or cats. 据说凉凉的湿鼻子表示猫狗健康无病.②【机】指示器;示功器: a plan position ~ (雷达)平面示位图.③【化】指示剂: Litmus and phenolphthalein are acid-base ~s. 石蕊色素和酚酞是酸基指示剂.[同前]

in·di·ces ['indisiːz] *n* index 的复数.

in·dict [in'dait] *vt*【法】控诉;控告;告发: ~ sb for riot (as a rioter *or* on a charge of rioting) 控告某人有扰乱治安行为(指控某人为扰乱治安者,以扰乱治安罪控告某人).[>下条;indite]

in·dict·ment [in'daitmənt] *n* U起诉;告发;C起诉书: a bill of ~ 起诉书(状子). an ~ for murder 控告杀人. bring in an ~ against sb 控告某人. This is a clear ~ of government mismanagement. 这显然是对政府管理不善的控告.[<上条]

In·dies ['indiz] *n* ①*the* (*East*) ~ 东印度群岛.②*the West* ~ 西印度群岛.[见 India]

in·dif·fer·ence [in'difrəns] *n* U①冷淡;不关心: show ~ to the pain of others 对别人的痛苦漠不关心. treat sb with ~ 待人冷淡.②无关紧要;不在乎: face death with ~ 置生死于度外. Success or failure should not be a matter of ~ to you. 成败对于你不应该是一件无足轻重的事.[<下条]

in·dif·fer·ent [in'difrənt] *a* ①冷淡的;不积极的;不关心的: be ~ to one's study 学习不积极;对学习不感兴趣. be ~ to the sufferings of the others 不关心别人的疾苦.②无关紧要的: It is quite ~ to me whether you go or stay. 你去也好,留也好,我无所谓.③不偏的;中立的: an ~ judge 铁面无私的法官. We cannot remain ~ in this dispute. 在这次辩论中我们不能保持中立.④平庸的,平平的: an ~ book 质量不高的书. His English is (very) ~. 他的英语程度平平(差得很,很蹩脚).[< different; >上条;下条]

in·dif·fer·ent·ly [in'difrəntli] *ad* ①冷淡地;淡漠地: look on ~ at a match 漫不经心地观看比赛.②平平地.‖ *but* (*very*) ~ 差劲: play but ~ 玩得差劲.[<上条]

in·dig·e·nous [in'didʒinəs] *a* 土生土长的;生成的;固有的: ~ language (population) 土语(土著居民). emotions (feelings) ~ to the human mind 人心固有的感情. use ~ raw materials 就地取材. Kangaroos are ~ to Australia. 袋鼠原产于澳洲.

in·di·gent ['indidʒənt] *a* 赤贫的,穷困的: be ~ of … 全无…[<古拉丁语 indu, in + agere, need]

in·di·gest·ed [ˌindi'dʒestid, ˌindai'dʒestid] *a* ①未消化的;不消化的.[见下二条]②未成熟的;考试不充分的.[<digest(ed)]

in·di·ges·ti·ble [ˌindi'dʒestəbl, ˌindai'dʒestəbl] *a* ①难消化的,不消化的: Green bananas are ~. 未熟的香蕉是难消化的.[见上条]②难理解的;难领略的: an ~ mass of facts 一大堆难以弄清楚的事实.[< digestible]

in·di·ges·tion [ˌindi'dʒestʃən, ˌindai'dʒestʃən] *n* U消化不良;胃弱: have an attack of ~ 消化不良. suffer from ~ 患消化不良症.[< digestion]

in·dig·nant [in'dignənt] *a* [~ at (over, about) sth; ~ wtih sb]愤慨的;愤愤不平的: an ~ letter 愤愤不平的信. ~ at a false accusation 对诬告愤愤不平. ~ with a cruel man 对残忍的人表示愤慨.[>下条]

in·dig·na·tion [ˌindig'neiʃən] *n* U [~ at (over, about) sth; ~ against (with) sb]愤慨,义愤: an ~ meeting 声讨大会. arouse popular ~ (the ~ of the people) 引起公愤. express ~ at the ruthless exploitation by … (at being ruthlessly exploited by …) 对…的残酷剥削表示愤慨. feel ~ against (with) a handful of political swindlers 对一小撮政治骗子的义愤.[同 anger;<上条]

in·dig·ni·ty [in'digniti] *n* U C轻蔑;侮辱;侮辱的言行: put an ~ upon sb (treat sb with ~) 侮辱某人. The hijackers subjected us to all sorts of indignities. 劫持者对我们加以各种侮辱.

in·di·go ['indigəu] *n* U靛蓝.[<India;>indium]

in·di·rect [ˌindi'rekt] *a* 间接的;迂回的: an ~ answer 侧面回答. an ~ road 弯路. an ~ result 间接结果. make an ~ reference to sb 间接提到某人.‖ ~ *dis-*

course (*narration*, *speech*)【语】间接引语. ~ *evidence*【法】间接证据. ~ *lighting* 间接照明,无影照明. ~ *object*【语】间接宾语. ~ *tax* 间接税。[< direct]

in·dis·cer·ni·ble [ˌindiˈsəːnəbl] *a* 难辨别的,看不清楚的: ~ by the naked eye 肉眼看不见的. a path almost ~ in the mist 雾中几乎难以辨认的小路. He thought good was ~ from bad. 他以为善恶是无法辨别的. [< discernible]

in·dis·creet [ˌindisˈkriːt] *a* 不审慎的;轻率的: Is it ~ to ask you the reason? 问问理由可以吗? [< discreet]

in·dis·crete [ˌindisˈkriːt] *a* 不分开的;紧凑的: an ~ mass of material 一团密合的物质.

in·dis·cre·tion [ˌindisˈkreʃən] *n* ①[U][C]不慎重,轻率;轻举妄动;言行失检: commit an ~ 行为不检点. have the ~ to do sth 居然轻率地做某事. ②乱谈(他人)私事,小广播。[< discretion]

in·dis·crim·i·nate [ˌindisˈkriminit] *a* 无差别的,不加选择的: an ~ reader 乱读书的人. be ~ in making friends 滥交朋友. deal out ~ blows 不分青红皂白地乱打. give ~ praise 不加鉴别,一味赞扬. [< discriminate, v]

in·di·spen·sa·ble [ˌindisˈpensəbl] *a* [~ to (for)]①必不可少的,必需的: Air, food and water are ~ to life. 空气、食物和水是维持生命所必需的. ②不能撇开的,责无旁贷的: an ~ obligation 不可推卸的责任. [< dispensable]

in·dis·posed [ˌindisˈpəuzd] *a* ①[~ for (to do, to, towards) sth]不乐意的,不想的;厌恶的: be ~ towards (to) sb 对某人没有好感. He was ~ to go. 他不想去. ②不适意的,有病的: be ~ with cold 因伤风感到不舒服. I feel a little ~ today. 我今天感到有些不舒服. [< indispose]

in·dis·po·si·tion [ˌindispəˈziʃən] *n* [C][U]①[~ for (to do, to, towards) sth]:无意,不想;厌恶: have an ~ to (to play, for) the game 不高兴玩那游戏. have an ~ towards (to) fast life 厌恶放荡生活. ②微恙;不适意: recover from one's ~ 小病痊愈. [< disposition; 见上条]

in·dis·pu·ta·ble [ˌindisˈpjuːtəbl] *a* 无可争辩的;无疑的: an ~ proof 无可争辩的证明. facts that are clearly ~ 显然不容置疑的事实. [< disputable]

in·dis·so·lu·ble [ˌindiˈsɔljubl] *a* ①不溶解的;不可分解的: a substance that is ~ in water 不溶于水的物质. ②坚固不变的;永恒的: an ~ (the ~ bonds of) friendship 牢不可破的友谊. [< dissoluble]

in·dis·tinct [ˌindisˈtiŋkt] *a* 不清楚的;模糊的;不易区别的: ~ speech 含糊不清的言语. ~ sounds (memories) 模糊的声音(记忆). [< distinct]

in·dis·tin·guish·a·ble [ˌindisˈtiŋgwiʃəbl] *a* 不能区别的;不能辨别的: be ~ from each other 彼此不能辨别. All three sisters are ~. 三姐妹令人难以辨别. [< distinguishable]

in·dite [inˈdait] *vt* [古]撰写,著作: ~ a speech (poem) 写演讲稿(诗). [< indict 的异体]

in·di·um [ˈindiəm] *n* [U]【化】铟(化学符号 In). [近代拉丁语; < indigo]

in·di·vid·u·al [ˌindiˈvidjuəl, ˌindiˈvidʒuəl] I *a* ①个别的;各个的;单独的: each ~ person 各个人. a set of ~ tea cups (花色等)各不相同的一套茶杯. ~ teaching 个别教学. ②独特的: an ~ style of speaking 独特的谈话风格. [反 general]③个人的;个体的: an ~ peasant 个体农民. ~ economy 个体经济. [反 collective]

II *n* [C]①个人;个体: a private ~ 私人,个人. the rights of the (an) ~ 个人的权利. representative ~s 代表人物. [反 society, family]②[口语]人: What a scruffy ~ he is! 他这人真邋遢! [< divide; >下六条][<拉丁语 individuus, not divisible]

in·di·vid·u·al·ise [ˌindiˈvidjuəlaiz] *vt* = individualize.

in·di·vid·u·al·ism [ˌindiˈvidjuəlizəm] *n* [U]个人主义;利己主义. [<上条]

in·di·vid·u·al·ist [ˌindiˈvidjuəlist] *n* 个人主义者;利己主义者: an ~ careerist 个人主义野心家. [同上]

in·di·vid·u·al·i·ty [ˌindiˈvidjuˈæliti] *n* ①[U]个体;个人;独立存在: be aware of one's ~ 意识到个人的存在. ②[U]个人的特征,个性: a man of marked ~ 个性特别的人. a woman who lacks ~ 缺乏个性的女人. ③[常用复]个人的兴趣(嗜好). [同前]

in·di·vid·u·al·ize [ˌindiˈvidjuəlaiz] *vt* ①个别化;个性化: His peculiar style strongly ~s his work. 他的特殊的文体使他的作品带有显著的个性. ②列举;详述. [同前]

in·di·vid·u·al·ly [ˌindiˈvidjuəli] *ad* ①个别地;各自;逐一: traits ~ different 各不相同的特性. Our teacher helped us ~. 老师给我们个别辅导. I ~, they're really quite nice, but in a group they get nasty. 每一个个别地都很好,但合在一起就糟了. [反 collectively]②以个人资格. ③明显地. [同前]

in·di·vis·i·ble [ˌindiˈvizəbl] *a* ①不可分的: ~ atoms 不可分裂的原子. an ~ entity 不可分割的实体. one

and ～ 不可分割的;一体的.②【数】除不尽的.[< divisible]

In·do- [ˈindəu] ***pref*** 印度的;印度人的;印度与…的: Indo-China, Indo-European.

In·do-Chi·na [ˈindəuˈtʃainə] ***n*** 印度支那(亚洲).

in·doc·tri·nate [inˈdɔktrineit] ***vt*** 教导;灌输: ～ sb in a principle 以某种主义教导某人. ～ sb with an idea 把一种思想灌输给某人.[< doctrine]

In·do-Eu·ro·pe·an [ˈindəuˌjuərəˈpiːən] **I** ***a*** 印欧语系的.

II ***n*** 印欧语系;说印欧语系语言的人.

in·do·lence [ˈindələns] ***n*** [U]①懒散;不积极: a feeling of ～ 懒洋洋的感觉.②【医】不痛,小痛.[见下条]

in·do·lent [ˈindələnt] ***a*** ①懒散的;不积极的: be ～ about everything 事事不积极.②【医】不痛的,小痛的: an ～ cyst 无痛囊肿.[见上条]

in·dom·i·ta·ble [inˈdɔmitəbl] ***a*** 不能制服的,百折不挠的: an ～ will 百折不挠的意志. wage an ～ struggle 进行坚持不懈的斗争.

In·do·ne·sia [ˌindəuˈniːzjə] ***n*** 印度尼西亚: ***the Republic of*** ～ 印度尼西亚共和国.[亚洲,首都 Jakarta 或 Djakarta].[见下条]

In·do·ne·sian [ˌindəuˈniːzjən] **I** ***a*** 印度尼西亚的;印度尼西亚人(语)的.

II ***n*** ①[C]印度尼西亚人.②[U]印度尼西亚语.[见上条]

in·door [ˈindɔː] ***attrib a*** 室内的,户内的: ～ games 室内游戏. an ～ child 呆在家里的孩子. ～ relief 救济院内的救济品.[反 outdoor; in + door; >下条]

in·doors [ˌinˈdɔːz] ***ad*** 在室内;进入室内: go ～ 进屋里. keep (stay) ～ 留在家里;闭门不出.[反 outdoors; <上条]

in·dorse [inˈdɔːs] ***vt*** = endorse.

in·drawn [ˌinˈdrɔːn] ***a*** 内向的;被引(吸)入的: an ～ breath 吸气. an aloof, ～ man 冷漠而内向的人.

in·du·bi·ta·ble [inˈdjuːbitəbl] ***a*** 不容置疑的;确实的: Laziness was the ～ cause of his failure. 懒惰是他失败的明显原因.

in·duce [inˈdjuːs] ***vt*** ①劝诱;引诱;促使: ～ sb to do sth 劝诱某人做某事. What ～d you to do such a foolish thing? 什么东西促使你干出这样的蠢事来?②引起;招致;导致: ～ abortion (labour) 人工流产(分娩). His illness was ～d by overwork. 他的病是因工作过度引起的.③【理】感生,感应: ～d current 感应电流.④【逻】归纳.[反 deduce][>下条]

in·duce·ment [inˈdjuːsmənt] ***n*** [C][U]引诱;劝诱;诱因,动机: have much ～ (many ～s) to do sth 很想去做某事. The biscuit was an ～ to the dog to perform. 饼干是使狗表演的引诱物.[>上条]

in·duct [inˈdʌkt] ***vt*** ①引入;引导: ～ sb into a seat 领人入座.②[～ sb to (into, as)](通过正式仪式)使…就职: ～ sb to (into) an office of mayor 使某人就任市长.③使正式入会;[美]征召入伍.[见 induce; >下二条]

in·duc·tion [inˈdʌkʃən] ***n*** ①[U]引入;诱导(作用): air ～ 吸气.②就职,就职典礼;入会,入伍: an ～ course 就职课程. his ～ into the army 他的入伍仪式.③【理】感应: mutual (self) ～ 互(自)感应.④[U][C]归纳;归纳法: make an ～ from … 由…归纳出来.[反 deduction]⑤[U][C]人工分娩. ‖ ～ ***centre*** 征兵中心. ～ ***coil*** 【电】感应线圈,电感线圈. ～ ***field*** 【电】感应磁(电)场. ～ ***motor*** 【电】感应电动机,异步电动机.[<上条;> self-induction]

in·duc·tive [inˈdʌktiv] ***a*** ①诱导的;感应的: the ～ capacity 电容. ～ coupling 电感耦合. the ～ reactance【电】感抗.②归纳的: an ～ method 归纳法. ～ reasoning 归纳推理.[反 deductive][同上]

in·due [inˈdjuː] ***vt*** = endue.

in·dulge [inˈdʌldʒ] ❶ ***vt*** ①纵容,放任,迁就: ～ one's children 纵容(迁就)儿女. ～ an emotion 放纵感情.②纵情于,耽迷于: ～ oneself in ambitions (eating and drinking) 野心勃勃(大吃大喝). ～ a taste for exotic 纵情地赏奇猎异.③使满足,使快乐: ～ the company with a song 唱歌使大家高兴(给大家助兴).❷ ***vi*** ①纵情,沉溺,沉迷: ～ in emotions 任性,恣意. ～ in ice-cream 特别爱吃冰淇淋. ～ in a holiday 尽情地欢度节日.②[口语]酗酒,嗜酒: Will you ～? 喝一杯吧![>下二条]

in·dul·gence [inˈdʌldʒəns] ***n*** ①[U][～ in]沉溺,放纵: Constant ～ in bad habits brought about his ruin. 一直听任坏习惯恣意发展导致他的毁灭.②[C]嗜好,着迷的事: Sweets are my only ～. 爱吃糖果是我唯一的嗜好.③[U](天主教的)免罪,赦免.[<上条]

in·dul·gent [inˈdʌldʒənt] ***a*** 纵容的;宽大的: ～ parents 溺爱子女的父母. be ～ to sb 对某人宽容.[同上]

In·dus [ˈindəs] ***n*** [the ～]印度河.

in·dus·tri·al [inˈdʌstriəl] ***a*** 工业的,产业的: an advanced ～ country 先进的工业国. the ～ areas of China 中国的工业地区. ～ alcohol (diamond) 工业用酒精(钻石). ～ arts 工艺. an ～ reserve army 工业后备军. ～ workers 产业工人. ～ training 职业训

练. ~ welfare 职工福利. ‖ (*take*) ~ ***action*** 罢工. ~ ***archaeology*** 工业考古学(对过去技术发达时代,尤指产业革命后各个阶段的研究). ~ ***disease*** 职业病. ~ ***estate*** (***park***) 工业区. ~ ***relations*** 劳资关系. ***the*** ~ ***revolutions*** (18 世纪 60 年代在英国开始的)产业革命,工业革命. ~ ***school*** 1)中等工业技术学校. 2)("顽劣"青少年被送入改造的)教养学校. ~ ***store*** 员工福利商店. ~ ***union*** 同一工业内跨行业的职工工会. [< industry; > industrialize]

in·dus·tri·al·ise [in'dʌstriəlaiz] ***vt*** & ***vi*** = industrialize.

in·dus·tri·al·i·za·tion [inˌdʌstriəlai'zeiʃən] ***n*** U 工业化: intense ~ 高度工业化. bring about socialist ~ 实现社会主义工业化. [<下条]

in·dus·tri·al·ize [in'dʌstriəlaiz] ***vt*** & ***vi*** (使)工业化: highly ~d areas (cities) 高度工业化的地区(城市). The country has been steadily industrializing. 这个国家一直在持续工业化. [< industrial; >上条]

in·dus·tri·ous [in'dʌstriəs] ***a*** 勤勉的,刻苦的 (= hard-working): an ~ and simple style of work 艰苦朴素的工作作风. be ~ in one's business 勤于经营事业. [<下条]

in·dus·try ['indəstri] ***n*** ① U 勤勉,勤劳: a man of great ~ 非常勤勉的人. ② U C 工业,产业,实业;事业: the manufacturing ~ 制造工业. the automobile ~ 汽车工业. the sugar ~ 制糖业. heavy (light) ~ 重(轻)工业. the shipping ~ 航运业. the broad-casting (beauty) ~ 广播事业(美容业). develop heavy industries 发展(各种)重工业. The tourist trade has become a real ~. 旅游业已成为真正的行业. ③[群体名词]资方: Does ~ agree with the government? 资方同意政府的意见吗? [> industrial;上条][<拉丁语 industrius, active]

in·e·bri·ate [i'niːbrieit] **I** ***vt*** ①灌醉. ②使…兴奋: be ~d by success 因成功而高兴.

II ***a*** [i'niːbriit] 酒醉的.

III ***n*** 酒徒,酒鬼: an institution for ~s 醉汉收容所.

in·ef·fa·ble [in'efəbl] ***a*** ①难以形容的,说不出的: ~ joy 说不出的快乐. ②因神圣而不容称呼的,须避讳的: the ~ name 须避讳的圣名.

in·ef·fec·tive [ˌini'fektiv] ***a*** ①无效的: an ~ remedy 没有效力的药. ②(指人)无能的: an ~ old man 无能力的老人. He is ~ in an emergency. 他不能应变. [< effective]

in·ef·fi·cien·cy [ˌini'fiʃənsi] ***n*** U ①效率低. ②无能: be discharged for ~ 因无能(不称职)被解雇. [< efficiency;见下条]

in·ef·fi·cient [ˌini'fiʃənt] ***a*** ①效率低的: an ~ pump 效率低的泵. A machine that uses too much power is ~. 用电过多的机器效率低. ②(指人)不得力的,无能的,不胜任的: an ~ secretary 不得力的秘书. [< efficient;见上条]

in·el·i·gi·ble [in'elidʒəbl] ***a*** 无被选资格的;不够格的;不足取的: at the most ~ moment 真不是时候. ~ for the position 无资格任职的. He was ~ to vote because he didn't belong to the club. 他没有资格投票,因为他不是这个俱乐部的人. [< eligible]

in·ept [i'nept] ***a*** ①不适合的;不适当的: an ~ comparison 不适当的比较. ②荒谬的;愚昧的: an ~ remark 谬论. ③无能的: He's quite ~ at tennis. 他一点也不会打网球.

in·e·qual·i·ty [ˌini(ː)'kwɔliti] ***n*** ① U C 不平等;不均衡;(大小、地位、财富等的)不同(差别): great inequalities in wealth 贫富悬殊. one's ~ to a task 不胜任. ②变动;不定: an ~ of temperature 温度上的变化. the ~ of the climate 气候上的变动. ③ C [复](表面)起伏: the inequalities of the landscape 地形的起伏不平. ④【数】不等式;【天】均差. [< equality]

in·eq·ui·ta·ble [in'ekwitəbl] ***a*** 不公正的;不公平的: an ~ division of the profits 利润分配不公平. [< equitable]

in·ert [i'nəːt] ***a*** ①无自动力的;无活动力的: ~ matter 无活动力的物质. Stone is an ~ mass of matter. 一块石头是一块无生命的物体. ②【化】惰性的,不起作用的. ~ gases 惰性气体. ③迟钝的,不活泼的;懒惰的: politically ~ citizenry 政治上迟钝的公民. [<拉丁语]

in·er·tia [i'nəːʃjə] ***n*** ① U 【理】惯性,惰性;惯量: the force of ~ 惯性. the law of ~ 惯性定律. the moment of ~ 转动惯量,惯性矩. ②不活动,迟钝: a feeling of ~ on a hot summer day 在炎热的夏天懒得动弹. ‖ ~ ***governor*** 【机】惯性调速器. ~ ***selling*** 惰性推销(把商品寄给未订货但有可能购买的顾客,如不退货即向其收帐). [拉丁语;见上条]

in·es·ti·ma·ble [in'estiməbl] ***a*** ①难以估量的. ②极贵重的: an ~ service 非常宝贵的贡献. a thing of ~ value 无价之宝. [< estimable]

in·ev·i·ta·bil·i·ty [inˌevitə'biliti] ***n*** U 不可避免;必然性. [<下条]

in·ev·i·ta·ble [in'evitəbl] ***a*** ①不可避免的,必然发生的: the ~ hour 死期. An argument was ~ because they disliked each other so much. 他们彼此那么反

感,一场争论势难避免.②[口语]照例必有的;料得到的: a tourist with his ~ camera 一位惯常带着照相机的游客. ‖ *the* ~ 必然的事情;不可避免的命运.[>上条][<拉丁语]

in·ex·act [ˌinig'zækt] ***a*** ①不精确的,不准确的: ~ reasoning 不精确的推理.②不严格的,不仔细的.[< exact]

in·ex·cu·sa·ble [ˌinik'skju:zəbl] ***a*** ①情无可原的,不可饶恕的: ~ behaviour 不可原谅的行为.②不可辩解的.[< excusable]

in·ex·haus·ti·ble [ˌinig'zɔ:stəbl] ***a*** ①用不尽的,取之不竭的;无穷的: My patience is not ~. 我的忍耐是有限度的.②不会疲劳的,不倦的: an ~ worker 不知疲倦的工作者.[< exhaustible]

in·ex·o·ra·ble [in'eksərəbl] ***a*** ①铁石心肠的,毫不宽容的: an ~ law 不可抗拒的规律. ~ pressures 无情的压力. History is ~. 历史是无情的.②不可动摇的,不屈的: ~ demands 坚决的要求. an ~ struggle 坚决的斗争.[<拉丁语]

in·ex·pe·di·ent [ˌinik'spi:djənt] ***a*** 不合适的;不明智的;失策的: It would be ~ to set out in the rain. 冒着雨动身是不明智的.[< expedient]

in·ex·pen·sive [ˌinik'spensiv] ***a*** 花费不多的,便宜的.[< expensive]

in·ex·pe·ri·ence [ˌinik'spiəriəns] ***n*** [U] 无经验;不熟练: He didn't get the job because of his ~. 他由于没有经验而没有获得这个职务.[< experience; >下条]

in·ex·pe·ri·enced [ˌinik'spiəriənst] ***a*** 无经验的;不熟练的: be ~ in teaching 无教学经验.[<上条]

in·ex·pert [in'ekspə:t] ***a*** 不熟练的,笨拙的: ~ advice (guidance) 拙劣的劝告(指导)。[< expert]

in·ex·plic·a·ble [in'eksplikəbl] ***a*** 不能说明的;费解的: ~ action 费解的行动. There are many things which are ~ by science. 有很多事科学还无法解释.

in·ex·pres·si·ble [ˌinik'spresəbl] ***a*** 表达不出的;难以形容的: a scene of ~ beauty 难以描绘的美景. ~ sorrow (anguish) 无法以言语表达的忧伤(痛苦).[< expressible]

in·ex·tri·ca·ble [in'ekstrikəbl] ***a*** 摆脱不了的;不能解决的;解不开的: ~ difficulties (problems) 摆脱不了的困境(不能解决的问题). an ~ knot 解不开的结.[< extricable]

in·fal·li·ble [in'fæləbl] ***a*** ①(指人、行动等)绝对正确的;绝无过失的;不(会)犯错误的: None of us is ~. 我们没有一个人是不会犯错误的.②(指效能等)确实可靠的: ~ remedies (cures, methods, tests) 肯定有效的药(治疗,方法,试验).③必然发生的: ~ results of modern warfare 近代战争的必然结果。[< fallible]

in·fa·mous ['infəməs] ***a*** ①不名誉的;声名狼藉的: an ~ swindler 臭名昭著的骗子.②可耻的;恶劣的: ~ behaviour 可耻的行为: an ~ plot (traitor) 邪恶的阴谋(无耻叛徒). an ~ dinner 质量极坏的一顿饭.[< famous;见下条]

in·fa·my ['infəmi] ***n*** ①[U]不名誉;丑名: hold sb up to ~ 使某人名誉扫地.②[U][C]丑行.[见上条]

in·fan·cy ['infənsi] ***n*** [U]①幼小,婴儿期: in one's ~ 在婴儿期.②初期: the ~ of a nation 建国初期.③【法】未成年. ‖ ***be in its (one's)*** ~ (= ***in the*** ~) (事物等)在摇篮时期,处于幼稚状态: The factory was then in its ~. 当时该厂处于初建阶段.[<下条]

in·fant ['infənt] **I** ***n*** [C]①婴儿,幼儿: a new-born ~ 新生婴儿. She was only an ~ in arm. 她只不过是怀抱中的婴儿.②未成年人.

II ***attrib a*** ①婴儿(用)的;幼稚的: ~ voices 童音. ~ food 婴儿食品. ~ civilization 初期文化. ~ fruit 未熟的水果. ~ industries 新建工业. an ~ (s') school [英]幼儿园.②未成年的.[>上条;下二条]

in·fan·tile ['infəntail] ***a*** 婴儿(期)的,幼儿(期)的;幼稚的;幼儿般的: ~ diseases 小儿病. ~ paralysis 小儿麻痹症.[<上条]

in·fan·try ['infəntri] ***n*** [U][群体名词]步兵(部队): an ~ regiment 步兵团. two regiments of ~ 两团步兵. In modern warf... ~ play(s) a more important part than cavalry. 在现代战争中,步兵(部队)比骑兵(部队)起着更重要的作用. The ~ are (is) equipped with new weapons. 步兵部队是用新武器装备起来的.[同上; >下条][<意大利语 infante, foot soldier]

in·fan·try·man ['infəntrimən] (*pl* infantrymen ['infəntrimən]) ***n*** [C]步兵.[<上条]

in·fat·u·ate [in'fætjueit] ***vt*** ①弄昏,弄…糊涂,使…迷惑: be ~d with pride 给骄傲冲昏了头脑.②疯狂迷恋: be ~d with (by) sb 疯狂迷恋某人.[>下条]

in·fat·u·a·tion [inˌfætju'eiʃən] ***n*** [与 for, with 连用][U][C]迷惑;疯狂迷恋;痴迷: ~ with big cars and big engines 醉心于大汽车和大引擎.[<上条]

in·fect [in'fekt] ***vt*** 传染;感染: ~ a wound 使伤口感染: be ~ed with cholera 染上了霍乱. His high spirits ~ed all his companions. 他那高涨的情绪感染了

所有的同伴. [>下二条; 反 disinfect]

in·fec·tion [in'fekʃən] *n* ①U传染;感染: ~ from impure water (by flies) 由污水(苍蝇)传染. means of ~ 传染疾病的媒介. guard against ~ by wearing a mask over one's face 戴面罩以防传染. ②C传染病;(坏)影响: suffer from a lung ~ 生肺病. Measles is an ~ that spreads from one person to another. 麻疹是一种传染病,它会一个传一个. [同 contagion; <上条]

in·fec·tious [in'fekʃəs] *a* ①传染(感染)的,传染性的: an ~ disease (hospital) 传染病(病院)。~ water 带菌水. Colds are ~. 感冒会传染的. ②易感染的;易传播的: ~ humour (laughter) 易使别人感受的幽默(有感染力的笑声). ‖ ~ ***hepatitis*** 【医】传染性肝炎. ~ ***mononucleosis*** 【医】传染性单核白血球增多. [同 contagious; 同上]

in·fer [in'fəː] (inferred, inferred; inferring [in'fəːriŋ]) *vt* ①推论,推断;推知: ~ a cause from an effect 从结果推知原因. I ~ from your letter that you do not wish to see us. 我从来信推知你不愿见我们. ②意味着;意指 (= imply): Your silence ~s consent. 你的沉默就表示同意. [>下条]

[辨异] infer 意思是推断,指读者或听者在他所读、所见或所闻的事物中推断出某种事情. 如 I looked at his boots and inferred that he must be a policeman. 我看着他穿的靴子,推断出他肯定是警察. imply 意思是暗示,指一个作者或说话的人在其言语、文字、或态度中暗示某种事情. 如 He said it was late, implying that we ought to go home. 他说时间已不早,暗示我们该回家了.

in·fer·ence ['infərəns] *n* U C ①推理,推论,推断: the deductive (inductive) ~ 演绎(归纳)推理. by ~ 根据推理. draw (make) an ~ from … 根据…断定(作出推断). speak from ~ 推测说. ②推断的结果;(逻辑上的)结论: He never arrives on time, and my ~ is that he feels the meetings are useless. 他从未准时到达,我断定他认为这些会议没有用. [<上条]

in·fe·ri·or [in'fiəriə] **I** *a* ①下级的,低等的: an ~ court 下级法院. ②次的,劣等的: ~ by comparison 相形见绌. ~ in degree 程度上较次一等的. make sb feel ~ 使人感到自卑. A is ~ to B in quality. 论质量,甲不如乙. [反 superior]

II *n* ①下辈,下级: be sb's ~ in … 在…上不及某人. ②次品. [>下条]

in·fe·ri·or·i·ty [in,fiəri'ɔriti] *n* ①U下级;下等,劣等: have a sense of ~ 有自卑感. ②[定语]: ~ complex 【心理】自卑情结;自卑感. [<上条]

in·fer·nal [in'fəːnl] *a* ①地狱的;恶魔似的,穷凶极恶的: the ~ regions 地狱,阴间. ~ cruelty 极度的残酷. ~ deed 残暴行为. ②[口语]坏透的,可恶的,可恨的,该死的: That ~ noise! 那可恶的闹声.

in·fer·no [in'fəːnəu] (*pl* ~s) *n* ①地狱 (= hell);地狱似的场所: the ~ of war 战争的深渊. The burning building became an ~. 困于熊熊大火的大楼成了人间地狱. ②[the I~]《地狱篇》(但丁所作《神曲》的第一部). [意大利语]

in·fest [in'fest] *vt* ①(害虫、鼠、盗匪等)大批出没,成群出现,猖獗: be ~ed with pirates (rats) 海盗横行(老鼠为患). Mice ~ed the old house. 这所老房子里耗子猖獗. ②寄生: fleas ~ing cats 寄生于猫身上的跳蚤. [>下条]

in·fes·ta·tion [,infes'teiʃən] *n* U C 大批出没;扰害,骚扰,侵扰;猖獗: ~ of locusts 蝗虫成灾. [<上条; > disinfestation]

in·fi·del ['infidəl] *n* ①不信教者;异教徒. ②[定语]: He showed an ~ contempt for sacred places. 他对圣地表示一种异教徒的轻蔑. [见 fidelity; >下条]

in·fi·del·i·ty [,infi'deliti] *n* ①U不信教. ②U C (夫妇间)不忠实(行为);不义;背信: conjugal ~ 对配偶的不忠. [<上条]

in·fil·trate ['infiltreit] *vt & vi* [~ sth into sth; ~ into (through)] ①渗(入);(过)滤: ~ water into the sponge 使水渗入海绵中. ~ the tissue with a local anaesthetic 用局部麻醉剂浸入组织. ②渗透;潜入;侵袭: Many Chinese idioms have ~d into the Japanese language. 许多中国成语已渗透到日语中. The enemy ~d our land. 敌人潜入我国境内. They ~d men into our country. 他们派士兵潜入我国境内. [< filtrate; >下条]

in·fil·tra·tion [,infil'treiʃən] *n* U C ①渗入,过滤: ~ of air into a building 空气渗入屋中. ②渗透,潜入;渗透活动: an ~ force 渗透部队. ~ of water through a gravel bed 水从碎石底层渗入. advance by ~ 渗透前进. [<上条]

in·fi·nite ['infinit] **I** *a* ①无限的;无穷的;无限大的: ~ space 无限空间. an ~ sum of money 巨额款项. an ~ decimal 无穷小数. an ~ series 【数】无穷级数,无限级数. Such ideas may do ~ harm. 这种思想可能危害极大. ②【语】非限定的[不受人称、数、时态限制的,如动词不定式、v-ing 等].

II *n* ①无限物. ②【数】无穷大,无尽. ‖ ***an ~ of*** [古]无限的,无限量的. ***the ~*** 无限的空间;太空;穹

苍. *the I*~【宗】上帝.[< finite; >下条; infinitive, infinity]

in·fi·nite·ly [ˈinfinətli] ***ad*** 无限地: ~ large (many) 极大(多).[<上条]

in·fin·i·tes·i·mal [ˌinfiniˈtesiml] **I** ***a*** 无限小的,无穷小的;极小的: ~ calculus 微积分(学). ~ geometry 微分几何.

II ***n*** [C]①【数】无穷小.②极小量: A millionth of an inch is an ~ length. 一英寸的百万分之一是极小的长度.

in·fin·i·tive [inˈfinitiv] **I** ***a***【语】不定的: an ~ form of the verb 动词的不定式形式.

II ***n*** (动词)不定式[英语动词的一种非谓语形式,不受人称、数、时态的限制,与动词原形同形,通常前面带 to,如"I want to go."和"It is important to go."中的 to go.但在助动词和某些动词后则不带 to,如"I can go."和"Let him go."中的 go.]现以 to make 为例,表明不定式各种形式:

	Active voice	Passive voice
simple	to make	to be made
Progressive	to be making	(wanting)
Perfect	to have made	to have been made
Perfect Progressive	to have been making	(wanting)

‖ ***to*** ~ 带 to 的不定式. ***bare*** ~ 不带 to 的不定式. ***perfect*** ~ 不定式的完成体. ***split*** ~ 分离不定式(如 to quickly advance).[< infinite]

in·fin·i·ty [inˈfiniti] ***n*** ①[U]无限: the ~ of the universe. 广漠无垠的宇宙.②[C]【数】无穷大,无穷(符号∞).③[C]大宗,大量(距离、空间、时间、数量等): an ~ of stars (things) 无数的星星(极多的东西). I seemed to wait for an ~. 我好像等不到头了. ‖ ***at*** ~ 在无限远的距离上. ***to*** ~ 直到无限.[同上]

in·firm [inˈfəːm] ***a*** ①(身体上)虚弱: be ~ with age 年老体衰;衰老. walk with ~ steps 步履艰难.②(心理上)薄弱,软弱: be ~ of purpose 意志薄弱;犹豫不决.[< firm; >下二条]

in·fir·ma·ry [inˈfəːməri] ***n*** [C]①医院: the Eye and Ear I~ 眼耳科医院.②(学校、机关等的)医务室,诊所.[<上条]

in·fir·mi·ty [inˈfəːmiti] ***n*** [C][U]①虚弱,衰弱: I~ often comes with age. 年迈往往体弱.②疾病,病症: infirmities of age 老年的病症;老年体弱.③意志薄弱;懦弱;弱点. Bad temper is his most ~. 脾气坏是他最大的弱点.[同上]

in·flame [inˈfleim] ***vt*** & ***vi*** ①(使)燃烧.②激动,激怒;恼火: speeches that ~d popular feeling 激动群情的演说. be ~d with passion (rage) 情绪激动(怒火中烧).③(使)发炎;(使)红: ~d eyes 红眼. an ~d boil 发炎的疖子. The hills were ~d with autumn tints. 秋色染山一片红.[< flame; >下三条]

in·flam·ma·ble [inˈflæməbl] ***a*** ①易燃的: Petroleum — Highly I~! 汽油—易燃!②易激动的: an ~ temper 暴躁的脾气.[<上条]

in·flam·ma·tion [ˌinfləˈmeiʃən] ***n*** ①[U]着火.②[U][C]【医】炎,炎症;发炎部位: an ~ of the lungs 肺炎.③激动;激怒: a state of extreme ~ 极其激动的状态. the ~ of the mind 满腔怒火.[同上]

in·flam·ma·to·ry [inˈflæmətəri] ***a*** ①煽动性的: ~ speeches (writings) 煽动性的演说(文章).②【医】发炎性的: an ~ fever 炎症热. an ~ condition of the tonsils 扁桃体的发炎状况.[同前]

in·flate [inˈfleit] ***vt*** ①使…膨胀,吹胀;打气: ~ a balloon 给汽球打气. ~d language 浮夸的言词.②使得意: be ~d with pride 骄气十足,得意洋洋.③抬高(物价),使(通货)膨胀: ~ the paper currency 滥发纸币.[反 deflate; >下条]

in·fla·tion [inˈfleiʃən] ***n*** [U]①膨胀;打气.②自满;夸张: ~ of language 夸大其词.③通货膨胀: runaway ~ 如脱缰之马的通货膨胀. ‖ ***cost-push*** ~【经】成本提高型通货膨胀. ***demand-pull*** ~【经】需求引起的膨胀. ~ ***inlet***【机】充气进口. ~ ***pressure***【机】充气压力,气胀压力.[反 deflation; <上条; > disinflation]

in·flect [inˈflekt] ❶ ***vt*** ①使向内弯曲;屈折.②【语】使(词)发生屈折变化(如 do,变成 does; they,变成 them, their; large,变成 larger, largest 等): an ~ed language 有词形变化的文字.③改变(声音的)音调;【乐】变音,变调. ❷ ***vi***【语】发生屈折变化: In this language adjectives ~ like nouns. 在这种文字中形容词的语法变化像名词那样. The verb ~s by endings. 动词通过词尾发生变化. The word "child" ~s differently in the plural to the word "boy". "child"一词的复数形式变化不同于"boy"这个词的.[见 flex; 下三条]

in·flec·tion [inˈflekʃən] ***n*** [U][C]①弯曲;向内弯曲: ~s of the river 河流的弯曲处.②【语】屈折变化(形式);词尾变化: In "largest",-est is the ~ meaning "most". 在"largest"一词中,-est 是词尾变化,意为"最".③音调变化;抑扬: A sentence that asks a question usually ends on a rising ~. 问句通常以升调结尾.[<上条]

[**辨异**] 语法上的 inflection (屈折变化形式)包括

conjugation (动词变化), declension (名词、代词的词尾变化,变格)和 comparison (形容词、副词的比较变化).

in·flex·i·ble [in'fleksəbl] *a* ①不可弯曲的;硬性的: an ~ rod 硬而直的棒. Marble is an ~ material. 大理石是没有弹性的物质. ②[比喻]不可改变的,固定的: an ~ rule 硬性的规定. avoid ~ tactics 避免呆板的战术. ③[比喻]不屈的,刚强的: an ~ will 坚定的意志. He is ~ in this matter. 在这件事上他是很固执的. [同上;见 flexible]

in·flex·ion [in'flekʃən] *n* = inflection. [< inflect]

in·flict [in'flikt] *vt* 加以(打击等);使…受(痛苦、折磨等);科以(刑罚): ~ a blow (wound) on (upon) sb 予某人以打击(使某人受伤). ~ the death penalty upon the murderer 处杀人犯以死刑. Don't ~ your ideas on me. 不要把你的想法强加于我. Mary ~ed the children on her mother for the weekend. 周末玛丽硬要她妈妈带孩子. ‖ ~ ***oneself*** (***one's company***) ***on*** (***upon***) ***sb*** 打扰某人,使某人受累: I am sorry to have to ~ myself (my company) upon you. 很抱歉打扰你了. [见 afflict; > 下条]

in·flic·tion [in'flikʃən] *n* ①[U]打击;伤害;处罚: their ~ of defeat on (upon) their enemies 打败他们的敌人. The cruel emperor delighted in the ~ of pain. 那残暴的皇帝以使他人受苦为乐. ②[U]受罪; [C]痛苦: endure ~s with patience 耐心地忍受各种苦难. [< 上条]

in-flight ['in'flait] ***attrib a*** 飞行中(举行、提供)的: ~ movies 飞机上放映的电影. ~ refuel 空中加油.

in·flo·res·cence [ˌinflɔː'resəns] *n* [U]①开花。②【植】花簇: the definite (indefinite) ~ 有限(无限)花序. ③花簇. [< florescence]

in·flow ['infləu] *n* [U][C]流入;流入物: an ~ of capital (investment) 资本的流入(投资的增加). an ~ of 25 litres an hour 每小时 25 公升的流入量. an ~ pipe 进流管. [< flow]

in·flu·ence ['influəns] **I** *n* ①[U]影响,感化: the ~ of attraction by the moon on the tides 月球引力对潮汐的影响. under the ~ of home environment 在家庭环境的影响下. be under the ~ of drink (alcohol) 喝醉了. Earthquakes have ~ on (upon) the weather. 地震对气候有影响. ②[U]势力,权势;声势: a man of great ~ 很有权势的人. backstair ~ 潜在势力,后台势力. through the ~ of friends 靠朋友的援引(力量). within sb's sphere of ~ 在某人势力范围内. exercise ~ on (upon) sb 影响某人,对某人施加影响. have ~ over (with) sb 有左右某人的能力;(由于地位,能力等)对某人有影响. Will you please use your ~ with the manager on (in) my behalf (favour)? 请你在经理那里为我尽力帮帮忙好吗? Will you use your ~ to get me a job? 运用你的影响帮我找份工作好吗? ③有权势的人;有影响的人(事物): an ~ in the politics 在政界有势力的人. an ~ for good in the town 本市能给人以好影响的人. Heredity and environment are ~s on character. 遗传和环境是影响性格的因素.

II *vt* 影响;感化;改变: ~ sb for good 与人为善,使人受良好影响. The weather ~s crops. 天气影响收成. What ~d you to do it? 你受什么影响去做这事的? [见 fluent; >下条][<拉丁语]

in·flu·en·tial [ˌinflu'enʃəl] *a* 有影响的;有权势的: ~ action 感应作用. ~ politicians 有势力的政客.

in·flu·en·za [ˌinflu'enzə] *n* [U]【医】流行性感冒. [意大利语; > flu]

in·flux ['inflʌks] *n* [U][C]流入;移入;汇萃: a strong ~ of light 光的强烈射入. repeated ~es of visitors into a city 旅客川流不息涌入某一城市. There was a sudden ~ of goods onto the market. (大批)商品突然涌集市场. [反 efflux; < flux]

in·form [in'fɔːm] ❶ *vt* ①通知;告诉;向…报告: ~ oneself of (由调查中)知道. ~ sb of sth 把某事通知某人。be well ~ed about sth 对某事了如指掌;对某事消息灵通. I ~ed him (about) where to go. 我告诉他去哪儿. Can you ~ me (as to) where he lives? 你能告诉我他住在哪里吗? I ~ed him that he must start at 12 o'clock. 我通知他必须十二点出发. ②赋予活力;鼓舞: Breath ~s the body. 呼吸使身体有活力. ❷ *vi* 告发,密告: ~ against (on, upon) an agent 告发一个特务. [< form, v; > informant … informer; misinform]

[**辨异**] inform, acquaint, notify 都表示"将某事告诉或通知某人." inform 强调直接地将任何种类的事实或知识告诉或传递给某人. 如 Her letter infromed us how and when she expected to arrive. 她的信告知我们,她怎样以及何时可望到达. acquaint 强调告知某人前所未知的事实或知识. 如 He acquainted us with his plans. 他把他的计划告诉我们. notify 指用官方公告或正式通知书将应该或需要知道的事告知某人. 如 The college notified him that he was awarded a scholarship. 学校通知他说他已获得奖学金.

in·for·mal [in'fɔːməl] *a* ①非正式的,非正规的;简式的: an ~ visit 非正式的访问. ~ proceedings 简便

(非正式)手续. ②不拘礼节的;日常使用的: ~ dress 便服. an ~ style 通俗的语体.[< formal;>下二条]

in·for·mal·i·ty [ˌinfɔːˈmæliti] *n* ①[U]非正式;不拘礼节. ②[C]不拘礼节的行为.[<上条]

in·for·mant [inˈfɔːmənt] *n* ①报告者,汇报者;通知者;告密者. ②(为语言学、民俗调查等提供资料的)本地人.[见 informer;< inform]

in·for·ma·tion [ˌinfəˈmeiʃən] *n* [U]①通知,报告. ②消息;报导;资料;情报: a piece of ~ 一则消息;一份情报. for your ~ 供参考. ask for (get *or* obtain) ~ 探听(获得)消息. I want some ~ about (on) the matter. 我想打听关于这件事的消息. ③信息(量),数据. ④[定语]: an ~ bureau 情报局. an ~ desk 问讯处. ~ encoding 信息编码. ~ science (theory) 信息科学(论).[同上]

in·formed [inˈfɔːmd] *a* 有知识的;有见识的;见闻广的;消息灵通的: an ~ mind 博学多闻的人. ~ public opinion 明达的舆论. ~ sources 【新闻】消息灵通人士. a well-~man 消息灵通的人. be ill-~ (badly ~) as to … 对于…孤陋寡闻.[同前]

in·form·er [inˈfɔːmə] *n* 告发人;检举人: a common (professional) ~ 专业密探. ‖ ***turn ~ on sb*** 告发某人.[同前]

in·fra [ˈinfrə] *ad* 在下,以后: See ~, p21. 参看以下第21页. vide ~ 见下;参看下文. ‖ ~ ***dig*** = ~ ***dignitatem*** 有失威严的,有失身份的.[拉丁语]

in·fra- [ˈinfrə-] *pref* 在下,在下部: infrared, infrastructure.

in·frac·tion [inˈfrækʃən] *n* ①[U][C]违法,违背: an ~ of treaty 违反条约. ②不全骨折(断骨位置未移动).[< fraction]

in·fra·red [ˌinfrəˈred] *a* 【理】红外(线)的: ~ rays 红外线. ~ vidicon 红外摄像管.

in·fra·son·ic [ˌinfrəˈsɔnik] *a* 【理】亚声的,次声的(声频低于人耳所能听到的).

in·fra·struc·ture [ˈinfrəˌstrʌktʃə] *n* ①下部(底层)结构,基础(结构). ②【军】永久性基地,永久性防御设施.

in·fre·quent [inˈfriːkwənt] *a* 不常见的,稀少的;很少发生的: not ~ 常常发生的.[< frequent]

in·fringe [inˈfrindʒ] ❶ *vt* 违反,违背;侵犯: ~ a law 违法. ~ a rule 犯规. ~ a copyright 侵犯版权. ❷ *vi* [~ on (upon)]侵犯,侵害: ~ on a nation's sovereignty 侵犯国家主权. ~ on (upon) sb's rights 侵犯某人的权利.[>下条]

in·fringe·ment [inˈfrindʒmənt] *n* [U][C]违反(行为);侵犯: an ~ of copyright 侵犯版权. ~ on human rights 侵犯人权.[<上条]

in·fu·ri·ate [inˈfjuərieit] *vt* 使…愤怒,使…狂怒: be ~d at the affront 因受侮辱而大怒.[< fury]

in·fuse [inˈfjuːz] *vt* & *vi* ①浸渍,泡制;泡(茶): ~ herbs 泡制草药. Let the herbs ~ for three minutes. 将草药浸泡三分钟. ②注入,灌入;灌输;鼓舞: ~ courage into sb (~ sb with courage) 给某人打气;鼓起某人的勇气.[<拉丁语 in- + fundere;>infusion]

in·fu·si·ble [inˈfjuːzəbl] *a* 难熔的;不熔的.[< fusible]

in·fu·sion [inˈfjuːʒən] ①[U]浸渍,泡制;[C]浸液: fresh ~s【医】新鲜浸剂. ~ of tea 泡茶,沏茶. ②[U]注入;灌输: an ~ of new ideas into all of us 给我们大家灌输新思想.[< infuse]

-ing [-iŋ] *suf* [接在动词后]①构成名词 1)表示"动作"、"职业"等: hunting 打猎, banking 银行业. 2)表示动作的"结果"、"产物"、"材料"等: clothing 衣服. building 建筑, painting 画, sewing 针线活. ②构成动词的 -ing 形式: talking 谈话, thinking 想.[<古英语]

in·ge·ni·ous [inˈdʒiːnjəs] *a* ①(指人)灵巧的;机敏的;有创造才能的: an ~ mind 机灵的头脑. ②(指物)巧妙,精巧,巧制的: an ~ tool (toy) 精巧的工具(玩具).[见 genus;>下条;见 ingenuity]

[辨异] ingenious, ingenuous 中, ingenious 指灵巧的,机敏的. 如 Jean is so ingenious that she will think of a way to do this work more easily. 琼很灵,她会想出较简便的方法来做这工作. ingenuous 指直率的,诚恳的,朴实的. 如 The ingenuous child had never thought of being suspicious of what others told her. 那天真的小孩从未怀疑过别人跟她说的话.

in·ge·nu·i·ty [ˌindʒiˈnju(ː)iti] *n* [U]①创造性,机敏: a man of ~ 富有创造才能的人. The boy showed ~ in making toys (when solving the difficult maths problem). 那男孩在制作玩具上(在做数学难题时)表现了创造才能(聪明智慧). ②巧妙,精巧.[<下条;词义受 ingenious 影响]

in·gen·u·ous [inˈdʒenuəs] *a* 坦白,直率;天真,单纯: an ~ smile 发自内心的微笑.[>上条]

in·gest [inˈdʒest] *vt* 咽下;摄取,吸收.[<拉丁语 in-, into + gerere carry]

in·glo·ri·ous [inˈglɔːriəs] *a* ①不光彩的,不名誉的,可耻的: an ~ defeat 可耻的失败. ②无名望的,默默无闻的: an ~ life 默默无闻的一生.[< glorious]

in·go·ing ['inˌgəuiŋ] *a* 进入的,进来的: the ~ administration 上台的政府. an ~ particle 入射粒子. the ~ (= new) tenant of a house 新迁入的房客. an ~ tide 涨潮. [in + going]

in·got ['iŋgət] *n* [C]【冶】锭: ~ bar 铸块. ~ dogs (tongs) 锭钳. ~ iron 锭铁,低炭钢. ~ metel 金属锭,铸金属. ~ pit 均热炉. ~ slab 扁钢锭. ~ steel 铸钢,钢锭. [? <中古法语 lingot]

in·grain [ˌin'grein, 'in'grein] **I** *vt* ①= engrain. ②生染;使原纱(原料)染色.

II *a* ①纱染的,生染的: an ~ carpet 双面提花地毯. ②根深蒂固的: an ~ criminal 惯犯. ~ stubbornness 根深蒂固的顽固性.

III *n* ①纱染毛线;原纱染色. ②固有的品质,本质. [< ingrain]

in·grained [ˌin'greind, 'in'greind] *a* ①[比喻]沾染很深的,根深蒂固的: ~ habits 积习. an ~ prejudice 极深的偏见. ~ dirt 陈垢积污. [< engrain(ed);见上条]

in·gra·ti·ate [in'greiʃieit] *vt* [反身动词]逢迎,讨好;邀宠: ~ oneself with sb (= ~ oneself into sb's favour) 向某人讨好;拍某人马屁. [< grace]

in·grat·i·tude [in'grætitjuːd] *n* [U]忘恩负义: ~ to one's parents 对父母不孝. [见 ungrateful, a; < gratitude]

in·gre·di·ent [in'griːdiənt] *n* [C](混合物的)成分,组成部分;拼份;拼料: the ~s of cake 糕点的各种配料. the ~s of a man's character 形成一个人的性格的种种因素. [见下条]

in·gress ['ingres] *n* [U]①入内,进入;进入权,入境权: a means of ~ 进入的方法. ~ of groundwater【建】地下水侵入. A high fence prevented ~ to the field. 一道高高的围墙阻隔了那个场地(使人不能进入场地). ②入口,进路. ③【天】初切. [[反] egress][<拉丁语 in-, into + gradi, go]

in·gui·nal ['iŋgwinl] *a*【解】腹股沟的: the ~ canal【解】腹股沟管. the ~ glands【解】腹股沟淋巴结. [<拉丁语]

in·hab·it [in'hæbit] *vt* 居住;栖息: ~ a city (a forest) 住在城市(森林)里. [见 habit; >下二条; uninhabited]

in·hab·it·a·ble [in'hæbitəbl] *a* 适于居住的,可居住的: an ~ area 适于居住的地区. [<上条]

in·hab·i·tant [in'hæbitənt] *n* [C]居民: a small town of 5,000 ~s 五千人口的小城镇. [同上]

in·ha·la·tion [ˌinhə'leiʃən] *n* [U]吸入;[C]吸入剂. [<下条]

in·hale [in'heil] ❶ *vt* 吸入(空气等);把…吸入肺里: ~ fresh air 吸入新鲜空气. ❷ *vi* 吸气: He ~d deeply. 他深深地吸了一口气. I~! Exhale! 吸气!呼气! Do you ~ when you smoke? 你抽烟时是否把烟深深吸入肺部? [<拉丁语; >上条,下条]

in·hal·er [in'heilə] *n* 吸入器;吸气器;吸入者: ether ~【医】醚吸入器. [<上条]

in·her·ent [in'hiərənt] *a* 固有的;本来的;生来的: ~ stability【空】固有稳定性. the power ~ in the office of president 总统一职所具有的权力. Weight in an ~ property (quality) of matter. 重量是物质固有的特性. He has an ~ love of beauty. 他天生爱美.

in·her·it [in'herit] *vt* & *vi* ①继承: ~ a large fortune from one's father 继承父亲一大笔财产. A son ~s from his father. 儿子为父亲的继承人. ②由遗传而得(性格、特征等): She ~s her mother's good look and her father's bad temper. 她继承了母亲的美貌父亲的坏脾气. [见 heritable; >下二条; [反] disinherit]

in·her·i·tance [in'heritəns] *n* ①[U]继承: receive sth by ~ 由继承得到某物. ②[C]继承物,遗产: an ~ of ill-feeling 遗留下来的怨恨. ③[U][C]遗传;遗传的特征: criss-cross ~【生】交叉遗传. ~ tax [美]遗产税. Good health is a fine ~. 健康是良好的遗传质. [<上条]

in·her·i·tor [in'heritə] *n* 继承人. [同上]

in·hib·it [in'hibit] *vt* 抑制(感情、动作);阻止,禁止: ~ wrong desires 抑制邪念. ~ sb from (doing) sth 禁止某人做某事. His presence ~s me. 他在场使我感到拘束. [<拉丁语 in-, in + habere, hold; >下条]

in·hi·bi·tion [ˌinhi'biʃən] *n* [U][C]抑制;阻止;禁止: Wine weakens a person's ~s. 酒能减弱人的抑制力. [<上条]

in·hos·pi·ta·ble [in'hɔspitəbl] *a* ①不好客的;冷淡的. ②(指地方)荒凉的: an ~ coast 荒凉(没有树木、房屋等)的海岸. [< hospitable]

in·hu·man [in'hjuːmən] *a* 不人道的,无人性的;残酷的,残忍的: ~ treatment 虐待. The general was ~ in his treatment of prisoners. 那将军虐待战俘. [< human;见 inhumanity]

in·hu·mane [ˌinhju(ː)'mein] *a* 不近人情的;无同情心的;不人道的;残忍的.

in·hu·man·i·ty [ˌinhjuː'mænəti] *n* ①[U]不人道;残酷,残忍: man's ~ to man 人对人的残忍. ②[C]残忍行为. [< humanity;见 inhuman]

in·im·i·cal [iˈnimikəl] *a* 有敌意的;敌对的;有害的: nations ～ to each other 两个互相敌对的国家. It is a habit ～ to health. 这是一种对健康有害的习惯.

in·im·i·ta·ble [iˈnimitəbl] *a* 模仿不了的;无与伦比的,卓绝的: a man of ～ eloquence 无比的雄辩家.

in·iq·ui·ty [iˈnikwiti] *n* ①U不公正;不法;邪恶: the ～ of bribery 贿赂的不法. ②C不正行为;罪恶;罪过: Exploitation is an ～. 剥削是罪恶.[见 equity]

i·ni·tial [iˈniʃəl] **I** *a* 最初的,初期的;开头的: the ～ letter of a word 字的起首字母. the ～ stage(s) of an undertaking 事业的创办时期. an ～ word 首字母缩略词(例如 Unesco 代替 United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization 联合国教科文组织).

II *n* ①词首字母. ②[复](姓名)开首字母(例如: GBS 代替 George Bernard Shaw).

III (initial(l)ed [iˈniʃəld]; initial(l)ing [iˈniʃəliŋ]) *vt* 缩写签字;小签,草签: ～ a document 草签文件. an initialled handkerchief 记有姓名第一字母的手帕.[<拉丁语]

i·ni·ti·ate I [iˈniʃieit] *vt* ①开始,创始;发端;倡议: ～ a reform 着手改革. ～ a constitutional amendment 提出宪法修正案. ②启蒙;传授,教导: ～ pupils into the elements of grammar 把基本语法教给学生. ～ sb into a secret 将秘密告诉某人. ③正式介绍: ～ sb into a club 正式介绍某人加入俱乐部.

II [iˈniʃiit] *a* & *n* ①被传授了初步知识的(人). ②新入会的(人): an ～ member of a society 一个社会的新社员.[>下二条]

i·ni·ti·a·tion [iˌniʃiˈeiʃən] *n* U①开始,创始: the ～ of an enterprise 事业的开创. ②启蒙;教导,传授. ③正式加入: ～ ceremonies (fee) 入会仪式(会费). ～ into a society 正式入会. ④C入会式.[<上条]

i·ni·tia·tive [iˈniʃiətiv] *n* U C①发端;创始;主动;首创精神;进取心: peace ～s 和平的倡议. subjective ～ 主观能动性. have (lack) ～ 有(缺乏)首创精神;有(缺乏)主动性. show (display) ～ 显示(表现)进取精神. ②[the ～](立法机关对新法案的)动议权;(公民的)创制权. ‖ ***have the*** ～ 操主动权. ***on one's own*** ～ 主动地: do sth (act) on one's own ～ 主动做某事. ***take the*** ～ (***in doing sth***) 积极主动(做某事);带头(做某事).[同上]

in·ject [inˈdʒekt] *vt* ①注射,注入;喷射: ～ a drug into him (the body) 给他(向体内)注射药物. ～ sb (sb's arm) with glucose 给某人(在某人胳臂上)注射葡萄糖. ～ new life, interest, etc. into sth [比喻]给…注入新的生命、兴趣等. ②插入: ～ a remark into the conversation 插嘴.[>下二条]

in·jec·tion [inˈdʒekʃən] *n* ①U C注射,注入;喷射: an ～ in the left buttock 注射在左臀部的一针. an ～ of new money into the business [比喻]给企业投入新的资金. have three ～s of glucose 注射葡萄糖三次. ②C注射液: a large (small) ～ 大(小)剂量注射液. ‖ ***fuel*** ～ 燃料喷射,注油. ～ ***molding*** 喷射造型法,喷射模塑法.[<上条]

in·jec·tor [inˈdʒektə] *n* C注射者;注射器;喷射器: an exhaust steam ～ 排气喷射器. a spray ～ 射流式喷嘴. ‖ ～ ***razor*** 弹射式剃须刀.[同上]

in·ju·di·cious [ˌindʒuːˈdiʃəs] *a* 不明智的;失算的: ～ remarks 欠考虑的话.[< judicious]

in·junc·tion [inˈdʒʌŋkʃən] *n* U C命令,指令: lay ～s on (upon) sb to do sth 命令某人做某事.

in·jure [ˈindʒə] *vt* 损害,伤害(感情等);毁坏(名誉等): ～ a man's pride (feelings) 伤害某人的自尊心(感情). be badly (slightly) ～d on both legs in a traffic accident 在车祸中两腿受了重(轻)伤. have an ～d look 露出受了委曲的样子. He ～d his left hand in a fire. 他烧伤了左手.[同下]

in·ju·ri·ous [inˈdʒuəriəs] *a* ①有害的: be ～ to health 有损健康. ②诽谤的,中伤的: ～ words 中伤的言论.[<下条]

in·ju·ry [ˈindʒəri] *n* U C损害,伤害(行为);毁坏;受伤处: an ～ to one's reputation 名誉的毁坏. insurance against ～ at work 工伤保险. do an ～ to sb (do sb an ～) 加害于人;伤害某人. suffer severe (serious) injuries to the legs and arms 腿、胳臂几处受重伤. ‖ ***add insult to*** ～ 既加伤害,又加侮辱;凌虐交加.[>上二条]

in·jus·tice [inˈdʒʌstis] *n* U C不公正(行为);非正义: do sb an ～ 对某人判断不公平,冤枉某人.[见 unjust, a; < justice]

ink [iŋk] **I** *n* U①墨水;(印刷用)油墨: blue-black ～ 蓝黑墨水. China (Chinese, India, Indian) ～ 墨(汁). sling ～ [俚]当作家或记者,卖文为生. write in ～ 用墨水写. as black as ～ 墨黑. ②(乌贼体内分泌的)墨汁: ～ bag (乌贼的)墨囊. ‖ ***before the*** ～ ***is dry*** 墨迹未干,立即. ***spill printer's*** ～ 付印.

II *vt* ①用墨水写;涂油墨;用墨水沾污: ～ one's fingers 墨水弄脏手指. ②[美]签名(在…上): He readily ～ed the contract. 他欣然在合同上签了字. ‖ ～ ***in*** (***over***) 用墨水描: ～ in a drawing 在铅笔底线上用墨水加描. ～ ***out*** 用墨水涂去.[>inkstand … inky]

ink·ling ['iŋkliŋ] *n* [C]①略知:have an ~ of the matter 稍稍知道这件事. get no ~ as to the real cause 对真正的原因一无所知. ②暗示:give sb an ~ of sth 给某人一些关于某事的暗示. have some ~ of a cold 有点伤风的征候.

ink·stand ['iŋkstænd] *n* [C]墨水池,墨水台.

ink·stone ['iŋkstəun] ①[C]砚. ②[U]绿矾. [ink + stone]

ink·y ['iŋki] *a* ①有墨迹的:an ~ handkerchief 沾了墨水的手帕. ②漆黑的:~ darkness 漆黑一片. [<ink]

in·laid ['in'leid] **I** *vt* inlay 的过去式和过去分词.
II *a* 镶嵌的,嵌有花样的:~ gold 镶金. ~ wood 镶花木. ~ work 镶嵌工艺.

in·land I ['inlənd] *a* & *n* ①内地(的);内陆(的):~ navigation 内河航行. the ~ sea 内海. an ~ town 内地城市. ②国内(的):~ exchange 国内汇兑. ~ mails [英]国内邮件(= [美]domestic mails). the I~ Revenue [英]国内税收(= [美] internal revenue). ~ trade 国内贸易. (= [美] domestic trade)
II [in'lænd] *ad* 在内地,到内地:go ~ 到内地去. There are mountains ~. 内地有山脉。[in + land]

in-law ['inlɔː] *n* [口语][常用复]姻亲:All my ~s will be visiting us this summer. 我所有的姻亲今年夏天都要来探望我们. [> brother-in-law, father-in-law, mother-in-law, sister-in-law, son-in-law]

in·lay I [ˌin'lei] (inlaid; inlaid [ˌin'leid]; inlaying ['in'leiiŋ]) *vt* 镶嵌,嵌入:ivory inlaid with gold 镶金象牙. gold inlaid into (in) ivory 镶在象牙里的金子.
II ['inlei] *n* 镶嵌工艺,镶嵌;镶嵌物:wood with an ~ of gold 镶金木头. [<lay]

in·let ['inlet] *n* [C]①小湾,海湾. ②进口,入口:an ~ chamber【机】进气室. ~ and outlet channels (水库的)进出渠道. ~ eye 进气孔. ③插入物,镶入物. [in + let]

in lo·co pa·ren·tis [in ˌləukəu pə'rentis] *ad* 代替父母;以父母的立场(地位):I stood towards him ~. 我以父母的立场对待他. [拉丁语]

in·mate ['inmeit] *n* 居住者,同居人(尤指医院、监狱、收容所或其他机构中的人):be the ~ of … 同住在… be the ~ of sb's heart 留在某人心中. He was the only ~. 他是唯一的居民. [<mate]

in me·mo·ri·am [in mi'mɔːriəm] *prep* 为纪念…,为追悼…(用于墓碑上或墓志铭中):I~ M~ John Jones, 1871—1956 为纪念约翰·琼斯, 1871—1956年. [拉丁语]

in·most ['inməust] *a* 最内部的,最深的;心坎里的:one's ~ feelings 内心深处的感情. [副词 in 的最高级]

inn [in] *n* [C]旅店,小旅馆,客栈:keep an ~ 开旅馆. put up at an ~ 投宿客栈,住旅店. [见 hotel; <in, ad][古英语]

in·nate [ˌi'neit, i'neit] *a* 生来的,先天的:sb's ~ courtesy 某人天生的温文有礼. an ~ defect 固有的缺点. an ~ gift 天赋;资质. [见 instinct, [反] acquired, 见 natal]

in·ner ['inə] (*superl* ~ most, inmost) *a* 内,内部的;内心的:the ~ circle 核心集团. an ~ room 里屋. the ~ life of man 人的内心活动,人的精神生活. an ~ meaning 深意. ‖ ~ ***man*** (***woman***) 1)心灵[[反] outer man (woman)]. 2)[谑]胃,肚子:refresh (satisfy) the (one's) ~ man 装饱肚子. [[反] outer; 副词 in 的比较级; >下条]
[辨异] inner, inward, internal. inner 本义是"较里面的",例如大小两同心圆,里面小圆叫做 inner circle; 里外两间相连的房子,里间叫做 inner room. inward 本义是"向内的",例如 inward curve 是朝里面(或朝圆心)的曲线. 在引伸义中,这两个词常可用来指人的内心方面,例如 an inner turbulence of emotion 内心感情的激动。inward thoughts 内心思想(区别于外面表现). internal 指"内部的"与 external (外部的)相对,比以上两词用得广,如 internal affairs 内部事务, internal trade 国内贸易, internal injuries 内伤, internal evidence 内证.

in·ner·most ['inəməust] *a* = inmost. [<上条]

in·ning ['iniŋ] *n* ①(棒球)一局:the top (first half) of the second ~ 二局前半. the bottom (second half) of the second ~ 二局后半. ②[~s][单数性](板球)局,盘:The first batsman had a short ~s. 第一位击球员的一局很短. Our team made 307 runs in its first ~s. 我们队在第一局获 307 分. ③[~s][单数性][比喻](政党)当政时期,任职期间;得意时期:have a good ~s [口语]长寿而幸福. The Conservatives now have their ~s. 目下保守党执政. ④[~s][复数]涨出地;围垦土地. ‖ ***get one's ~s*** 碰到好机会,走运. ***have a good long ~s*** 一直走运:After all, he has had a good long ~s. 他毕竟一直很得意. ***have an ~s*** 轮到击球;参加某项活动. ***have the ~s*** 当权,执政. [<in, ad]
[辨异] inning 在英语中表示②,③之意时虽采取复数形式,但作单数用,口语中则另加 -es 以表示复数. 在美语中单数用 inning.

in·no·cence ['inəsəns], **in·no·cen·cy** ['inəsənsi] *n* [U]

①无罪,清白:The accused man proved his ~ of the crime. 被告人经证实无罪. ②无害. ③天真;单纯;幼稚:the ~ to do sth 想做某事的天真想法. have the ~ of a child 具有孩子的天真. lose one's ~ 失去天真. ‖ ***assume (put on) an air of injured*** ~ 装出无辜受累的样子. [<下条]

in·no·cent ['inəsnt] **I** ***a*** ①无罪的,清白的:Is he guilty or ~ of crime? 他有罪还是无罪? ②无害的:~ drugs 无害的药物. an ~ tumour 良性瘤. ③无邪;天真;单纯:an ~ smile 天真的微笑. ④头脑简单的,无知的:Don't be so ~ as to believe everything he says. 不要太天真以至相信他说的一切. He is ~ about night life in a big city. 他对大都市的夜间生活一无所知. ⑤[口语]没有…的:windows ~ of glass 未装玻璃的窗户.

II ***n*** ①无辜的人,天真无邪的人. ②头脑简单的人,笨蛋. ‖ ***do the*** ~ 装糊涂. [>上条;下条]

[辨异] innocent, blameless, guiltless 都指"无错误或无罪的". innocent 强调并未蓄意或有意地做错,未破坏道德标准、社会法则,或成文法律:The truck driver was proved innocent of manslaughter. 这卡车司机被证明未犯杀人罪. blameless 指不管错误是否已实际造成,但不应受责,不须负责任或受处分. 如 He was held blameless, although the child was killed. 孩子虽被轧死,但他被认为不应受责. guiltless 指思想、企图、或行为上无罪:The other driver was not guiltless. 另一司机并非无过.

in·no·cent·ly ['inəsntli] ***ad*** ①清白地. ②天真地. [<上条]

in·noc·u·ous [i'nɔkjuəs] ***a*** 无害的;无毒的:~ drugs 无害的药物.

in·no·vate ['inəuveit] ***vi*** [~ in (on, upon)]革新,改革:~ in techniques 在工艺上革新. [见 novel; >下二条]

in·no·va·tion [ˌinəu'veiʃən] ***n*** ①[U][C]革新,改革:technical ~(s) 技术革新. introduce an important ~ in publishing 在出版工作方面进行重要革新. ②[C]新制度,新设施,新发明:recent ~s in printing methods 最新的印刷方法. [<上条]

in·no·va·tor ['inəuveitə] ***n*** 革新者,改革者:a technical ~ 技术革新者. [同上]

in·nu·en·do [ˌinju:'endəu] (*pl* ~es, ~s [ˌinju(:)'endəuz]) ***n*** [C]影射,暗指;讽刺:attack by ~ 旁敲侧击,含沙射影. make ~es about her coming home at 4 o'clock in the morning 影射她早晨四点钟回家的事. throw out ~es against sb 间接诽谤某人.

in·nu·me·ra·ble [i'nju:mərəbl] ***a*** 无数的,数不清的. ~ grains of sand 数不清的沙粒. an ~ throng of people 人山人海. He has given ~ excuses for being late. 他说了无数迟到的理由. [<numerable]

i·noc·u·late [i'nɔkjuleit] ***vt*** ①【医】接种,移植(病菌);(预防)注射:~ sb for (against) smallpox 给…种痘. be ~d against smallpox 种牛痘. ②灌输:~ sb with an idea 把一种思想灌输给某人. [>下条]

i·noc·u·la·tion [iˌnɔkju'leiʃən] ***n*** [U][C]【医】(人工)接种;种痘;预防注射:anti-typhoid ~ (~ against typhoid) 伤寒预防注射. protective ~ for cholera 霍乱预防注射. have ~s against cholera and yellow fever 接受预防霍乱和黄热病的注射. [<上条]

in·of·fen·sive [ˌinə'fensiv] ***a*** 不触犯人的;无害的;不令人讨厌的:an ~ remark 不令人讨厌的话. a quiet ~ sort of woman 温文尔雅的妇女. [<offensive]

in·op·e·ra·ble [in'ɔpərəbl] ***a*** ①不能施手术的:an ~ cancer 不宜动手术的癌. ②不能实行的:an ~ plan 不能实行的计划. [<operable]

in·op·e·ra·tive [in'ɔpərətiv] ***a*** 不起作用的;(尤指法规等)无效的:The law has become ~. 那法律已经无效. [<operative]

in·op·por·tune [in'ɔpətju:n] ***a*** 不凑巧的;不合时宜的. an ~ visit 不合时宜的访问. He called at an ~ moment, when we were busy. 他来访的不是时候,我们正忙着. [<opportune]

in·or·di·nate [i'nɔ:dinət] ***a*** 无节制的,过度的:~ passions 奔放的热情. keep ~ hours 过着无规律的生活;常熬夜. [见 ordain]

in·or·gan·ic [ˌinɔ:'gænik] ***a*** ①无生物的:~ sphere 【地】无生物界. ②【化】无机的:~ chemistry 无机化学. Rocks and metals are ~ substances. 岩石和金属都是无机物. ③非自然生长所形成的:an ~ form of society 一种不是由自然发展而形成的社会形式. [<organic]

in-pa·tient ['inˌpeiʃənt] ***n*** 住院病人. [[反] out-patient]

in·put ['input] **I** ***n*** [~ to] [U]①【机、电】输入;输入额. ②【经】投入;投入量.

II (inputted, inputted ['inˌputid]; inputting ['inˌputiŋ]) ***vt*** & ***vi*** 把(数据等)输入计算机. [[反] output; in + put]

in·quest ['inkwest] ***n*** [C]审问;验尸:the great (last) ~ 【宗】世界末日的大审判. An ~ was held to determine the cause of his death. 进行审(侦)讯以确定其死因. [<下条]

in·quire [in'kwaiə] ❶ ***vt*** 问,打听:~ sb's name 问人

姓名. ~ of sb the reason for sth 向某人询问做某事的理由. I ~d (of him) whether he could help me (what he wanted, how to proceed with the work). 我问他能不能帮助我(需要什么,怎样进行这项工作). ❷ *vi* 问讯: ~ of sb about (upon, concerning) sth 同某人打听某事,问某人某事. ~ about trains to Nanjing 打听去南京的火车. I ~ within upon everything. 本书解答一切疑难(小百科标题用语)。I'll ~ at the office and then tell you. 我在办公室打听一下,再告诉你. ‖ ~ ***after*** 问好,问候: ~ after a sick friend 问候病友. ~ ***for*** 1)求见 ~ for the manager 求见经理. 2)询问(商品,地点等) ~ for the way to the station 打听去车站的路. ~ ***into*** 探究,调查: ~ into the cause (matter) 调查原因(此事). [同 enquire][>上条;下二条]

in·quir·ing [in'kwaiəriŋ] ***a*** 好问的;好钻研的;爱穷根究源的: an ~ mind (look) 钻研精神(诧异的样子). [<上条]

in·quir·y [in'kwaiəri] ***n*** ①[U]询问: an ~ office 问讯处. a letter of ~ 询问函件. learn sth by ~ 经询问得知某事. ②[C]查询,调查: make inquiries about sb (sth) 询问(调查)某人(某事)。hold an into the case 对案件进行调查. ‖ ***court of*** ~【军】调查庭. ***on*** ~ 经询问(调查)后;有人询问时. [同 enquiry][同上]

in·qui·si·tion [ˌinkwi'ziʃən] ***n*** ①[U][C]调查;审问: a brief ~ into the politics of the place 对该地政治情况的简单调查. ②[the I~](尤指十五、十六世纪天主教审判异端的)宗教法庭. [见 inquire; >下条]

in·quis·i·tive [in'kwizətiv] ***a*** 好问的;好管闲事的;好奇的: an ~ person 爱打破砂锅问到底的人. She is a bit ~, as girls are. 她有点好奇,就像所有的女孩子一样. [<上条]

in·quis·i·tor [in'kwizitə] ***n*** ①审问员;调查员. ②【天主教】宗教法庭法官: the Grand I~ 宗教法庭庭长. the I~ General (西班牙)宗教法庭庭长. ③讯问器.

in·road ['inrəud] ***n*** [C][常用复]入侵,攻入;进犯;损害: make ~s on (upon) sb's money (time health) 耗费(侵占,损害)某人的金钱(时间,健康). make ~s into a country 侵袭一个国家. make ~s into sb's life 干预某人的生活. Teaching makes ~s on my free time. 教书占了我的空余时间. [<road]

INS 缩 = International News Service [美]国际新闻社 (1958 年与 UP(= United Press 合众通讯社)合并,改组为 UPI 合众国际社).

ins. 缩 = ①inches. ②inscribed. ③insulated; insulation; insulator. ④insurance. ⑤inside. ⑥inspected; inspector.

in·sane [in'sein] ***a*** ①精神错乱的;疯狂的: an ~ person 疯子. a perfectly ~ idea 极端荒谬的想法. go ~ 发疯. When people are ~, they are put away in mental hospitals to be cured. 人们神经错乱时就送进精神病院去治疗. ②为疯人而设的: an ~ asylum (hospital) 精神病院,疯人院. [<sane; >insanity]

in·san·i·ta·ry [in'sænitəri] ***a*** 不卫生: live under ~ conditions 生活在不卫生的环境中. [同 unsanitary; <sanitary]

in·san·i·ty [in'sænəti] ***n*** [U][C]①精神错乱,精神病;疯狂: ~ of grandeur 夸大妄想狂. ②非常愚蠢,荒谬: the ~ of going out in the rain 冒雨外出愚不可及. [<insane]

in·sa·tia·ble [in'seiʃjəbl] ***a*** [常与 of, for 连用]不知饱的;不知足的;贪婪的: an ~ hunger for knowledge 渴望知识. be ~ in (of) learning (be ~ of power) 好学不厌(贪权). You can't be hungry again. —You're ~! 你不可能又饿了,你这个贪食的! [<satiable]

in·scribe [in'skraib] ***vt*** ①铭记;记上;刻上;题上: ~ a name on a tombstone (~ a tombstone with a name) 把名字刻在墓碑上. ~ one's name in a book (upon the pages of history) 在书中题名(留名史册). ~ a fact on the mind 把某事铭记心上. ②【数】使内接: ~d circle 内接圆. ‖ ~***d stock***【商】记名股票. [<scribe; >下条]

in·scrip·tion [in'skripʃən] ***n*** [C]铭刻;题铭;碑文;(勋章等)上的刻印文字;献词: an ~ on a monument (tombstone) 纪念碑上的碑文(墓志铭). [<上条]

in·scru·ta·ble [in'skru:təbl] ***a*** 费解的,莫明其妙的;不可思议的: an ~ smile 莫测高深的微笑.

in·sect ['insekt] ***n*** [C]昆虫;[泛用]虫: a destructive ~ 害虫. ~ powder 杀虫粉. [>下条]

in·sec·ti·cide [in'sektisaid] ***n*** [U][C]杀虫剂: the 666 ~ 六六六杀虫剂. farm ~ 农药. spray ~ 喷射杀虫剂. [<上条]

in·se·cure [ˌinsi'kjuə] ***a*** 不安全,不牢靠: an ~ wall 危险的墙. an ~ person 不可靠的人. ~ of the future 对前途无把握. The hinge is ~. 这铰链松了. I'm ~ in a job where I may be told to leave any day. 我工作无保障,随时有可能被解雇. [<secure; >下条]

in·se·cu·ri·ty [ˌinsi'kjuərəti] ***n*** [U]不安全;不安全状态: a sense of ~ 不安全感. The engineers warned us about the ~ of the bridge in a storm. 工程师警告我们这桥暴风雨时有危险. [<上条]

in·sen·sate [in'senseit] ***a*** ①无知觉的;愚钝的: ~ rocks 顽石. be ~ to beauty 对美丽的事物无所感觉.

②失去理性的;蛮不讲理的:~ anger 无理暴怒.[见 sense]

in·sen·si·bil·i·ty [inˌsensəˈbiliti] *n* [U]①无感觉;麻木:~ to pain (beauty, art) 对痛苦无感觉(不能欣赏美,艺术).②不省人事:in a state of ~ 在昏迷状态中.[<下条]

in·sen·si·ble [inˈsensəbl] *a* ①无感觉的;麻木的:hands ~ from cold 冻麻木了的手.be ~ to pain (to the suffering of others) 不感觉痛(对别人的疾苦麻木不仁).②不知道的,(对…)未觉察的:be ~ of one's danger 不知自己面临的危险.③失去知觉的,不省人事的:be knocked ~ 被打得不省人事.fall (fly) ~ 昏过去.④觉察不出的,微乎其微的:an ~ change 小得难以觉察的变化.by ~ degrees 极慢地.[<sensible;>上条]

in·sen·ti·ent [inˈsenʃənt] *a* 无知觉的;无感觉的;无生命的;无情感的.

in·sep·a·ra·ble [inˈsepərəbl] *a* 不可分割的;分不开的:~ friends 分不开的朋友.an ~ prefix【语】非分离性前缀[如 dis-, un- 等独立时即无意义].His name is ~ from the history of …。他的名字是同…的历史分不开的.[<separable]

in·sert I [inˈsəːt] *vt* [常与 in, into, between 连用]插入;嵌入;写进;刊登:~ a key in (into) a lock 把钥匙插入锁里.~ an advertisement in a newspaper 在报上登广告.

II [ˈinsəːt] *n* [C]嵌入物;插入部分.[>下条]

in·ser·tion [inˈsəːʃən] *n* ①[U]插入;嵌入;登载;记入:the ~ of pictures in a book 书中插图.②[C]插入物;插入语;插入广告.[<上条]

in·set I [ˈinset] *n* ①插页;插图(画).②镶边:a satin skirt with ~s of ruffled chiffon 镶有薄纱褶边的缎裙.

II [ˌinˈset] (inset, inset *or* insetted, insetted [ˌinˈsetid]; insetting [ˌinˈsetiŋ]) *vt* [常与 in, into, with 连用]插入,嵌入:~ a belt with rhinestones 将皮带嵌上莱茵石.[<set]

in·shore [ˌinˈʃɔː, ˈinˈʃɔː] I *ad* 沿海;靠近海岸;向着海岸:The ship was heading ~.船向岸边驶去.[[反] offshore]

II *a* 沿海的:an ~ current 沿岸流.~ fisheries 近海渔业.an ~ wind 向陆风.‖ ~ ***of*** 比…靠近海岸.I ~ of the reef is a lagoon.泻湖比暗礁更靠近海岸.[in + shore]

in·side [ˌinˈsaid, ˈinˈsaid] I *n* [C]①内部;里面,里边:the ~ of a box 箱子的里面.the ~ of the hand 手掌.the ~ of a week 星期一至星期五.***The CIA from I~***《美国中央情报局内幕》.a door bolted on the ~ 从里面闩的门.know the ~ of sb 了解某人内心.②(人行道、道路的)内侧;(跑道的)内圈:the ~ of a path 道路的内侧.Walk on the ~, away from the traffic.躲开车来车往的那一边,靠里面走.③[口语]肚子:a pain in one's ~(s) 肚子痛.‖ ~ ***out*** 1)里面翻到外面:turn a thing ~ out 把东西翻转.He put his socks on ~ out.他把袜子穿反了.2)彻底地:He knows the subject ~ out.他对这科目了如指掌.

II *attrib a* 内部的,里面的;内幕的:~ information 内幕消息,内部情报.the ~ pages of a newspaper 报纸的里页.‖ ***an ~ job*** [俚]内贼所作的案;通过内应而作的案.~ ***left*** (***right***)(足球等)左内锋(右内锋).(***have, get, be on***) ***the ~ track*** 1)(跑)内圈跑道.2)(处于竞争的)有利地位.

III *ad* ①在内部,在里面:go ~ 往里走.There is nothing ~.里面什么也没有.②[英俚]在狱中(= in prison):~ for murder 因杀人下狱.‖ ~ ***of*** … [口语]在…以内,少于:~ of a mile 不到一英里.We can't finish the work ~ of a week.我们无法在一周内完成这项工作.

IV *prep* 在…内,在…里面:come ~ the house 走进屋里.Inside Europe《欧洲内幕》.[[反] outside][in + side;>下条]

[辨异] 1)inside, within 都指"在…内".inside 不如 within 正式,且常用于较小事物.试比较:inside the box 在盒内,within the castle 在城堡内.2)在表示"在…以内,不超过…,或少于"的意思时,尤其为正式用语时,多用 within.如 within a mile 不到一英里.within 3 weeks 三周内.[试比较:He'll be back inside of an hour.(他将在一小时内回来.)He will return within an hour.(译文同前,但较正式)]

in·sid·er [ˌinˈsaidə] *n* ①内部的人;会员.②局内人;知内幕者.[[反] outsider;<上条]

in·sid·i·ous [inˈsidiəs] *a* 暗中为害的;阴险的;狡诈的;在不知不觉之间加剧的(疾病等):an ~ enemy 阴险毒辣的(暗中为害的)敌人.the ~ approach of age 不知老之将至.~ wiles 奸计.

in·sight [ˈinsait] *n* ①[U]洞悉,洞察(力);见识:a man of ~ 有见识的人.have (gain) an ~ into sb's mind 看透某人的心思.②【心理】顿悟.[in + sight]

in·sig·ni·a [inˈsigniə] *n* ①证章;徽章;勋章:the ~ of an order 勋章.②(权威、尊严或荣誉的)标志(如王冠、权杖等):The crown and the scepter are the ~ of kings.王冠与权杖是国王的标志.③【军】识别符号:a

red star cap ～ 红星帽徽. a red collar ～ 红领章. [拉丁语 insigne 的复数]

in·sig·nif·i·cance [ˌinsig'nifikəns] ***n*** [U] 无意义;不足道;无价值;轻微. [<significance;见下条]

in·sig·nif·i·cant [ˌinsig'nifikənt] ***a*** 无意义的;无足轻重的;无价值的;轻微的:an ～ amount 区区小数. ～ talk 废话. [<significant;见上条]

in·sin·cere [ˌinsin'siə] ***a*** ①不真诚的;不笃实的;不诚恳的. ②虚假的. [<sincere;见下条]

in·sin·cer·i·ty [ˌinsin'serəti] ***n*** [U] ①不真诚;不笃实;无诚意. ②虚伪. [<sincerity;见上条]

in·sin·u·ate [in'sinjueit] ***vt*** [～ sth (oneself) into] ①慢慢打入;[反身动词]钻营:～ doubts into sb's mind 使某人慢慢产生疑虑. ～ oneself into sb's favour 向人献媚,求宠. ②暗示,暗讽:～ (to sb) that a man is a liar (向某人)暗示某人说谎. [见 sinus; >下条]

in·sin·u·a·tion [inˌsinju'eiʃən] ***n*** ①[U] 慢慢打入;钻营;献媚. ②[U] [C] 暗示:～s that he might not be quite honest 暗示他也许不太诚实. make ～s about one's rival 含沙射影地攻击对手. She blamed him, not directly but by ～. 她不是直接地而是含蓄地责备了他. [<上条]

in·sip·id [in'sipid] ***a*** ①没有味道的;淡而无味的:～ food 淡而无味的食品. ②[比喻]枯燥无味的,没有风趣的,干巴巴的:～ conversation 枯燥无味的谈话. ③无精神的,无生气的. [<拉丁语;[反] sipid]

in·sist [in'sist] ***vt & vi*** ①坚持(看法);坚决认为,(坚决)主张:～ on (upon) his innocence (～ that he is innocent) 坚决认为他无罪:She ～s that he is careful. 她坚决认为他是小心的. ②强要;坚决要求:I ～ on your (or you, John's *or* John) coming. 我一定要你(约翰)来. She ～s that he (shall, should) be careful. 她坚决要他(坚持他该)小心谨慎. I ～ed that he (should) come. 我坚持要他来. Don't agree unless he ～s. 不要同意,除非他坚持. [>下二条]

in·sis·tence [in'sistəns], **in·sis·ten·cy** [in'sistənsi] ***n*** [U] 坚持;坚决主张:his ～ on (upon) doing the work himself (his ～ that he do the work himself) 他坚持要亲自动手. I did it, but only at your ～. 我所以做是由于你坚持的原故. [<上条]

in·sis·tent [in'sistənt] ***a*** ①坚持的:an ～ refusal 一再拒绝. In spite of the rain he was ～ on (upon) going out. 他不顾下雨,坚持要外出. He's very ～ that he'll finish in time. 他坚决认为他将及时完成. ②迫切的:the ～ demands of sb. for sth 某人对某事(物)的迫切(紧急)要求. ③显著的:work in the ～ heat 在酷热下工作. [同上]

in si·tu [ˌin 'sitjuː] ***ad*** 在原位置,在原处:The slabs were not ～; they had been brought from elsewhere. 那些石板不是原来在那里的,是从别处搬来的. [拉丁语]

in·so·far [ˌinsəu'fɑː] ***ad*** [与 as 连用][美] = in so (as) far 就…而论;在…的范围内;到…程度:I ～ as I can see, they are all satisfied with the arrangement. 据我了解,他们对这一安排都感到满意. I'll help you ～ as I can. 我将尽力帮助你.

in·so·la·tion [ˌinsəu'leiʃən] ***n*** [U] ①晒,曝晒. ②【医】中暑. ③【气】日射率. [<拉丁语]

in·so·lence ['insələns] ***n*** [U] 傲慢;无礼;蛮横;侮辱:The boy had the ～ to accuse the headmaster of cheating. 那男孩傲慢无礼竟指控校长有欺骗行为. [<下条]

in·so·lent ['insələnt] ***a*** [～ to] 傲慢;无礼;蛮横;侮辱:an ～ reply 无礼的答复. He was ～ to his parents. 他对父母蛮横无礼. [>上条]

in·sol·u·ble [in'sɔljubl] ***a*** ①不溶解的:～ salts 不能溶解的盐类. Diamonds are ～. 钻石是不能溶解的. [见 dissoluble] ②不能解决的;难以解释的:an ～ problem (mystery) 不能解决的问题(难以解释的谜). [<soluble]

in·sol·ven·cy [in'sɔlvənsi] ***n*** [U] 无力偿付债务;破产. [<solvency]

in·sol·vent [in'sɔlvənt] **I** ***a*** 无力偿付债务的;破了产的:～ debtor 破产者,无偿付能力的债务人.

II ***n*** [C] 无力偿付债务者;破产者. [<solvent;见上条]

in·som·ni·a [in'sɔmniə] ***n*** [U]【医】失眠,失眠症:ill after weeks of ～ 经几周失眠而生病. [<拉丁语]

in·so·much [ˌinsəu'mʌtʃ] ***ad*** 到这样的程度:The rain fell in torrents, ～ that we were ankle-deep in water. 大雨滂沱,水深没踝. ‖ ～ ***as*** 1)因为,由于(= in as much as). 2)到…的程度. [in + so + much]

in·spect [in'spekt] ***vt*** 检查;调查;视察;参观:～ school 视察学校. ～ troops 阅兵. [>下三条]

in·spec·tion [in'spekʃən] ***n*** [U][C] 检查;调查;视察;参观:a tour of ～ (an ～ tour) 巡回视察. carry out ten ～s a week 每周视察十次. make an ～ of a school (factory) 视察学校(工厂). I～ declined. (揭示)谢绝参观. I gave the radio a thorough ～ before I bought it. 我把收音机彻底检查后才买的. On ～ the notes proved to be forgeries. 经过检查,证明那些钞票是伪造的. [<上条]

in·spec·tor [in'spektə] ***n*** ①检查员;视察者;检阅者:an ~ of ordnance【军】军械检验员. an ~ of weight and measures 度量衡检查员. an ~ of schools (a school ~) 督学. I~ of Taxes [英]税务稽查员. A ticket ~ got on the train. 检票员上火车了. ②[英](警察)巡官. ‖ ~ ***general*** 监察长. [同上]

in·spi·ra·tion [ˌinspə'reiʃən] ***n*** ①吸气 [[反] expiration]. ②[U]灵感;启发;【宗】神灵的启示:The poem is a pure ~. 这首诗纯粹是灵感之作. Poets and artists often draw (get) their ~ from nature. 诗人和艺术家往往从大自然中获得灵感. ③[C]灵机,妙想:have a sudden ~ 灵机一动. ④[C](一种)鼓舞:Our teacher is a constant ~ to us. 我们的老师不断地鼓舞我们. Dante was the ~ for my book on Italy. 我受但丁的启迪撰写了关于意大利的那本书. [<下条]

in·spire [in'spaiə] ***vt*** ①吸(气) [[反] expire]. ②给…启发灵感:be ~d by beautiful scenery 从美丽的风景中获得灵感. ③灌输(思想、感情等):~ a thought into sb 将某种思想灌输给某人. ④授意;唆使:an ~d article 一篇由别人授意而写的文章. ⑤鼓舞;感动:~ sb with courage (~ courage into sb) 鼓起某人的勇气. ~ confidence in sb 使某人产生信心. ~ sb to greater efforts 激励某人作出更大的努力. ~ sb to do sth 鼓舞(激励)某人作某事. [见 spirit; >上条]

in·spir·it [in'spirit] ***vt*** 鼓舞;唤起…的精神;激励;鼓励:~ sb to action (to do sth) 鼓励某人采取行动(做某事). [<spirit]

inst. [缩] =①instant 本月的. ②instantaneous. ③institute. ④institution. ⑤instrument.

in·sta·bil·i·ty [ˌinstə'biliti] ***n*** [U]①不稳定(性);不安定(性):the ~ of human affairs 人事沧桑. ②动摇;反复无常. [<stability]

in·stal(l) [in'stɔːl] (installed, installed [in'stɔːld]; installing [in'stɔːliŋ]) ***vt*** ①任命,使…就职:be ~ed in one's office 就任. ②装置;安装:~ electric lights 装电灯. ③安置,安顿:be comfortably ~ed in a new home 舒适地安居在新家里. ~ oneself in a front-row seat 在前排的一个座位上坐定. [<stall; >下二条]

in·stal·la·tion [ˌinstɔː'leiʃən] ***n*** [U][C]①就任,就职;就任仪式. ②安装,装置;设备:a heating (lighting) ~ 取暖(电灯)设备. [<上条]

in·stal(l)·ment [in'stɔːlmənt] ***n*** [C]①分期付款:buy a computer and pay for it by (in) monthly ~s of 100 *yuan* 买一台计算机,按月付款一百元. ②(分期连载的)一部分:a story that appears in ~s 连载小说. ‖ ~ ***plan*** (***system***) [主美]分期付款购货法:buy on the ~ plan 用分期付款办法购买. [同上]

in·stance ['instəns] **I** ***n*** ①[C]例,例证,实例:cite (give, produce) an ~ 举个例子. This is only one ~ out of many. 这不过是许多例子中的一例而已. ②[只用单]请求;提议. ③场合,情况:in this ~ 在这一情况下. ‖ ***at the*** ~ ***of*** 应…之请;因…的请求;经…的提议:At the ~ of the losing team we agreed to agreed to play them again next week. 应负方的请求我们同意下周和他们再度比赛. ***for*** ~ 例如:Take, for ~, our school. 拿我们学校来做例. ***in the first*** ~ 首先,在最初.

II ***vt*** 举例;援…为例;引证:The game was exciting, as was ~d by the score. 从比分看,比赛是很紧张的. [见 stand]

[辨异] instance 指普通例子;example 指楷模的、典型的例子.

in·stant ['instənt] **I** ***a*** ①立刻的,立即的:~ coffee 速溶咖啡;an ~ response 立即回答. feel ~ relief after taking a dose of medicine 服药后马上感觉轻松. ②紧急;迫切:be in ~ need of help 急需帮助. ③本月的(商业函件中语,现已不常用) [[缩] inst.]:in reply to your letter of the 8th inst. 为答复你本月 8 日来信. ‖ ~ ***replay*** 即时重播(以录相带录下体育动作,于动作完成后即可用慢动作重播). ~ ***reply*** 可即时放送的录像.

II ***n*** [C]①即时,即刻:Come here this ~. 马上到这儿来. He left that ~. 他马上离开了. ②瞬息,霎时:in the ~ of doing sth 做某事的瞬间. I shall be back in an ~. 我立刻就回来. Help arrived not an ~ too soon. 帮助来得恰是时候. ‖ ***for an*** ~ 一瞬间:I couldn't answer for an ~. 我一时答不上来. ***on the*** ~ 立即,马上:march off on the ~ 马上出发. ***the*** ~ (***that***) 一…就(= as soon as):I started the ~ (that) I heard the report. 我一听到报告就动身了. [见 stand; >下二条][<拉丁语 in-, upon + stare, stand]

in·stan·ta·ne·ous [ˌinstən'teinjəs] ***a*** 立即的;瞬间的:an ~ effect 速效. ~ exposure 自动快速曝光. an ~ photograph 快照. an ~ response 即刻的反应. ~ velocity【理】瞬时速度:Death was ~. 瞬间就死了. [<上条]

in·stant·ly ['instəntli] **I** ***ad*** 即刻;马上(= immediately)

II ***conj*** 一…(就…)(= as soon as):I telegraphed ~ I arrived there. 我一到那里就打了电报. [同上]

in·stead [in'sted] ***ad*** 代替,顶:Come another day ~. 改日再来吧. Give me this ~. 换这个给我吧. I had ex-

pected to say "No", but he said "Yes" ～. 我原先以为他不会同意,没想到他居然同意了. She never studies. I～, she plays tennis all day. 她不学习,而是整天打网球. ‖ ～ ***of*** … [成语介词] 1)代替;以代…: I will go ～ of you. 我愿代你去. Fish have gills ～ of lungs. 鱼用鳃来代替肺. Give me this ～ of that. 给我这个,不要那个. [见 in place of …] 2)而不: I ～ of working, he idles away his time. 他浪费时间而不干活. [在以下特例中 ～ of 应该看作是连接词,连接省略形式的从句] This is dull ～ of interesting. 这不但没有趣味,反倒是枯燥的. You should be out ～ of (sitting) in on such a fine day. 这样好天气,你应当出去走走,不要坐在家里. That increased ～ of decreased our anxiety. 那不但没有减少反倒增加了我们的忧愁. [<instead]

in·step ['instep] ***n*** ①脚背,跗. ②鞋面;袜子的脚背部分. [<step]

in·sti·gate ['instigeit] ***vt*** 煽动;教唆;怂恿: ～ sb to do sth (to action) 唆使某人做某事(行动起来). ～ a rebellion 煽动叛乱. [>下二条]

in·sti·ga·tion [ˌinsti'geiʃən] ***n*** U 煽动;教唆;怂恿: at (by) the ～ of sb 在某人的煽动下. [<上条]

in·sti·ga·tor ['instigeitə] ***n*** 煽动者;教唆者. [同上]

in·stil(l) [in'stil] (instilled instilled [in'stild]; instilling [in'stiliŋ]) ***vt*** ①(液体)滴入: ～ a balm 滴入镇痛剂. ②逐渐灌输: ～ ideas into sb's mind 把思想逐渐灌输到某人心中. I instilled the need for good manners into all my children. 我把需要有礼貌的思想灌输给我所有的孩子了. [<still², v]

in·stinct I ['instiŋkt] ***n*** ①U 本能;直觉: Birds learn to fly by ～. 鸟学飞出于本能. We sometimes act on ～. 我们有时凭直觉而行动. Most animals have an ～ to protect their young. 大多数动物都有保护幼子的本能. ②C 天性. ‖ ***have an ～ for*** 生性爱好;生来就…: have an ～ for field sports 生性爱好户外运动.

II [in'stiŋkt] ***a*** 充满的: a picture ～ with life ～ 一幅栩栩如生的图画. a person who is ～ with life 一个生气勃勃的人. His batting was ～ with confidence and courage. 他的击球充满了信心和勇气. [见 innate, instigate; >下条]

in·stinc·tive [in'stiŋktiv] ***a*** 本能的;天性的: ～ behaviour 本能行为: Animals have an ～ dread of fire. 动物天生怕火. [<上条]

in·sti·tute ['institjuːt] **I** ***n*** C ①学会,协会;学院,(大专)学校;研究所: an ～ of technology 理工学院. a scientific ～ 科学研究所. the I～ of Foreign Languages 外国语学院. the Joint Nuclear Research I～ 联合核子研究所. the Chinese People's I～ of Foreign Affairs 中国人民外交学会. ②会所;院址;所址.

II ***vt*** ①设立,设置;制定: ～ a government 组织政府. ～ laws (rules) 制定法律(规则). ②开始;提起(诉讼): ～ an inquiry into 着手调查. ～ a suit (legal proceedings) against sb 对某人起诉. ～ an action at law 提起诉讼;采取法律行动. ③[～ sb (to, into)]任命: ～ sb into (to) a parish 任命某人为教区牧师. [>下条]

in·sti·tu·tion [ˌinsti'tjuːʃən] ***n*** ①U 设立;设置;制定: the ～ of customs (rules) 惯例(规则)的创立(制定). ②C 制度;惯例. ③公共机关团体(协会,学校,学会,医院,孤儿院,敬老院等): a public ～ 公共机关(指医院、学校): ～s of higher learning 高等学校. a scientific ～ 科学协会. ④会址;校址;院址;所址. ⑤[口语]知名人(物): He is quite an ～. 他是个很有名的人. ⑥【宗】授职: ～ as a bishop 任命为主教. [<上条]

in·struct [in'strʌkt] ***vt*** ①教(人): ～ a class in English 教一班英语. ②指示;命令: ～ sb to do sth 指示某人做某事. be ～ed to represent the Government 奉命代表政府. ③通知: I have been ～ed by my agent that you still owe me £50. 我的代理人通知我你尚欠我五十英镑. [见 structure; >下三条]

in·struc·tion [in'strʌkʃən] ***n*** ①U 讲授;教导: an ～ film 科教片. give ～ in Russian 讲授俄语. receive ～ in swimming from … 向…学习游泳. ②[复]指令,指示[可指一个或数个指示];说明: an ～ book (a book of ～) 说明书. ～s to a computer 下达给计算机的指令. give (receive) ～s to do sth 下达(接到)指示做某事. ‖ ***ask for ～*** 请示. ～ ***deck***【计】指令卡片组. ～ ***repertoire*** (***set***)【计】指令系统. [<上条]

in·struc·tive [in'strʌktiv] ***a*** 有教益的;启发性的;指导性的: ～ books 有教育意义的书籍. an ～ film 科学普及片. ～ lessons 有益的教训. The lecture was ～ and interesting. 这讲演既有益又有趣. [同上]

in·struc·tor [in'strʌktə] ***n*** ①教员;指导者: an experienced ～ in English 有经验的英语教师. a political ～ 政治指导员. ②[美]大学讲师: an assistant ～ 助教. [见 professor; 同前]

in·stru·ment ['instrumənt] ***n*** C ①器械;仪器: musical ～s 乐器. scientific ～s 科学仪器. Literature is one of the most powerful ～s for forming character. 文学是形成性格的最有力的工具之一. [同 tool] ②乐器: stringed (wind) ～s 弦(管)乐器. ③被利用者: act as

another's ~ 做别人的工具(傀儡). ④【法】证件(券);契约;文件:an ~ of credit 商业证券. negotiable ~ 流通票据,可转让证券. The King signed the ~ of abdication. 国王签署了退位的正式文件. [见 instruct; >下条]

in·stru·men·tal [ˌinstru'mentl] *a* ①器械的;仪器的:~ errors 仪器误差. ②乐器(上)的:~ music 器乐. ③起作用的;有帮助的:be ~ in (completing) the work 有助于(完成)工作. be ~ to a purpose 有助于达到目的. [<上条]

in·sub·or·di·nate [ˌinsə'bɔːdinət] **I** *a* ①不服从的,反抗的:~ crew 不服从上司的(船或飞机上的)工作人员. ②地位不低(劣)的.

II *n* 不服从的人,反抗者. [<subordinate]

in·sub·stan·tial [ˌinsəb'stænʃl] *a* ①无实质的,无实体的:an ~ vision 幻景. ②不坚固的,不牢的;薄弱的:an ~ accusation 证据不足的控告. [<substantial]

in·suf·fe·ra·ble [in'sʌfərəbl] *a* 难忍受的,不能容忍的;(指人)傲慢不逊的:~ insolence 蛮横不堪. He's ~. 他傲慢不逊. [<sufferable]

in·suf·fi·cient [ˌinsə'fiʃənt] *a* ①不足的:~ evidence (grounds) 证据不足(理由不充分). help ~ for the purpose 援助不够(不能达到目的). ②不胜任的. a person ~ to the discharge of his duties 一个没有能力完成自己任务的人. be ~ to do sth 不能胜任某事. [<sufficient]

in·su·lar ['insjulə] *a* ①海岛的;岛国的;岛民的:an ~ climate 海岛气候. ②偏狭的;孤立的:an ~ fortress 孤立无援的要塞. ~ prejudices 偏狭之见. [见 island; >下条]

in·su·late ['insjuleit] *vt* ①隔离,隔绝;使…孤立:~ sb from sth 使某人与某物隔离. ②使…绝缘:~ an electric wire with rubber 用橡皮使电线绝缘. insulating material 绝缘材料. Telephone wires are often ~d by a covering of rubber. 电话线通常用一层橡皮绝缘. [<上条; >下二条]

in·su·la·tion [ˌinsju'leiʃn] *n* [U] ①隔离;孤立. ②绝缘:~ board 隔音(绝热)板. ~ resistance 【电】绝缘电阻. sound (thermal) ~ 声(热)绝缘. ~ workshop 保温车间. ③绝缘材料. [<上条]

in·su·la·tor ['insjuleitə] *n* [C] ①隔离者;隔离物. ②绝缘体;绝热体. glass ~ 玻璃绝缘体. thermal (heat) ~ 热绝缘体. ~ porcelain 瓷瓶,瓷绝缘子. [同上]

in·su·lin ['insjulin] *n* [U]【医】胰岛素. [见 insular]

in·sult ['insʌlt] **I** *n* [C][U] 侮辱:an ~ to our brave soldiers 对我们的英勇战士的侮辱. pocket (put up with, swallow, take) an ~ 忍辱含垢. I could not stand his ~s. 我受不了他的侮辱. ‖ ***offer an ~ to*** … 侮辱…. ***sit down under ~s*** 甘受侮辱.

II [in'sʌlt] *vt* 侮辱:I do not see why he should ~ me by saying that. 我不明白他为什么要说那些话来侮辱我.

[辨异] insult, affront, indignity 都表示"不尊敬或轻视的言行". insult 强调傲慢无礼和凌辱,有伤害或羞辱的意向. 如 Stamping on the flag is an insult. 以脚乱踩国旗是侮辱的行动. affront 指一种故意的公开表示的不尊敬. 如 Leaving during her song was an affront to my sister. 在我妹妹唱歌时离去是对她的一种侮辱. indignity 指损及一个人的尊严的行为,有不尊敬的意思,但强调受辱者的感情. 如 Spanking is an indignity to a teen-ager. 笞责对一个十几岁的孩子是一种侮辱.

in·su·pe·ra·ble [in'sjuːpərəbl] *a* 不能克服的;难以越过的:~ barriers (difficulties) 无法越过的障碍(无法克服的困难). [<superable]

in·sup·por·ta·ble [ˌinsə'pɔːtəbl] *a* 忍无可忍的,难堪的:~ behaviour (pain) 难以忍受的行为(痛苦). ~ charges 无理的指责. Henry is utterly ~. 亨利实在难相处. [<supportable]

in·sur·ance [in'ʃuərəns] *n* ①[U] 安全保障;保险:fire ~ 火险. labour ~ 劳动保险. life ~ 人寿保险. ~ company 保险公司. provide ~ against flood 采取安全措施防范洪水. ②[U] 保险费(通称 premium);保险金额:pay out £110 in ~ (in ~ premium) every year 每年付保险费 110 英镑. When her husband died, she received £20,000 ~. 她丈夫去世后,她得到两万英镑的保险金. ③[C] 保险单(通称 ~ policy):How many ~s do you have? 你保了多少种险? [<下条]

in·sure [in'ʃuə] ❶ *vt* ①【法、商】给…保险,替…保险:~ one's house against fire 给自己的房屋保火险. Insurance companies will ~ ships and their cargoes against loss at sea. 保险公司会给船只及其货物作海上保险. ~ oneself (one's life) for $2,000 投保两千美元的寿险. the ~d 保险户. ②[美]= ensure: Their support will ~ my success. 他们的支持会保证我成功. Carefulness ~s you against errors. 细心可使你避免发生差错. ❷ *vi* 保险:~ against fire (death) 保火(寿)险. [ensure 的异体; >上条]

in·sur·gent [in'səːdʒənt] **I** *n* ①暴动者;叛乱者. ②起义者.

II *a* ①暴动的;叛乱的:~ troops 叛军. ②起义的. [见 surge; insurrection]

in·sur·moun·ta·ble [ˌinsəˈmauntəbl] *a* 不可克服的;难以越过的:an ~ chain of hills 难以越过的山脉. an ~ difficulty 不可克服的困难. [<surmountable]

in·sur·rec·tion [ˌinsəˈrekʃən] *n* U C ①(武装)暴动;叛乱. ②起义:armed (peasant) ~s 武装(农民)起义. rise in ~ 起义,暴动. [见 insurgent]

int. 缩 = ①interjection. ②interest. ③interim. ④interior. ⑤internal. ⑥international. ⑦intransitive. ⑧interval. ⑨interpreter.

in·tact [inˈtækt] *a* 未受触动的,原封不动的;未受损伤的:keep (leave) sth ~ 让某物原封不动;使某物保持原样. keep our friendship ~ 让我们的友谊地久天长. The delicate parcel arrived ~. 这个容易碰坏的包裹完好无损地收到了.

in·ta·gli·o [inˈtɑːliəu] (*pl* ~s) *n* ①U 凹刻:~ printing 凹版印刷. ②C 有凹雕的宝石.

in·take [ˈinteik] *n* ①C 进口,入口(= inlet;反 outlet). ②C 吸入;引入:an ~ duct 进水渠. ③C 吸入(引入)物. ④U 吸入(引入)量. an annual ~ of 100,000 men 每年征召十万人. the yearly ~ of students 每年招收学生的数量. ⑤C (从沼泽、海等圈入的)垦地,围地. [in + take]

in·tan·gi·ble [inˈtændʒəbl] *a* ①不可触知的;无形的:an ~ asset 无形财产. ②不可捉摸的;模糊的:~ ideas 模糊而难以捉摸的观念. [<tangible]

in·te·ger [ˈintidʒə] *n* C (= whole number;反 fraction) ①【数】整数. ②总体;整体. [拉丁语;>下二条;integrity]

in·te·gral [ˈintigrəl] **I** *a* ①构成整体所必需的;组成的:an ~ part of the whole 整体的组成部分. The arms and legs are ~ parts of a human being. 臂和腿是构成完整的人体所必需的. ②总体的,完整的:~ whole 整体. ③【数】整的;积分的:~ calculus 积分(学).

II *n* C ①总体;整体. ②【数】积分:definite (indefinite) ~ 定(不定)积分. double ~ (二)重积分. [<上条]

in·te·grate [ˈintigreit] *vt* & *vi* ①集成;综合;并入;使…完整:~d circuit 集成电路. an ~d personality 身心、情绪等配合良好的完整的人格. ~ theory with practice 理论联系实际. A ~s with B. A 与 B 结合起来,AB 成为一体. The committee will try to ~ the different plans. 委员会将设法把几个不同的计划综合为一. I ~d your suggestion with my plan. 我已把你的建议吸收进我的计划中. Many suggestions are needed to ~ the plan. 需要许多建议以使计划完整. ②取消种族隔离;使各种族机会平等:~ a restaurant 取消饭馆的种族隔离(使黑人白人都可在内就餐). ~ the black in South Africa 给南非黑人以平等的机会. [同上;>下条;反 disintegrate]

in·te·gra·tion [ˌintiˈgreiʃən] *n* U C ①集成;综合;整体化. ②取消种族隔离,给予(种族上的)平等待遇. ~ in the school 学校取消种族隔离. the ~ of black children into the school system in Southern States of America 美国南部各州的(白人)学校准许黑人子弟入学. ③【数】积分(法). ④【心理】整合(作用). [<上条]

in·teg·ri·ty [inˈtegrəti] *n* U ①完整(性);完全(性):territorial ~ 领土完整. The ancient pagoda is still there, but not in its ~. 古塔还在那里,但已残缺不全. ②诚实;正直;光明正大:a man of ~ 正直的人. moral ~ 骨气,气节. people of unyielding ~ 硬汉. [<integer]

in·tel·lect [ˈintilekt] *n* ①U 理智;才能;智能:a man of ~ 有才智的人. I~ distinguishes man from the animals. 理智把人跟动物区分开来. ②C [单数可用作集体名词]智者:the ~(s) of the age 当代贤达,当代的知识界. [>下条]

in·tel·lec·tual [ˌintiˈlektjuəl] **I** *a* ①理智的;智力的:~ education 智育. ~ faculties (powers) 智能. an ~ process 理智作用. ②用脑筋的,需智力的:~ work (employments, pursuits) 脑力工作. ③有智力的;智慧的:an ~ man (face) 聪明人(面孔).

II *n* C 知识分子:a play (book) for the ~s 为知识分子所写的剧(书). [见 intelligentsia][<上条;>下条]

in·tel·li·gence [inˈtelidʒəns] *n* U ①智力,理解力:a boy who shows very little ~ 智力不高的孩子. an ~ test 智力测验. have the ~ to do sth 有头脑想到做某事. ②情报;情报机关(人员):the Central I~ Agency of the U.S. 美国中央情报局. an ~ bureau (department) 情报局(处). have secret ~ of the enemy's plan 获得有关敌方计划的秘密情报. He's in ~. 他是情报员. ③精灵,神:the Supreme I~ 上帝. ‖ ~ ***quotient*** 智商,智力商数(略作 I.Q. 心理学家进行智力测验的术语). [<下条;>counter-intelligence]

in·tel·li·gent [inˈtelidʒənt] *a* 智力高的;理解力强的;聪明的;精灵的;有理性的:an ~ animal 有智力的动物. an ~ reader 高明的读者. She looks ~. 她有一副聪明相. [>上条;intelligible]

[辨异] intelligent 和 intellectual 都有"智力高的"、"聪明的"含义,但前者仅指有学习能力;后者则特指

受过很高的教育,充分发挥了头脑和智能的作用,对于高深学问有进行研究的能力和兴趣. 因此对于一个聪明伶俐、反应快的小孩,只能说他 intelligent. [试比较:The child is intelligent; he has a clever quick mind. But he isn't an intellectual. 这孩子很聪明,反应快;但不是个有才学的人.]

in·tel·li·gent·si·a [inˌteli'dʒentsiə] ***n*** [the ~]知识分子[总称]. [见 intellectual; <俄语]

in·tel·li·gi·bil·i·ty [inˌtelidʒə'biləti] ***n*** [U]可理解性;明了;可懂度. [<下条]

in·tel·li·gi·ble [in'telidʒəbl] ***a*** 可理解的;易懂的;明白的:an ~ explanation 明白易懂的解释. ~ speech 清晰易懂的演说. make oneself ~ 讲得使人了解. Don't coin terms that are ~ to nobody. 不要生造谁也不懂的词语. [< intelligent; >上条; [反] unintelligible]

in·tem·per·ate [in'tempərət] ***a*** ①无节制的;放纵的;过度的:~ ambition 狂妄的野心. ②滥喝酒的:an ~ man 酒徒. ~ habits (尤指)饮酒过度的习惯. ③(气候)恶劣:~ wind 烈风. an ~ zone 热(寒)带. [[反] temperate zone] an ~ winter 凛冽的寒冬. [< temperate]

in·tend [in'tend] ***vt*** ①想要;打算;企图:What do you ~ to do (~ doing) today? 你今天打算做什么? I ~ him to go (~ that he shall go *or* should go *or* go). 我想要他去. Was this ~ed? 这是故意的吗? I ~ed to leave the next day. 我本打算第二天就离开的(但未走掉). I ~ed to have gone. 我本打算走掉(但走不了). ②要使…成为;指定(给):He ~s his son for a physician. 他要让儿子学医. This book is ~ed for you. 这本书是送给你的. It was ~ed as a joke. 这只是开开玩笑而已. ③[旧用法]意指,意思是:What do you ~ by your words? 你说这些话是什么意思? We ~ no harm. 我们没有恶意. [< tend; >下条; intent; intention, superintend]

[辨异] intend, mean 都指"存心要做某事". intend 指心里已有某事为确定的目标或计划. 如 I intend to finish this work before I go to bed. 我打算要在睡觉之前把这件工作完成. mean 有时可与 intend 互换使用,但更强调心里有某事要做,或要得到某物的意图,但不太强调决心要做成功或得到它. 如 I meant to get up early, but forgot to set the alarm. 我本来要早起,但忘了上闹钟.

in·tend·ed [in'tendid] **I** ***a*** ①打算中的;计划中的:produce the ~ effect 产生预期的效果. ②有意的,故意的:an ~ insult 蓄意的侮辱.

II ***n*** [one's ~][口语]未婚夫(妻):He's surely her ~. 他的确是她的未婚夫.

in·tense [in'tens] ***a*** ①强烈的;激烈的:~ heat 酷热. ~ pain 剧痛. the ~ sun 烈日. ②热心的,热烈的;热情的;易动感情的:an ~ longing 热(渴)望. ~ devotion to duty 认真负责. a very ~ person who cares deeply about everything 一个事事关心的热情认真的人. [[反] easy-going; >下四条]

in·ten·si·fy [in'tensifai] ***vt*** & ***vi*** 加强,变强;加紧,加剧:~ colours 加强色彩. ~ hatred 加深仇恨. Blowing on a fire intensifies the heat. 吹火使热度加强. [< intense]

in·ten·si·ty [in'tensəti] ***n*** [U]①强烈,激烈:go mad at the ~ of one's grief 因为过度悲伤而发疯. He spoke with great ~. 他讲话慷慨激昂. ②强度;[C]强烈(激烈)的事例:labour ~ 劳动强度. [同上]

in·ten·sive [in'tensiv] ***a*** ①密集的;精深的;彻底的:~ bombardment 密集炮击. ~ farming 细耕农业,集约农业. ~ reading 精读[[反] extensive reading], make an ~ study of a subject 对某个问题作深入细致的研究. ②【语】加强词义的:~ adverb 强义副词(如 very, awfully, terribly 等). ③【逻】内包的. ④【医】渐进的. ‖ ~ ***care*** (医院对重病人的)特别护理和治疗:I~ care in hospitals is given to the seriously ill. 医院给重病号以特别护理和治疗. ~ ***care unit*** (医院里治疗重病人的)监护病房. ~ ***culture*** 密集耕作. ~ ***inoculation*** 【医】渐进接种. [[反] extensive; 同前]

in·tent [in'tent] **I** ***n*** [U][C][法律用语]企图;存心:with ~ to steal 怀有偷窃的企图. with good (evil) ~ 好(恶)意地. with murderous ~ behind one's smiles 笑里藏刀. use one's leisure time to good ~ 善用空闲时间做有益的事. ‖ ***to all ~s and purposes*** 无论从哪点看;实际上:The revised edition is to all ~s and purposes a new book. 这个修订本简直是本新书.

II ***a*** 一心一意的,专心致志的:There was an ~ look on her face as she watched the game. 她目不转睛地看比赛. He was ~ on his work (on getting to the office in time). 他专心工作(一心想及时赶到办公室). [< intend, vt]

in·ten·tion [in'tenʃən] ***n*** [U] [C] ①意图,意向,目的;打算:a person of good ~s 好心人. by ~ 故意. without ~ 无意(地). with the ~ of doing sth 抱着做…目的;出于…意图. My ~ was to arrive early. 我的意思是早点到. They have no ~ of carrying it out. 他们不想把它实施起来. ②意旨;含义:the ~ of a clause 条文的意旨. The ~ of his words was clear. 他说话的

含义极为明显.[同上;>下条]

in·ten·tion·al(ly) [in'tenʃənl(i)] ***a*** (***ad***) 故意的(地): If I hurt your feelings, it was not ~. 如果我伤害了你的感情,那并不是有意的.

in·ter [in'tə:] (interred, interred [in'tə:d]; interring [in'tə:riŋ]) ***vt*** 埋葬: ~ a dead body into the earth 把尸首掩埋.[>反 disinter]

in·ter- [intə(r)-] ***pref*** [表示"在中间、相互"] interfere, international, interview.[拉丁语;>以下 interact … intermix; international … interweave]

in·ter·act¹ ['intərækt] ***n*** C ①幕间休息. ②幕间剧;插曲.[<act, n;<法语 entracte]

in·ter·act² [ˌintər'ækt] ***vi*** 互相作用,相互影响;互相制约: The two ideas ~. 这两种思想相互影响. All things are interrelated and ~ on each other. 万物都是相互关联相互制约的.[<act, v]

in·ter·ac·tion [ˌintər'ækʃən] ***n*** U C ①互相作用,相互影响;互相制约: ~ of electrons【理】电子的相互作用. ②【空】干扰: jet-shock ~ 射流—激波干扰.

in·ter·a·li·a ['intə(:)'eiliə] ***ad*** 除了别的以外;尤其,首先: Our success depends, ~, on the number of trained people we can employ. 除其他因素外,我们能否成功取决于能雇到多少受过训练的人. I ~ he refused to say who he was. 他尤其不肯说他是谁.[拉丁语]

in·ter·breed [ˌintə'bri:d] (interbred, interbred [ˌintə'bred]) ***vt*** & ***vi*** (使…)杂交,使…生混种: Can lions and tigers ~? 狮子和老虎能否(杂种)交配?[<breed]

in·ter·ca·la·ry [in'tə:kələri, ˌintə'kæləri] ***a*** ①(历法)闰的: an ~ day 闰日(二月二十九日). an ~ month 闰月(二月). an ~ year 闰年. ②插入的: ~ strata【地】夹层.[<拉丁语]

in·ter·cede [ˌintə'si:d] ***vi*** 调解,说项;代为求情: He ~d with the teacher for (on behalf of) me. 他向老师给我求情.[见 cede;>intercession]

in·ter·cept [ˌintə'sept] ***vt*** 截获,截取;截断;遮断(光线等): ~ a letter (messenger) 中途截取书信(拦阻信差). Can our fighter-planes ~ the enemy's bombers? 我们的战斗机能拦截敌人的轰炸机吗?[>下条]

in·ter·cep·tor [ˌintə'septə] ***n*** C ①拦截者;阻止者;拦截物;阻止物. ②截击机. ③【建】隔断井.[<上条]

in·ter·ces·sion [ˌintə'seʃən] ***n*** U C 调停,说项;代为祈求(求情): make an ~ to A for B 为 B 向 A 说项. through his ~ 经他从中调解.[<intercede]

in·ter·change I [ˌintə'tʃeindʒ] ***vt*** & ***vi*** ①交换;互换: ~ letters (opinions) 交换信件(意思). ②交替;更迭: ~ severity with indulgence 时而严时而宽.

II ['intətʃeindʒ] ***n*** U C ①交换;交替: an ~ of personnel 人事更迭. an ~ of views 交换意见(意见的交换). ②立体交叉道;交通枢纽(= ~ station).[<change;>下条]

in·ter·chan·gea·ble [ˌintə'tʃeindʒəbl] ***a*** 可互换的;可替换的: True synonyms are ~. 真正的同义词是可以通用的. This machine has ~ parts. 这部机器有替换零件.[<上条]

in·ter·col·le·gi·ate [ˌintəkə'li:dʒiət] ***a*** 大学间的;院际的: an ~ regetta (高等学校)校际划船比赛.[<collegiate]

in·ter·com ['intəkəm] ***n*** [口语](飞机、轮船等内用的)通话装置,内部通讯联络系统(= intercommunication system): receive a message on (over) the ~ 接到内部通讯联络系统传来的消息,接到对讲机传话.[<下条]

in·ter·com·mu·ni·ca·tion ['intəkəˌmju:ni'keiʃn] ***n*** U 互相往来(通信),内部通信联络;飞机内通话.[>上条]

in·ter·com·mu·ni·on [ˌintəkə'mju:njən] ***n*** U 各教会间的互相交往.

in·ter·con·ti·nen·tal ['intəˌkənti'nentl] ***a*** 洲际的: an ~ ballistic missile (rocket) 洲际弹道导弹(火箭).[>ICBM]

in·ter·course ['intəkə:s] ***n*** U 交际;来往;交流: commercial ~ 通商. social ~ 社交. hold (have) ~ with friends 同朋友交往. Airplanes, good roads and telephones make ~ with different parts of the country far easier than it was 50 years ago. 飞机、良好的道路和电话使国内各地的交往比五十年前方便多了.[<course]

in·ter·de·nom·i·na·tion·al [ˌintədiˌnəmi'neiʃənl] ***a*** 不同教派间的;各教派共有的: an ~ committee on juvenile delinquency 由各教派共同组织的少年犯罪委员会.

in·ter·de·pen·dence [ˌintədi'pendəns], **in·ter·de·pen·den·cy** ['intədi'pendənsi] ***n*** U 互相依存,互相依赖.[<dependence]

in·ter·dict I [ˌintə'dikt] ***vt*** ①禁止;制止: ~ sb from doing sth 禁止(制止)某人做某事. ~ sth to sb 禁止某人使用(占有)某物. He was ~ed from acting. 他被禁止行动. ②(天主教)驱逐出教,停止教权. ③【军】闭锁,阻断(敌人通路、补给线).

II ['intədikt] ***n*** C ①禁令;禁止. ②(天主教)停止教

权令:lay a priest (town) under an ~ 停止一神父的职权(一城市的宗教活动).

in·ter·est ['intrist] **I** *n* ①U 兴趣;趣味;关心;注意:a question of common ~ 共同关心的问题. feel (have, take) no (much) ~ in the subject 对这个问题不(很)感兴趣. His report aroused the ~ of all. 他的报告引起了大家的兴趣. This subject has no ~ for (to) me. 这问题对我来说没有什么趣味. This work is of great ~. 这工作很有趣味. ②C 爱好;乐事:His two great ~s in life are music and painting. 他生平两大爱好是音乐和绘画. ③C 利害(关系);权益;股份:buy an ~ in 作…股东,买…的股票. have an ~ in a business 在某一企业中有股份(享受股权). ④[常用复]利益,裨益:collective ~s 集体利益. subordinate one's personal ~s to those of the group 以个人利益服从集体利益. It is to your ~ to give up smoking. 戒烟对你有好处. ⑤U 重要(性),重大:a matter of considerable (not much) ~ 相当(不很)重要的事情. ⑥势力,影响力;援引:through ~ with sb 通过某人的援引. have (lose one's) ~ with sb 对某人产生(失去)影响. ⑦[常用复]帮,派,同业者:the business ~s 商界. the shipping ~s 航运界。⑧U 利息:4% ~ is allowed on bonds. 公债付给四厘利息。‖ ***have an ~ in*** 对…有利益关系(有兴趣). ***have ~ with*** 能对…产生影响:have ~ with authorities 能对当局产生影响(对当局方面有影响力). ***in the ~(s) of*** 为了…利益(…起见,…打算):work in the ~(s) of the revolution 为革命而工作. ***make ~ with sb*** (向有势力人士)活动;(从利害关系出发)向某人施加影响. ***take (an) ~ in*** 对…感兴趣. ***with ~*** 1)有兴趣地;带劲儿:listen to a story with ~ 津津有味地听故事. 2)付利息;[比喻]加重地(回击、报答等):with ~ at five per cent 以百分之五利息. return a blow with ~ 狠狠地还击. 3)通过某种关系:obtain a position with ~ 通过某种关系取得职位.

II *vt* ①引起…的兴趣;引起…的注意(或关心):be much ~ed in a subject 对某问题很有兴趣. This book ~s me. 这本书引起我的兴趣. I want to ~ him in the plan. 我想引起他对这计划的关心. ②使发生关系,使有份儿:~ oneself in an enterprise 跟某企业有关系;为某项事业奔走. ~ sb in an enterprise 使某人加入某项事业. [>self-interest;下二条;disinterested, uninterested]

in·ter·est·ed ['intristid] *a* ①感兴趣的;关心的:~ spectators 感兴趣的观众. He is not very ~ in it. 他对此不很感兴趣. I shall be ~ to know what happens. 我很想知道将发生什么事. ②有(利害)关系的:the ~ parties【法】当事人. the person ~ 有关者. ③有私心的,偏私的:~ motives 不纯的动机. an ~ witness 偏心的证人. [<上条]

in·ter·est·ing ['intristiŋ] *a* 有趣味的;有意思的;引人入胜的:an ~ book 一本有趣的书. matters ~ to us 引起我们兴趣的事情. How ~! 多么有意思! ‖ ***(be) in an ~ condition (situation, state)*** 怀孕. [同上]

in·ter·face ['intəfeis] *n* C ①界面,分界面. ②[比喻](两个或两个以上不同体系、方法等)共同之处(共有事实、问题、理论等):at the ~ of creative art and experimental science 创作艺术和实验科学的共同之处.

in·ter·fere [ˌintə'fiə] *vi* ①(指人)干涉,干预:~ in private concerns 干涉别人私事. It's unwise to ~ between husband and wife. 干预别人夫妇间的事是不明智的. Isn't she an interfering old lady! 她真是个爱管闲事的老太婆! ②妨碍;打扰;抵触:~ with a person('s work) 打扰别人(工作). You mustn't let pleasure ~ with business. 你不可让玩乐妨碍事业. The two things ~ with each other. 这两件事互相抵触. Don't ~! 别插嘴! ③乱弄:Do not ~ with this machine. 不要乱动这部机器. ④【理】干扰. [>下条]

in·ter·fer·ence [ˌintə'fiərəns] *n* U ①[~ in a matter] 干涉,干预:We will stop ~ from outside. 我们将阻止外来干预. ②[~ with sth]干扰;妨碍:~ from foreign broadcasting stations 外国广播电台的干扰. I cannot hear the radio clearly; there is some ~. 我听不清广播,有些干扰. He hated ~ especially with his work. 他尤其讨厌妨碍他工作. ③[定语]:an ~ phenomenon【物理、免疫】干涉现象. [<上条]

in·ter·im ['intərim] **I** *n* 中间时期;间歇;暂时. ‖ ***in the ~*** 在其间(时);在过渡时期;同时.

II *attrib a* 临时的;暂时的:an ~ certificate 临时证书. [<拉丁语]

in·te·ri·or [in'tiəriə] **I** *a* ①内部的,里面的:~ decoration(s) 室内装饰. [反 exterior] ②内地的:an ~ city 内地城市. ③国内的:the ~ trade 国内贸易.

II *n* ①内部;内景:The ~ of the house was beautifully decorated。房子的内部装饰得非常漂亮. ②内政,内务:the Department of the I~ [美]内政部(英国为 Home Office). ③内地:travel in the ~ 在内地旅行. go into the ~ of the country 去内地. [<拉丁语]

in·ter·ject [ˌintə'dʒekt] *vt* (突然)插入(言词等):~ a question 突然提出问题. [>下条]

in·ter·jec·tion [ˌintə'dʒekʃən] *n* C ①感叹. ②【语】感

叹词;惊叹语:Oh and alas are ~s. on 和 alas 是感叹词. ③插入;插入物. [<上条]

in·ter·lace [ˌintəˈleis] *vt* & *vi* (使…)交织;(使…)交错:interlacing branches 交错的树枝. be ~d with another thing 与另一事物搅在一起. Baskets are made by interlacing reeds or fibres. 篮子由芦苇或韧皮编结而成. The veins of the butterfly's wing ~. 蝴蝶翅膀上的翅脉交错. [<lace]

in·ter·lard [ˌintəˈlɑːd] *vt* 混杂,使…杂有:~ one's speech with foreign phrases 在讲话中夹杂外国语. [<lard,v][<法语]

in·ter·line [ˌintəˈlain] *vt* ①写(印)在行间:~ notes on pages 在版面的行间加上注释. ~ a translation in a text 在正文的行间插入译文. The teacher ~d corrections on the student's themes. 教师在学生作文的行间加以修改. ②(在衣服里和面之间)加衬层:~ a garment with an inner lining 在衣服里面加上内衬. [<line]

in·ter·lock [ˌintəˈlɔk] *vt* & *vi* 联结;联锁:~ing branches 交错的树枝. ~ing device 连锁装置. ~ing director 兼任经理. The two stags ~ed their horns. 两雄鹿把角交叉起来了. [<lock², v]

in·ter·lop·er [ˈintələupə] *n* ①闯入者. ②从中干涉侵夺利益者. ③私贩.

in·ter·lude [ˈintəluːd] *n* ①幕间休息. ②插曲,插剧. ③间奏曲,过门. ④中间事件;穿插:a forest with ~s of open meadow 夹有空旷草地的森林. There were only a few ~s of fair weather during the rainy season. 雨季时,仅有很短间隔的晴天.

in·ter·mar·ry [ˌintəˈmæri] *vi* [常与 with 连用]①(种族、民族间)通婚. ②近亲结婚. [<marry]

in·ter·me·di·a·ry [ˌintəˈmiːdjəri] **I** *a* ①中介的;调解的:~ business 牙行. ②中间的,居间的:A cocoon is an ~ stage between caterpillar and butterfly. 茧是毛虫与蝴蝶的中间阶段.

II *n* 调解人;中间人;媒介物:through the ~ of 经…的手. [<mediate]

in·ter·me·di·ate [ˌintəˈmiːdjət] **I** *a* 中间的;居间的:~ courses 中级课程. ~ trade 中间贸易. an ~ range ballistic missile 中程弹道导弹[缩 IRBM]. ‖ ~ *frequency* 【无】中频.

II *n* Ⓒ①中间体;媒介物. ②中间人;调解人. ③中间考试.

III [ˌintəˈmiːdieit] *vi* [常与 between 连用]调停;居间. [见 mediate; >下条]

in·ter·me·di·a·tor [ˌintəˈmiːdjətə] *n* 调停人;中介人. [<上条]

in·ter·mi·na·ble [inˈtəːminəbl] *a* 无穷的;无止境的;冗长不堪的:an ~ speech 冗长的演说. [<terminable]

in·ter·min·gle [ˌintəˈmiŋgl] *vt* & *vi* 混合;搀和:~ one thing with another 把一种东西和另一种东西混合起来. The waters of streams met and ~d. 溪流汇合了. The green liquid ~d with the water. 绿色液体与水相混. The conference delegates ~d over coffee. 会议代表们一面喝咖啡一面交谈. [<mingle]

in·ter·mis·sion [ˌintəˈmiʃn] *n* ⓊⒸ间断;[美]休息时间(= interval, recess);幕间休息:a ten-minute ~ 十分钟的休息,休息十分钟. work from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m. with a short ~ at noon 自上午八时工作至下午五时,中午休息片刻. The film lasted for three hours without ~. 电影不间断地演了三个小时. [<下条]

in·ter·mit [ˌintəˈmit] (intermitted, [intəˈmitid]; intermitting [intəˈmitiŋ]) *vi* & *vt* (苦痛等)暂停;间歇;中止:~ one's efforts 暂停努力. The fever ~s. 断断续续地发烧. [>上条;下条]

in·ter·mit·tent [ˌintəˈmitənt] *a* 暂歇的;间歇的;断断续续的:~ fever 【医】间歇热. ~ fighting 打打停停的战斗. [<上条]

in·ter·mix [ˌintəˈmiks] *vt* & *vi* 混合;交杂:smiles ~ed with tears 含泪的微笑. Coal seams ~ed with iron ore. 煤层和铁矿混杂一起. Oil and water do not ~. 油和水不相混. [<mix]

in·tern [inˈtəːn] **I** *vt* 拘留(俘虏等):These soldiers were ~ed in a neutral country until the war was over. 这些士兵被拘留在中立国,直到战争结束.

II *n* 被拘留者. [<拉丁语]

in·tern(e) [ˈintəːn] *n* [美]实习医生,助理医师. [<拉丁语;见上条]

in·ter·nal [inˈtəːnl] *a* ①内,内部的:the ~ relations of things 事物的内在联系. ②体内的;内服的:~ bleeding 内出血. an ~ medicine 内服药. ~ organs 内脏. He suffered ~ injuries in the accident. 他在这次事故中受了内伤. ③国内的;内政的:~ trade (revenue) 国内贸易(税收). ④内在的,固有的:~ evidence 内证(指事物本身所提供的证据). [反 external; 见上条]

in·ter·nal-com·bus·tion [inˈtəːnl-kəmˈbʌstʃən] *a* 【机】内燃的:~ engine 内燃机.

in·ter·na·tion·al [ˌintəˈnæʃnl] **I** *a* 国际的,国际间的;世界的,万国的:~ trade (law) 国际贸易(法). the I

~ Phonetic Alphabet 国际音标.

II *n* [I~]国际劳工协会(= The I~ Workingmen's Association): the First I~ 第一国际(1864 年由 Marx 等组织于伦敦,1876 年解散). the Second I~ 第二国际(1889 年组织于巴黎,1914 年解散). the Third I~ 第三国际,又叫共产国际(Communist I~),简称 Comintern(1919 年组织于莫斯科,1943 年解散). [<national; >internationalism … internationally]

In·ter·na·tio·nale [ˌintənæʃə'nɑːl] *n* [L'~ *or* the ~] 国际歌. [法语]

in·ter·na·tion·al·ise [ˌintə'næʃnəlaiz] *vt* = internationalize.

in·ter·na·tion·al·ism [ˌintə'næʃnəlizəm] *n* [U] 国际主义[[反] nationalism]; 国际性. [<international]

in·ter·na·tion·al·ist [ˌintə'næʃnəlist] *n* 国际主义者. [同上]

in·ter·na·tion·al·ize [ˌintə'næʃnəlaiz] *vt* ①使国际化. ②使国际共管. [见 condominium; 同前]

in·ter·ne·cine [ˌintə'niːsain] *a* 自相残杀的; 两败俱伤的: an ~ duel 两败俱伤的决斗. ~ war 大血战.

in·tern·ee [ˌintəː'niː] *n* (尤指战争时期的)被拘留者.

in·tern·ment [in'təːnmənt] *n* [U] 拘留,收容: an ~ camp [英]俘虏收容所(美 detention camp).

in·ter·node ['intənəud] *n* ①【植】(茎或枝的)节与节间部分. ②【解】(神经纤维内部的)节间; 结间.

in·ter·plan·e·ta·ry [ˌintə'plænitəri] *a* 【天】星际的,行星间的: ~ navigation 星际导航. ~ travel 星际航行. an automatic ~ station 自动行星际站. [见 astronautics; <planetary]

in·ter·play [ˌintə'plei] *n* [U] 相互作用; 作用和反作用: the ~ of colours 颜色的相互作用. the ~ of plot and character 情节和人物的相互穿插. [<play]

In·ter·pol ['intəpɔl] *n* 国际刑警组织(委员会)(= International Criminal Police Organization (Commission),本部在巴黎).

in·ter·po·la·tion [inˌtəːpəu'leiʃn] *n* ①[U] 插入,内插(法); 内推(法). ②窜改. ③[C] 插入物; 加添的字句.

in·ter·pose [ˌintə'pəuz] [常与 between, among, in 连用] ❶ *vt* 插入; 干预; 提出(异议等): ~ a barrier between … 在…中设置障碍物. ~ an objection 提出反对意见. ~ one's authority 利用自己的职权干涉. ❷ *vi* ①介入; 调停,调解: ~ (oneself) between two persons who are quarrelling 介入两个吵架人的中间(进行调解). ~ in a dispute 调停争端. ②插嘴. [<pose]

in·ter·pret [in'təːprit] *vt* & *vi* ①解释,诠释: ~ a difficult passage in a book 解释书中一段困难文字. Poetry helps to ~ life. 诗可帮助我们阐明人生的意义. ②表演; 演奏: ~ the role of Hamlet 扮演哈姆雷特. ~ a symphony 指挥一部交响乐。③把…理解(为),把…看作: We ~ed his silence as a refusal. 我们认为他的沉默是拒绝的表示. ④口译,通译: ~ for foreign visitors 替外宾当翻译. [>下二条; misinterpret]

in·ter·pre·ta·tion [inˌtəːpri'teiʃən] *n* [U][C] ①解释,诠释: put a favourable ~ on 对…作有利的解释. The announcement may be given several ~s. 这布告可能有几种不同的解释. ②表演; 演奏: a wonderful ~ of a piece of music 精彩的音乐. ③口译,通译. [<上条]

in·ter·pret·er [in'təːpritə] *n* ①解释者,讲解员. ②译员,口译者: serve (act) as ~ for … 替…担任口译. His speech was translated into English by his ~. 他的演说由译员译成了英语. He spoke through his ~. 他通过翻译讲话. ③【自】翻译器; 翻译程序. [同上]

in·ter·ro·gate [in'terəugeit] *vt* 质问; 审问: ~ a prisoner 审讯犯人. [>下二条]

in·ter·ro·ga·tion [inˌterəu'geiʃn] *n* [U][C] 质问; 审问; 疑问: an ~ point (mark, note) 问号(?). long and tiring ~s by police officers 受警官长时间的使人疲劳的审问. He seemed shaken after his ~. 他被审讯后似乎惊惶不已. [<上条]

in·ter·rog·a·tive [ˌintə'rɔgətiv] **I** *a* 疑问的; 质问的: an ~ pronoun (sentence) 【语】疑问代词(句). in an ~ tone (voice) 用疑问的口气.

II *n* [C] 疑问词(如 what, who, why 等). [同上]

in·ter·rupt [ˌintə'rʌpt] *vt* & *vi* ①打断; 打扰: ~ a conversation (a train of thought) 打断谈话(思路). ~ a speaker (a person speaking) 打断发言者(别人发言). ~ sb in his work 打搅某人工作. It is not polite to ~ when someone is talking. 别人谈话时,打断别人的话是不礼貌的. Don't ~ (me) while I am busy. 我忙着,别打扰我. ②断绝,中断; 遮断; 阻碍: ~ a view 遮住视线. The war ~ed the flow of commerce between the two countries. 战争使两国间的通商中断了. Traffic was ~ed by floods. 交通为洪水所阻. [>下条; uninterrupted]

in·ter·rup·tion [ˌintə'rʌpʃn] *n* [U][C] ①打断; 打扰; 插嘴,插话. ②断绝,中断; 遮断: ~ of communication 交通中断. without ~ 无间断地; 继续不断地. ③打岔的事; 障碍(遮断)物: Numerous ~s have prevented me from finishing the work. 无数打岔的事使我未能完成工作. [<上条]

in·ter·sect [ˌintə'sekt] *vt* & *vi* 横断(切); 贯穿; 交叉; 相交: A path ~s the field. 一条小路贯穿那块田地.

The line AB ~s the line CD at E. 直线 AB 同直线 CD 于 E 点相交. The lines AB and CD ~ at E. 直线 AB 与直线 CD 相交于 E 点. Streets usually ~ at right angles. 马路通常是以直角交叉.[见 section;>下条]

in·ter·sec·tion [ˌintəˈsekʃn] ***n*** ①[U]交叉:Bridges are used to avoid the ~ of a railway and a highway. 天桥是用来避免铁路与公路相交的. ②[C]交叉点.[<上条]

in·ter·sperse [ˌintəˈspəːs] ***vt*** ①[常与 among, between 连用]散布,散置:~ peach trees among the willows 桃柳相间. ②[~ sth with …]点缀:a speech ~d with witty remarks 穿插着俏皮话的一篇演说. The pattern was ~d with small dots. 图案上点缀着小圆点.[见 sparse]

in·ter·stel·lar [ˌintəˈstelə] ***a*** 星际的:~ aeronautics 星际航行. ~ communications 星际交通(通讯). ~ matter 星际的物质. ~ space 星际空间.[<stellar]

in·ter·twine [ˌintəˈtwain] ***vt*** & ***vi*** 缠结;缠绕.[<twine]

in·ter·val [ˈintəvl] ***n*** [C]①(空间方面)间隔,空隙;区间. ②(时间方面)间隔,间歇;幕间(工间)休息;休息(间隔)时间:the ~ between two acts of a play 两幕戏之间的(间隔). after a week's ~ 隔一星期后. in the ~s of business 在工作空隙时间. I ~ — 10 min. 休息十分钟. There is a two hours' ~ to the next train. 下一班火车还要过两小时. ③【乐】音程:a harmonic (melodic) ~ 和声(旋律)音程. a major (minor) ~ 长(短)音程. ‖ ***at ~s*** 不时;处处;偶尔. ***at ~s of*** 每隔…(就时间,场所说):at 20-minute ~s (~s of 20 minutes) 每隔 20 分钟、arranged at ~s of three feet 以三英尺的间隔排列. ***at long*** (***short***) ***~s*** 间或(常常):buses leaving at short ~s 发车班次频繁的公共汽车. ***at regular ~s*** 每隔一定时间(距离). ***in the ~s*** 不一会儿,不久. ***lucid ~*** 1)狂人神志清醒的时期. 2)阴天太阳偶然出现的时候. 3)在暴风雨似的事件中平静的时期;生活平静的时刻.

in·ter·vene [ˌintəˈviːn] ***vi*** ①(事物)插入;介入:during the years that ~d (in the intervening years) 在其间的岁月里. ~ between two objects 夹在两件东西当中. I shall start on Sunday if nothing ~s. 如果这中间不发生什么事,我星期日动身. Many years ~d before they met again. 许多年后(过去了)他们才重逢. ②(人)干涉,干预;调停:~ between two person quarrelling 在两个争吵者之间进行调停. ~ in a dispute 调停争端. ~ in the internal affairs of other countries. 干涉他国内政. They were about to fight when their father ~d. 他们正要打起来的时候父亲出来干涉了.[>下条]

in·ter·ven·tion [ˌintəˈvenʃn] ***n*** [U]①(外交)干涉:armed ~ by one country in the affairs of other countries 一国对他国内政的武装干涉. ②调停:~ in a dispute 调停争端. [C]③介入之物(事件或时间).[<上条]

in·ter·view [ˈintəvjuː] **I** ***n*** [C]会面,会见;(记者的)访问:have (hold) an ~ with the Premier 采访总理. give (grant) an ~ to journalists 接见记者.

II ***vt*** (记者等)访问,谒见;探询:~ a manager for a job 谒见经理求职.[<view][<法语]

in·ter·weave [ˌintəˈwiːv] (interwove [ˌintəˈwəuv], interwoven [ˌintəˈwəuvn]) ***vt*** 交织;混合:~ truth with fiction 真伪混杂.[<weave]

in·tes·tine [inˈtestin] **I** ***a*** 内,内部的;国内的:~ strife 内部斗争.

II ***n*** [常用复]肠:the large (small) ~ 大(小)肠.[见 interior]

in·ti·ma·cy [ˈintiməsi] ***n*** [U]①亲密,亲切;熟悉:be on terms of ~ 亲密. His ~ with Japan makes him the likely choice as ambassador to that country. 因为他是日本通,他很可能被任命为驻日大使. ②[委婉语]私通. ③[C][复]亲昵行为(如接吻、拥抱等):She allowed him to hold her hand, but forbade him any intimacies. 她让他握着手,但不许他有过份亲密的行动. ④[C]秘密,隐私:exchange intimacies with one's close friends 与挚友交心.[<下条]

in·ti·mate¹ [ˈintimit] **I** ***a*** ①亲密的;亲切的:an ~ friend 知心朋友. be (get) on ~ terms with sb 与某人关系密切. ②内部的;内心的:one's ~ feelings 内心的感情. the ~ structure of matter 物质的内部结构. ③私人的;个人的:one's ~ affairs 私事. an ~ diary 私人日记. ④精通的;熟悉的:have an ~ knowledge of Greek philosophy 精通希腊哲学. ⑤私通的:be ~ with sb 与某人私通. They were ~. 他们有不正当的性关系.

II ***n*** [C]知己,好友:one's friend and ~s 朋友和至交. an ~ of the President('s) 总统的亲信.[>上条]

in·ti·mate² [ˈintimeit] ***vt*** ①告知;通知;宣布:~ one's disapproval of a plan (that one disapproves of a plan) 告知自己不同意某项计划. He ~d to me his intention of leaving early (that he intended to leave early). 他告诉我他打算早些离去. ②暗示;提示:He ~d a wish to go by saying that it was late. 他说的时候已经不早了暗示他要走了.[见上条;>下条]

in·ti·ma·tion [ˌinti'meiʃn] ***n*** [U][C]告知;通知;暗示;提示:A frown is often an ~ of disapproval. 皱眉头通常表示不赞许.[<上条]

in·tim·i·date [in'timideit] ***vt*** 恐吓,恫吓;胁迫:~ sb into doing sth 胁迫某人做某事. ~ a witness 恐吓证人.[[同] frighten;<timid;>下条]

in·tim·i·da·tion [inˌtimi'deiʃn] ***n*** [U]恐吓,恫吓,威胁:surrender to ~ 屈服于胁迫.[<上条]

in·to ['intu,'intə] ***prep*** ①[表示动向]到…里,向内:walk ~ a room 走进房里[比较:go in to dinner]. look ~ the box 看箱子里头. throw a letter ~ the fire 把信扔进火里. get ~ difficulties 陷入困境. inquire ~ a matter 调查某事. work far ~ the night 工作到深夜. ②[表示变化状态、结果]成为;转入:A caterpillar turns ~ a butterfly. 毛虫变成蝴蝶. make flour ~ bread 将面粉制成面包. put Chinese ~ English 将汉语译成英语. cut sth ~ two 把东西切成两块. Collect them ~ heaps. 将它们聚成堆. I laughed him ~ good humour again. 我笑得他又高兴起来了. reason a person ~ compliance 劝说某人服从. ③【数】除:5 ~ 25 goes (is) 5. 五除二十五等于五. ④[表示撞击]撞上…;逆着:bump ~ a door 撞在门上. run ~ a tree 碰(撞)在树上. walk ~ the wind 逆风而行. ⑤[表示从事工作、活动等]:enter ~ dictionary making 从事词典编纂工作. go ~ teaching 投入教学工作. ‖ ***be ~ sth*** [口语]深深卷入于;热衷于…:She's heavily ~ vegetarianism. 她热衷于素食.[in + to]

in·tol·e·ra·ble [in'tɔlərəbl] ***a*** 不可耐的;令人不能容忍的;难堪的:~ heat (insolence) 无法忍受的热度(侮辱). be ~ to sb 对某人说来是不能忍受的. The pain from the toothache was ~. 牙痛之苦令人无法忍受.[<tolerable]

in·tol·e·rance [in'tɔlərəns] ***n*** [U]①不能容忍;不容异说;偏狭;偏执:~ of heat 不耐热. ②【医】不耐:~ for anti-biotics 对抗生素过敏.[<tolerance;见下条]

in·tol·e·rant [in'tɔlərənt] ***a*** 不能容忍的;不容异说的;偏狭;偏执:an ~ zealot 偏执的狂热者. a plant ~ of direct sunlight 不耐日光直接照射的植物. be ~ of opposition 不能容忍反对.[<tolerant;见上条]

in·to·na·tion [ˌintəu'neiʃn] ***n*** [U]①声调,语调;抑扬顿挫:English ~ is not hard to learn. 英语语调不难学习. He always speaks with a falling ~. 他说话总是用降调. Notice the rising ~ on "and you?" 注意"and you?"用的是升调.[[同] tune] ②吟诵;吟咏:the ~ of psalm 诵读圣歌.[见下条]

in·tone [in'təun] ***vt & vi*** ①加抑扬;以特殊语调说话:a well-~d delivery 声调良好的致辞. ②吟诵(祷告);吟咏(赞美歌):The priest ~s beautifully. 牧师吟诵声音优美. The chorus ~d. 合唱队唱起来了.[<tone]

in to·to [in'təutəu] ***ad*** 整个地;全部;完全:I deny your statements ~. 我完全否认你的声明.[拉丁语]

in·tox·i·cant [in'tɔksikənt] **I** ***a*** 醉人的:the clear, ~ air of the mountains 山间令人陶醉的清新空气. an ~ drink 醉人的饮料.

II ***n*** [C]致醉物;酒类饮料.[<下条]

in·tox·i·cate [in'tɔksikeit] ***vt*** ①致醉;灌醉:become ~d from wine 喝醉了酒. Alcohol ~s people. 酒能醉人. ②使…陶醉;冲昏:be ~d with (by) success 被胜利冲昏了头脑. be ~d with joy 欣喜若狂.[<toxic;>上条;下条]

in·tox·i·ca·tion [inˌtɔksi'keiʃn] ***n*** [U]①喝醉;陶醉;极度兴奋. ②【医】(酒精)中毒.[<上条]

in·tra- [intrə-] ***pref*** [表示"在内","内部"]:intravenous.

in·trac·ta·ble [in'træktəbl] ***a*** 难驾御的,难处理的;难对付的,倔强的:an ~ child 难管教的孩子. an ~ metal 难加工的金属. ~ pain 难消除的疼痛. an ~ temper 倔强的脾气.[<tractable]

in·tran·si·tive [in'trænsitiv] ***a*** 【语】不及物的:an ~ verb 不及物动词,自动词.[<transitive]

in·tra·u·te·rine ['intrə'juːtərain] ***a*** 子宫内的. ‖ ~ (conceptive) device 子宫内安放的避孕环(缩作IUD).

in·tra·ve·nous [ˌintrə'viːnəs] ***a*** 静脉内的:~ injections (drips) 静脉注射(滴注).

in·trench [in'trentʃ] ***vt & vi*** = entrench.

in·trep·id [in'trepid] ***a*** 无畏的,勇猛的:an ~ soldier 勇敢的士兵. ~ courage 大胆;刚勇.

in·tre·pid·i·ty [ˌintri'pidəti] ***n*** ①[U]无畏,勇猛. ②[C]无畏的举动,勇猛的行为.

in·tri·ca·cy ['intrikəsi] ***n*** ①[U]错综:The ~ of the plan made it hard to understand. 计划的错综复杂令人难以理解. ②[复]错综复杂的事物:The plan was full of intricacies. 那计划里有不少错综复杂的部分.[<下条]

in·tri·cate ['intrikət] ***a*** 错综(复杂)的;难懂的:a novel with an ~ plot 情节复杂的小说. an ~ piece of machinery 一部复杂的机器.[>上条]

in·trigue [in'triːg] **I** ***n*** ①[U][C]阴谋,诡计;纠葛:political ~s 政治阴谋. ②[C]私通.

II ❶ ***vi*** ①捣鬼;策划阴谋:~ with A against B 与A

某密谋陷害(对待)B 某. ②私通:~ with a woman 同某女人私通. ❷ *vt* 使…感兴趣:an intriguing item of news 一条使人感兴趣的消息. The news ~d all of us. 这新闻引起了大家的兴趣. [法语]

in·trin·sic [in'trinsik] ***a*** 内在的,内发的;实质的;固有的:~ energy【理】内能. a man's ~ worth 一个人内在的价值. the ~ value of a coin 钱币的实际价值(指其所含金属之价值,通常低于面值"face value"). [反 extrinsic]

int·ro ['intrə] (*pl* ~s) ***n*** C [口语]介绍:arrange an ~ to sb for me 安排把我介绍给某人. [introduction 的缩略词]

int·ro- [ˌintrə-] ***pref*** [表示"在内","进入","向内"]: introspection, introvert.

in·tro·duce [ˌintrə'djuːs] ***vt*** ①引进;引导;传入:~ a guest into the parlour 领客人进会客室. Potatoes were ~d into Europe from America. 马铃薯是从美洲引进(传入)欧洲的. ②介绍:~ two people 替两人介绍. ~ oneself 自我介绍. Allow me to ~ my friend Mr X (to you). 让我(给你们)介绍我的朋友某先生. The chairman ~d the speaker to the audience. 主席向听众介绍演讲人. [见附注]③提出:~ a bill 提出议案. ④插入:~ a probe into a wound 在伤口里插入探针. [>下二条]

[附注]把一个人介绍给别人时要注意习俗,一定要先将男青年介绍给女青年,将男人介绍给女人,将晚辈介绍给长辈:"Mary, this is John Smith,"或"May I introduce John Smith?"然后再转身对 John Smith 说:"This is Mary Brown."

in·tro·duc·tion [ˌintrə'dʌkʃən] ***n*** ①U 引进;引导;传入:foreign words of recent ~ 最近采用的外来语. ②U C 介绍:a letter of ~ 介绍信. Let us have (make) ~s all round. 让我们一一介绍介绍. ③C 引言,引论,绪论;序曲. ④C 入门(书),初步:*An I~ to English Grammar*《英语语法入门》。[<上条]

[辨异] foreword, preface, introduction 都指一部作品前的一段文字. foreword 为前言或引言,指短序,内容不定,可以表示作者对曾给予帮助的人的感谢;如果书是多人合作,短序中往往指出哪部分是哪个作者写的. 总之,它的特点是简短,并且常和书的内容没有多大关系,有时可由别人代写. preface 为序言,一般比 foreword 长,而且往往有对内容的交代和解释. introduction 为引论或绪论,在长度上一般超过前二者,用来说明或介绍全书的主旨和内容,且常带有研究论文的性质,往往也是一部书的第一章.

in·tro·duc·to·ry [ˌintrə'dʌktəri] ***a*** 引导的;介绍的:an ~ chapter 序篇,引论. ~ remarks 绪言;开场白. [同上]

in·trorse [in'trɔːs] ***a***【植】(花药等)内向的;内倾的。[反 extrorse]

in·tro·spec·tion [ˌintrəu'spekʃən] ***n*** U 自我检查;反省.

in·tro·vert I ['intrəuvəːt] ***n*** C【心理】内倾者.

II [ˌintrəu'vəːt] ❶ ***vt*** ①使内翻,使向内弯:~ sth inward 使某物向里弯. ②使(思想)内向,使内省:~ one's anger 忍住怒气. ~ one's attention upon oneself 注意反省自己. ❷ ***vi*** ①进行内省. ②成为内弯的:~ed toes 向内弯的足趾. [反 extrovert]

•in·trude [in'truːd] ❶ ***vt*** ①硬挤;强弄进去:~ oneself into the argument 硬在辩论中插嘴. the thought (suspicion) that ~d itself into my mind 闯入我心中的念头(怀疑). ②强加:~ one's views upon others 把自己的意见强加于人. ❷ ***vi*** 侵入,闯入;打扰:~ into sb's house 闯入某人家里. ~ upon sb's time (privacy) 侵扰别人时间(闯入某人私室). I hope I'm not intruding. 我希望没打扰你. [见 thrust; >下三条][<拉丁语 in, in + trudere, thrust]

[辨异] intrude, trespass, encroach 都指"入侵,侵犯". intrude 指未经允许或未受邀请而闯进无权进入的地方,如 He intrudes upon their hospitality. 他强使他们款待他. trespass 指违法地越界或侵入:Joe trespassed on another boy's paper route. 乔越过了另一个孩子送报的路线. encroach 指慢慢地悄悄地侵占别人的财产或权利. 如 Our neighbour's irrigation system is encroaching on our land. 我们邻居的灌溉渠正在侵蚀我们的田地.

in·trud·er [in'truːdə] ***n*** 入侵者;闯入者:~ aircraft 突袭飞机. ~ patrols 闯入敌国的巡逻队. [<上条]

in·tru·sion [in'truːʒn] ***n*** [常与 on, upon, into 连用] U C ①入侵;闯入:armed ~s 武装入侵. The meeting at 6 was an ~ on my time. 六点钟的会侵占了我的时间. ②打扰:be guilty of unpardonable ~ upon sb's privacy 犯不可原谅的侵扰某人隐私罪. be angry at numerous ~s on one's privacy by rude journalists 因无礼的记者屡次侵扰其私人生活而发怒. ③强使他人采纳:the ~ of one's opinions upon another 强使别人采纳自己的意见. [同上]

·in·tru·sive [in'truːsiv] ***a*** 入侵的;闯入的:the ~ sound【语】插入音(例如 the idea of [ði 'aidiərəv] 中的 r 音). [反 extrusive; 同前]

in·trust [in'trʌst] ***vt*** = entrust.

in·tu·i·tion [ˌintjuː'iʃn] ***n*** ①U 直觉;直观:have great

powers of ~ 有很强的直觉力. know sth by ~ 凭直觉而知道某事. ②[C] 直觉知识: She had an ~ that her mother was ill. 她直觉地感到母亲生病了.

in·tu·i·tive [in'tju:itiv] *a* 直觉的;直观的: ~ knowledge 直觉的知识. Are women more ~ than men? 女子较男子更具有直觉力吗? [见上条]

in·tu·mes·cence [ˌintju:'mesns] *n* [U][C] ①【医】膨胀;肿大. ②膨胀物.

in·un·date ['inʌndeit] *vt* ①淹没,泛滥: be ~d with water 被水淹没. The flood ~d the whole district. 洪水淹没了整个地区. ②使…充满,使…盈溢: be ~d with letters 塞满了信件(信件如雪片飞来). be ~d with requests for help 因求援过多而不胜其扰. [<拉丁语;>下条]

in·un·da·tion [ˌinʌn'deiʃn] *n* ①[U]泛滥;[C]洪水: the annual ~ of the Nile 尼罗河一年一度的泛滥. ②[U]充满;盈溢. [<上条]

in·ure [i'njuə] *vt* [常用被动式]使…习惯: be (become) ~d to distress 吃惯了苦头. ~ oneself to hot 使自己耐炎热. Living in the far North had ~d him to cold. 生活在遥远的北方已使他习惯于寒冷.

in·vade [in'veid] *vt* ①侵入,侵略(别国). ②(游客等)拥入;挤满: a city ~d by tourists 游客纷至沓来的城市. Doubts ~ my mind. 满腹狐疑. ③(疾病、声音等)袭来,侵袭: Disease ~s the body. 疾病侵袭身体. ④侵害;打扰: ~ sb's rights 侵害某人的权利. ~ sb's privacy 打扰某人的私生活. [>下条;invasion]

in·vad·er [in'veidə] *n* 入侵者,侵略者;侵袭物. [<上条]

in·va·lid[1] ['invəlid, 'invəli:d] **I** *a* ①病弱的;有病的: my ~ mother 我体弱多病的母亲. a home of rest for ~ soldiers 伤残士兵休养所. ②病人用的: an ~ chair (diet) 病人用椅(饮食).

II *n* 病人;病弱者;伤病员: a resort of ~s 伤病员疗养地. [见 patient]

III ['invəli:d, ˌinvə'li:d] *vt* 对…作病员处理: be ~ed home 因病残被遣返回家. be ~ed out of the army 因伤病而奉命退伍.

in·val·id[2] [in'vælid] *a* 无效的,无效力的: an ~ contract (cheque) 无效的契约(支票). an ~ excuse (argument) 不得力的辩解(站不住脚的论点). declare a marriage ~ 宣布婚姻无效. [<valid;>下条]

in·val·i·date [in'vælideit] *vt* 使…无效: A contract is ~d if only one party signs it. 如果只有一方签字,契约即无效. [<上条]

in·val·ua·ble [in'væljuəbl] *a* [~ to sb]无法估价的,无价的;千金难买的;非常宝贵的: an ~ treasure 无价之宝. your ~ help 你的非常可贵的帮助. Her services are ~ to me. 她的帮助(服务)对我是非常珍贵的. [<valuable]

[辨异] valueless 无价值的.

in·var [in'vɑ:] *n* [U]【冶】因瓦合金,殷钢,恒范钢,不胀钢. [<下条]

in·var·i·a·ble [in'vɛəriəbl] *a* 不变的;一定的: an ~ pressure (temperature) 恒压(温). [<variable; >上条,下条]

in·var·i·a·bly [in'vɛəriəbli] *ad* 不变地,一定地;总是: It's ~ wet when I take my holidays. 我休假时,总是下雨. [<上条]

in·va·sion [in'veiʒn] *n* [U][C]入侵,侵略;进犯;侵害: economic ~s 经济侵略. an ~ of locusts 蝗虫的侵袭. an ~ of sb's rights 对某人权利的侵害. make an ~ upon 侵入,袭击. repel an ~ 击退侵略. [<invade]

in·vec·tive [in'vektiv] **I** *n* [U][C]痛骂;谩骂;抨击,攻击: speeches filled with ~ 充满抨击的演说. a stream of coarse ~s 一连串的下流骂人话. utter (break out in) ~s against sb 痛骂某人.

II *a* 痛骂的;谩骂的;抨击的.

in·veigh [in'vei] *vi* [~ against sb (sth)]: 猛攻;痛骂,抨击: He ~ed against colonialism. 他猛烈抨击殖民主义.

in·vei·gle [in'vi:gl] *vt* 勾引;诱骗;诱惑: ~ sb into doing sth wrong 诱骗某人干坏事. ~ sb into a snare 把某人诱入陷阱. ~ sb out of sth [口语]骗取某人东西.

in·vent [in'vent] *vt* ①发明;创造: Who ~ed the steam engine? 谁发明蒸气机? [比较: discover 发现] ②捏造,虚构: ~ an excuse 编造口实. [>下三条]

in·ven·tion [in'venʃn] *n* ①[U]发明;创造: the ~ of the steam engine 蒸汽机的发明. ②[C]发明物,新发明: the numerous ~s of Edison 爱迪生发明的许多东西. a registered ~ 注册过的新发明. ③[C]捏造;虚构: newspapers that are full of ~s 充满不实报导的报纸. make an ~ 发明;杜撰. ④[U]发明才能,创造力: Necessity is the mother of ~. [谚]需要是发明之母. [<上条]

in·ven·tive [in'ventiv] *a* 能创造发明的;发明的: an ~ mind 有发明才能的头脑. ~ powers 发明创造的能力. [同上]

in·ven·tor [in'ventə] *n* 发明者,发明家;创制者. [同前]

in·ven·to·ry ['invəntri] **I** *n* [C]①财产目录;清单;存

货单;物品单:an ~ of household furniture 家具清单. make (draw up, take) an ~ 编目录;开清单. ②存货;盘存:The store was closed for ~ all week. 商店停业盘点一周. The storekeeper had a sale to reduce his ~. 商店作一次贱卖以减少存货.

II *vt* 编财产目录;开清单;盘点:Some stores ~ their stock once a month. 有些商店每月清点一次存货.

in·verse [ˌin'vəːs] **I** *a* (指地位、方位、关系等)相反的,对立的;反转的;倒转的:~ radio (proportion)【数】反比(反比例). ‖ ***in ~ proportion (relation) to*** 与…成反比.

II *n* Ⓤ Ⓒ 反对,对立;反面;倒数:The ~ of 4 is ¼. 4 的倒数是 1/4. Evil is the ~ of good. 恶是善的反面. [<invert; >下条]

in·verse·ly [ˌin'vəːsli] *ad* 相反地:~ as the square of … 与…的平方成反比. ~ proportional to 成反比. [<上条]

in·ver·sion [in'vəːʃən] *n* Ⓤ Ⓒ ①颠倒,倒转;倒置;转换;转位;反向;【语】倒装法:~ of relief【地】地形倒置. ②【化】转化:~ point 转化点. ③逆变:the ~ layer 逆温层. [<下条]

in·vert **I** [in'vəːt] *vt* ①颠倒;倒转;倒装;倒置:~ a glass 倒放杯子. If you ~ "I can", you have "Can I?" 如果你把"I can"两字前后颠倒就成"Can I?" ②【乐】转回;【化】转化.

II ['invəːt] *n* & *a*【化】转化(的):~ sugar 转化糖. [>上三条]

in·ver·te·brate [in'vəːtibrət] **I** *a* ①无脊骨的;无脊椎的. ②没骨气的;意志薄弱的.

II *n* Ⓒ ①无脊椎动物. ②没有骨气的人. [<vertebrate]

in·vert·ed com·mas [in'vəːtid 'kɔməz] *n* 引号(= quotation marks).

in·vest [in'vest] ● *vt* ①[~ sth in]将(钱等)投资于:~ one's savings in a growing business 将储蓄款投资到一家新兴的公司. ②[~ sth with]给…装饰(着衣);笼罩,披盖:~ sb with a decoration 给某人戴上奖章. Fog ~s the city. 大雾笼罩着城市. The old ruins were ~ed with romance. 这古废墟富有传奇彩色. ③[~ sb with]授予,赋予:~ the delegate with full authority 授给代表全权. ~ sb in an office 任命某人担任某职务. ④【军】围攻:The enemy ~ed the city and cut it off from our army. 敌人包围了那座城市使与我军隔绝. ● *vi* [~ in]①投资:~ in railways 投资于铁路. ②[口语]购买:~ in a new kettle 买一把新壶. [>investiture … investor]

in·ves·ti·gate [in'vestigeit] *vt* & *vi* 调查,调查研究:~ at firsthand 直接进行调查. thoroughly ~ the cause of the accident 彻底调查事故发生的原因. ~ into an affair 调查研究某一件事. [>下二条]

in·ves·ti·ga·tion [inˌvesti'geiʃən] *n* Ⓤ Ⓒ 调查,调查研究:the subject under ~ 调查研究中的问题. still await ~ 尚待调查研究. begin an ~ of health conditions 开始调查健康情况. carry on ~s in … 对…进行调查研究. conduct a scientific ~ into the possibilities of gas turbines 对于燃气轮机的可能性进行科学的研究. make ~s on (of, into) the relation of the housefly to disease 调查苍蝇对于疾病的关系. On closer ~ you will be convinced of his dishonesty. 一经仔细调查,你就会相信他不诚实. [<上条]

in·ves·ti·ga·tor [in'vestigeitə] *n* 调查者,(调查)研究者. [同上]

in·ves·ti·ture [in'vestitʃə] *n* [与 with 连用]Ⓤ授予;授权;授封仪式;任命仪式. [<invest]

in·vest·ment [in'vestmənt] *n* ①Ⓤ Ⓒ 投资;投资额:an ~ of $ 10,000 in oil shares 投资一万元于石油股票. make an ~ in heavy industry 投资于重工业. ②Ⓤ包围,围攻;封锁. ③= investiture. ‖ ~ ***fund*** 投资信托,投资公司(投资于证券者). ~ ***company (trust)*** 投资信托公司. ~ ***letter stock*** 存信股票;未登记股票(= letter stock 购买者以信表示意欲投资,不予转售的股票)。[同上]

in·ves·tor [in'vestə] *n* ①投资者. ②授权者. ③包围者,围攻者. [同前]

in·vet·e·rate [in'vetərət] *a* ①根深蒂固的:an ~ disease 痼疾;老毛病. ②积习过深的:an ~ liar 惯于说谎的人. an ~ drinker (smoker) 酒瘾(烟瘾)大的人. [见 veteran]

in·vid·i·ous [in'vidiəs] *a* ①(指言行等)引起反感的:~ remarks 不中听的话. ②招忌的:an ~ position 招忌的职位. ③招怨的:make ~ distinctions 厚此薄彼. [见 envy]

in·vig·o·rate [in'vigəreit] *vt* 使…强壮;使…精力充沛;鼓舞:an invigorating speech 鼓舞人心的演说. an invigorating climate 高爽的气候. ~ the national spirit 振奋民族精神. Exercise and good books ~ the body and mind. 运动与好书使身心健康. [<vigour]

in·vin·ci·ble [in'vinsəbl] *a* 不可战胜的;无敌的:an ~ army 常胜军. ~ ignorance 不可思议的愚蠢. an ~ will 不屈不挠的意志. The football team was once reputed to be ~. 那个足球队曾誉为无敌的. [<vincible]

in·vi·o·la·ble [in'vaiələbl] *a* 神圣的,不可侵犯的;不能违反的:an ~ oath 神圣的誓言. an ~ law 不容违背的法律.[<violable]

in·vi·o·late [in'vaiələt] *a* 不受侵犯的;不受亵渎的;纯洁的:keep one's faith ~ 坚信不渝.[<violate]

in·vis·i·ble [in'vizəbl] *a* ①看不见的,无形的:the ~ exports and imports 无形输出和输入. Germs are ~ to the naked eye. 细菌是肉眼所看不见的. ②不露面的;闭门谢客的;深居简出的:keep oneself ~ in his room 躲在屋里不露面. When I called, he was ~. 我去访问时,他没露面.[<visible; >下二条]

in·vis·i·ble ink [in'vizəbl iŋk] *n* 隐显墨水.[<上条]

in·vis·i·ble mend·ing [in'vinzəbl mendiŋ] *n* 看不出来的修补,织补.[同上]

in·vi·ta·tion [ˌinvi'teiʃn] *n* ①[U][C]邀请;招待;请柬:a letter of ~ 邀请信. admission by ~ only 凭柬入场,非请莫入. accept (decline) an ~ 接受(辞谢)邀请. send out ~s to a dinner party 发宴会请帖. The ~s are out. 请帖已发出. ②[定语]:an ~ card 请帖. an ~ ticket 招待券. an ~ tournament 邀请赛. ‖ ***at the ~ of*** … 应…的邀请.[<下条]

in·vite [in'vait] **I** *vt* ①邀请;招待:~ sb to dinner (to one's house) 请人赴宴(到家里来). ②要求,征求:~ sb to sing 请人唱歌. ~ the opinions of others 征求别人意见. ~ tenders 招标. Questions are ~d. 欢迎提问. ③吸引;惹起;招致:Your action may ~ disaster. 你的行动可能引起祸患. Cool water of the lake ~d us to swim. 清凉的湖水吸引我们去游泳. ‖ ***be ~d out*** 被请去;应邀.

II *n* [C][俚]邀请;请帖(= invitation ①[C]).[>上条;下条;uninvited]

in·vit·ing [in'vaitiŋ] *a* 诱人的,吸引人的(= attractive):~ goods in the shop window 橱窗里诱人的商品.[上条]

in·vo·ca·tion [ˌinvəu'keiʃn] *n* [U][C]祈祷:A church service often begins with an ~ to God. 礼拜仪式通常以向上帝祈祷开始.[见 invoke]

in·voice ['invɔis] **I** *n* [C]发(货)票;货单:~ specification 发票明细单.

II *vt* 开发票,开清单:The merchandise will be ~d at the old prices. 货物将按旧价开发票. The manufacturer ~d our company for two typewriters. 制造商给本公司开了两台打字机的发票.

in·voke [in'vəuk] *vt* ①祈求(神灵保佑等);用符咒召唤:~ the gods 求助于神祇. ~ vengeance on (upon) one's enemies 求神向敌人报仇. ~ evil spirits 召唤恶魔. ②恳求;呼吁:~ sb's help (forgiveness) 恳求某人帮助(原谅). ③援引:~ the power of the law 援引法律的力量. ④引起,产生:~ new problems 引起新问题.[见 invocation]

in·vol·un·ta·ry [in'vɔləntəri] *a* ①不随意的;无意识的:~ muscle【解】不随意肌. an ~ movement of fear 由于恐惧所引起的本能动作. Breathing is mainly ~. 呼吸大抵是自然而然的. ②非本意的,无意的,无心的:an ~ injury 无意的伤害. ~ manslaughter【法】过失杀人.[<voluntary]

in·volve [in'vɔlv] *vt* ①卷入;陷入;拖累:be ~d in war 被卷入战争. be deeply ~d in debt 负债累累. be ~d in working out a plan 专心一意地制订计划. He said that no person was ~d with him in his crimes. 他说他的犯罪与他人无关. Don't ~ other people in your mistakes. 不要把别人牵连在你的错误中. We are all ~d, whether you like it or not. 不管你乐意不乐意,我们都牵涉进去了. ②包围;笼罩:Clouds ~ the mountain top. 云雾笼罩山头. The origin of this word is ~d in obscurity. 这个字的来源还不明白. ③导致,免不了;必须包括;包含,含有:A lawsuit ~s more or less expense. 诉讼或多或少总要花钱. Housekeeping ~s cooking, washing dishes, sweeping and cleaning. 家务包括烹饪、洗碟、打扫及洗刷. This ~s an increase of the national debt. 这样就难免使国债增加. ‖ ***be (become, get) ~d in sth (with sb)*** 卷入(陷入)某事(被某人缠住):become ~d in criminal activities 与犯罪活动有牵连. get emotionally ~d with sb 与某人相爱.[见 volute]

[辨异] involve, implicate 都是"纠缠或陷入不能自拔的意思". involve 是使某人或某事处于烦恼,混乱,复杂而且难以解决的境况,如 Buying an expensive car involved him in debt. 买了一辆高价的汽车使他负债累累. Telling one lie usually involves one in many more. 撒了一次谎常常逼得人撒更多的谎. implicate 表示某人与坏事或不名誉的事有瓜葛或发生密切的关系. 如 Having the stolen goods in his possession implicated him in the robbery. 因藏有赃物使他涉有偷盗的嫌疑.

in·vul·ne·ra·ble [in'vʌlnərəbl] *a* ①不能伤害的. ②无懈可击的;无法反驳的:an ~ argument 无可反驳的论点. in an ~ position 处于无懈可击的地位.[<vulnerable]

in·ward ['inwəd] **I** *a* ①向内的;内在的,内部的:an ~ curve 向内的弧线. an ~ voyage 归航. the ~ organs of the body 身体内部的器官. ~ Asia 亚洲的腹地.

②内心的：～ happiness 内心的快乐，精神上的快乐．～ struggle 精神上的斗争．

II *ad* 向内：slope ～ 向内倾斜．[反 outward；>下二条]

in·ward·ly [ˈinwədli] *ad* ①在内部：bleed ～ 内出血．②在内心中：grieve ～ 内心忧伤．I～，he disliked his guest．他内心里却厌恶这客人．[<上条]

in·wards [ˈinwədz] **I** *ad* = inward (ad)．

II *n* [复][口语]内脏；(作食品的)肠，胃：a pain in the ～ 肚子痛．

in·wrought [ˌinˈrɔːt] *a* ①[与 in，on 连用](指花纹等)织入的，缝入的；嵌入的：flowers ～ on (in) silk tissue 绣在(织进)薄绸上的花．②[与 with 连用](指材料、织物等)织有花纹的；嵌花的：skirts ～ with patterns 织有图案的裙子．[in + wrought]

IOC 缩 = International Olympic Committee 国际奥林匹克委员会．

i·o·dide [ˈaiəudaid] *n* U C【化】碘化物：～ of potassium 碘化钾．[<下条]

i·o·dine [ˈaiəudiːn，ˈaiədain] *n* U【化】碘(化学符号 I)：an ～ number 碘价．～ preparation 碘剂．tincture of ～【药】碘酊．[>上条；下条]

i·o·do·form [aiˈɔdəfɔːm] *n* U【化】碘仿，三碘甲烷，黄碘．[<上条]

IOJ 缩 = International Organization of Journalists 国际新闻工作者协会．

i·on [ˈaiən，ˈaiɔn] *n* C【理】离子：positive (negative) ～ 正(负)离子．～ exchange 离子交换(作用)．[> ionic … ionosphere；anion，cation，thermion，twitterion]

-ion *suf* [名词后缀，表示状态，行为；并用以构成 -tion，-sion，-xion，-ation，-ition，-son 等后缀]，如：attention，confusion．

i·on·ic [aiˈɔnik] *a* 离子的：～ bond (link)【化】离子键．[<ion]

i·on·ise [ˈaiənaiz] *vt* & *vi* = ionize．

i·o·ni·um [aiˈəuniəm] *n* U【化】锾(化学符号 Io；天然存在的放射性元素，钍的同位素)．[ion + uranium]

i·on·i·za·tion [ˌaiənaiˈzeiʃn] *n* U 电离(作用)；离子化：～ by impact (light) 碰撞(光感)电离．photo ～ 光致电离．an ～ gauge 电离压力(真空)计．～ layer 电离层．～ potential 电离势．[<下条]

i·on·ize [ˈaiənaiz] *vt* & *vi* (使)电离；离子化：ionizing particle 致电离粒子．[<ion；>上条]

i·on·o·sphere [aiˈɔnəˌsfiə] *n* [the ～]【理】电离层(圈)；离子层．[ion + sphere]

IOU，I.O.U. [ˌaiəuˈjuː] (*pl* IOU's) *n* 借据(由 I owe you 的读音缩略而成)：*IOU* $50. John Smith 兹借到五十元．约翰·史密斯(签名)．

I·o·wa [ˈaiəuə，ˈaiəwə] *n* 衣阿华[(艾奥华)美国中西部一州，首府 Des Moines]．[印第安语]

IPA 缩 = ①International Phonetic Association 国际语音学协会．②International Phonetic Alphabet 国际音标．

IPU 缩 = ①Inter-Parliamentary Union 各国议会联盟．②International Peasant Union 国际农民联合会．

Ir [化学符号] = iridium 铱．

ir- [ir-] *pref* [用在以 r 字母开始的字的前面]①不，无，非(= un-，not)：irrational，irresponsible．②进入，在内：irrigation，irruption．

I·ran [iˈrɑːn] *n* 伊朗[国名，旧称波斯，位于亚洲西南部，首都 Teheran]．[>下条]

I·ra·ni·an [iˈreinjən] **I** *a* 伊朗(人)的；伊朗语的：～ oil 伊朗石油．

II *n* ①C伊朗人．②U伊朗语．[<上条]

I·raq，I·rak [iˈrɑːk] *n* 伊拉克：*the Republic of* ～ 伊拉克共和国[亚洲西南部，首都 Baghdad]．[<阿拉伯语；>下条]

I·ra·qi，I·ra·ki [iˈrɑːki] **I** *n* ①C伊拉克人．②U伊拉克语．

II *a* 伊拉克(人)的；伊拉克语的．[<上条]

i·ras·ci·ble [iˈræsəbl] *a* 易怒的；性情暴躁的：an ～ old man 性情暴躁的老人．an ～ manner 发怒的样子．～ words 气话．[见 ire]

IRBM 缩 = intermediate range ballistic missile 中程弹道导弹．

IRC 缩 = International Red Cross 国际红十字会．

ire [ˈaiə] *n* U[诗]愤怒(= anger)．[>下条]

ire·ful [ˈaiəful] *a* [诗]愤怒的，发怒的．[<上条]

Ire·land [ˈaiələnd] *n* 爱尔兰：*the Republic of* ～ 爱尔兰共和国[欧洲，首都 Dublin]．Northern ～ 北爱尔兰．[见 Irish]

ir·i·des·cent [ˌiriˈdesnt] *a* ①虹彩的：～ cloud 虹彩云．～ glass 彩虹色玻璃．②闪光的，闪色的：～ fabric 闪光(色)织物．[同下]

i·rid·i·um [aiˈridiəm，iˈridiəm] *n* U【化】铱(化学符号 Ir)：an ～ pen point 铱金钢笔尖．[<下条]

i·ris [ˈaiəris] *n* ①(眼球)虹膜．②虹，彩虹．③【植】鸢尾属，蝴蝶花．‖ ～ ***diaphragm***【摄】光圈．～ ***in*** (***out***)(影片或电视画面)渐显(渐隐)．[希腊语；>上二条]

I·rish [ˈaiəriʃ] **I** *a* 爱尔兰(人)的：the ～ Sea 爱尔兰

海. ‖ ～ ***stew*** 马铃薯洋葱煮羊肉.

II ***n*** ①[the ～]爱尔兰人[总统]。②[U]爱尔兰语.[<Eire; >下条]

I·rish·man ['aiəriʃmən] (*pl* Irishmen ['aiəriʃmən]) ***n*** 爱尔兰人.

[辨异] the Irish 指全体爱尔兰人;个别的用 Irishman 或 Irishmen;有时 Irish 前可加 no, some 或 any, 仍作复数,等于 Irishmen.

irk·some ['əːksəm] ***a*** 使人腻烦的,使人讨厌的:an ～ task 令人厌烦的工作.

Ir·kutsk [əː'kutsk, iə'kutsk] ***n*** 伊尔库茨克.[俄罗斯西伯利亚东南部一城市]

IRO [缩] = International Refugee Organization 国际难民组织.

i·ron ['aiən] **I** ***n*** ①[U]铁(化学符号 Fe): cast (wrought) ～ 铸(锻)铁. ～ ore 铁矿. as hard as ～ 铁一般坚硬. ②[C]铁路;烙铁,熨斗:fire ～s 火炉用具(指炉钩、火钳等). a smoothing ～ 熨斗. ③[复]手铐,脚镣:put sb in ～s 加以镣铐. ④铁头高尔夫球棒. ‖ ***the I～ Age*** 铁器时代. ***have too many ～s in the fire*** 同时要办的事太多. ***a man of ～*** 铁石人;铁汉,硬汉. ***rule with a rod of ～ (with an ～ hand)*** 行苛政;施高压政策. ***Strike while the ～ is hot.*** [谚]趁热打铁.

II ***a*** ①铁的;铁制的;铁色的:～ rust 铁锈. ②铁一般的:～ will 坚强的意志. ‖ ***an ～ fist in a velvet glove*** 外柔内刚.

III ***vt & vi*** ①熨平,烫(衣):～ a shirt 烫衬衫. Damp clothes ～ easily. 湿衣服容易熨平. She's been ～ing all afternoon. 她一下午都在熨衣服. ②装甲. ‖ ～ ***out*** 1)使熨平:～ out wrinkles in one's dress 将衣服上的皱折熨平. 2)消除(困难、歧见等):～ out misunderstandings 消除误解. The problems should have been ～ed out months ago. 这问题几个月前就该解决了.[>flat-iron;下二条;ironworks]

i·ron·clad ['aiənklæd] ***a*** ①装甲的(= clad in iron,现在多用 armoured). ②顽强的;严格的:an ～ agreement 严格的协议. an ～ note [口语]有担保的期票. an ～ proof 铁证.

i·ron-foun·dry ['aiən,faundri] ***n*** [C]铸铁厂,铸铁车间.

i·ron·ic(al) [ai'rɔnik(l)] ***a*** 反话的;(用反话)嘲讽的;带讽刺意味的:an ～ person 爱说反话的人. an ～ remark 讽刺话. an ～ smile 冷笑. It is tragically ～. 这使人啼笑皆非. It was ～ that he should …。他竟然…,真是够讽刺的.[<irony]

i·ron·works ['aiənwəːks] ***n*** [通常用作单数]铁工厂;炼铁厂.

i·ron·y ['aiərəni] ***n*** ①[C]讽刺,讥笑;挖苦,嘲弄:a bitter ～ 辛辣的讽刺. the ～ of fate (指事情结果与预期相反的)命运的嘲弄. ②[U]【修辞】反话(法)(例如某人做了一件极愚蠢的事,而你却反说 How clever! 多聪明啊! 又如 a nice, pleasant sort of weather "好得透顶"的天气):The girls called the thin boy "Fatty" in ～. 女孩子们开玩笑地把那瘦弱的男孩叫做"胖子".[>ironical][<希腊语 eiron, dissembler in speech]

[辨异] irony 表示幽默或俏皮,着重于说反话,必须靠语调或笔调表达其真意. 如 that noble and loyal patriot, Benedict Arnold. Benedict Arnold 那崇高而忠诚的爱国者.(按:Arnold 为美国独立战争时的将军,其后反叛,为美国历史上所唾弃的卖国贼.) sarcasm 为讽刺且带有敌意和轻蔑,既可用反语法亦可用直叙法说出. When children call a boy "Four Eyes" because he wears glasses, they are speaking in sarcasm. 当孩子们唤一个戴眼镜的男孩为"四眼"时,他们是在讽刺. satire 指正式采用 irony, sarcasm 以及其他幽默,以批评或攻击时弊或罪恶. 如 Satire is often more effective than open accusation in exposing abuses. 在揭露弊端时,讽刺往往比公开指责更能收效.

ir·ra·di·ant [i'reidjənt] ***a*** 光亮;辉煌;灿烂.[<下条]

ir·ra·diate [i'reidieit] ***vt*** ①照耀,照射:The sun ～s the earth. 太阳普照大地. ②启发;阐明:～ the mind 启发心智. ③使…发光,使生辉:a face ～d with joy 喜气洋洋的脸,焕发的容光. Their faces were ～d by happiness. 他们因高兴而容光焕发. ④扩散;【理】辐射;【医】放射;(用阳光、紫外线、放射线等)处理:～ energy 发送出能量.[<radiate; >上条;下条]

ir·ra·di·a·tion [i,reidi'eiʃn] ***n*** ①照光,照射. ②启发;阐明. ③【光学】光渗. ④扩散;用紫外线照射:～ of excitation 【医】兴奋扩散.[<上条]

ir·ra·tion·al [i'ræʃənl] ***a*** ①非(无)理性的:behave like an ～ animal 举止像个无理性的野兽. ②不合理的,荒谬的:～ fear (behaviour) 荒唐无稽的恐惧(行为). The man's remarks were totally ～. 那个人的话完全没有道理. ③【数】无理的:～ number (function) 无理数(函数).[<rational]

Ir·ra·wad·dy [,irə'wɔdi] ***n*** [the ～]伊洛瓦底江(发源于西藏,经缅甸流入孟加拉湾).

ir·rec·on·ci·la·ble [i'rekənsailəbl] ***a*** ①(指人)难和解的,势不两立的:～ enemies 死敌. be ～ to (with) sb 与某人势不两立. ②(指思想、行动、事实)不可调和的;不相容的:～ statements 互相冲突的声明.[<

reconcilable]

ir·re·cov·e·ra·ble [ˌiriˈkʌvərəbl] *a* 不能恢复的;医不好的:~ losses 无法弥补的损失.[<recoverable]

ir·re·dee·ma·ble [ˌiriˈdiːməbl] *a* ①不能挽回的;无可救药的:an ~ loss (misfortune) 不能挽救的损失(不幸).an ~ criminal 无法挽救的罪犯.②(指公债)不能偿还的;(指纸币)不能兑成硬币的:~ bank-note 不能兑现的纸币.[<redeemable]

ir·re·den·tist [ˌiriˈdentist] *n* (十九世纪意大利的)领土收复主义者,民族统一主义者.

ir·reg·u·lar [iˈregjulə] **I** *a* ①不规则的;无规律的;【语】不规则变化的:an ~ liner 不定期航船.be ~ in one's attendance 不时缺席.an ~ verb 不规则动词.②紊乱的;不齐的;参差的;不一致的:~ lines and figures 零乱的线条和图形.a coast with an ~ outline 曲折的海岸线.③非正规的;非正式的:~ troops 非正规军.an ~ physician 非正规(无照开业)的内科医生.④不合常规的;(指行为)不守纪律的:~ conduct 不正当行为.

II *n* Ⓒ 非正规兵,杂牌军队士兵.[<regular;>下条]

ir·reg·u·lar·i·ty [iˌregjuˈlærəti] *n* ①不规则;无规律:~ of attendance 有时缺席.②紊乱;不齐;参差;不一致:internal ~【理】内在紊乱.operating ~ 工作事故.③非正规;非正式.④不规则的事物;不正当行为:irregularities in behaviour 行为反常之处.the irregularities of the earth's surface 地球表面的凹凸不平.[<上条]

ir·rel·e·vant [iˈreləvənt] *a* [常与 to 连用]不相干的;枝枝节节的;不中肯的:~ remarks 不相干的话.What you say is ~ to the problem.你的话和这个问题无关.[<relevant]

ir·rep·a·ra·ble [iˈrepərəbl] *a* 不能修理的;不能补偿的;无法挽回的(损失等);医不好的:~ harm 无法挽救的伤害.an ~ loss 无可弥补的损失.[<reparable]

ir·re·pres·si·ble [ˌiriˈpresəbl] *a* 控制不住的,压不住的:a girl with ~ high spirits 抑制不住高兴的女孩.[<repress]

ir·re·proa·cha·ble [ˌiriˈprəutʃəbl] *a* 无可指责的,无缺点的,无过失的:~ conduct 无可非难的行为.[<reproach]

ir·re·sis·ti·ble [ˌiriˈzistəbl] *a* ①不可抵抗的:The tide of history is ~.历史的潮流是不可抗拒的.On this hot day the sea was ~.在这种热天,海边非常诱人(我们不禁想到海边去玩).②(指情绪等)压不住的:~ desires 强烈的愿望.③无可反驳的:~ proofs 确凿的证据.[<resistible]

ir·res·o·lute [iˈrezəljuːt] *a* 犹疑不决的;优柔寡断的:I~ persons make poor leaders.优柔寡断的人不能成为好领导.[<resolute]

ir·re·spec·tive [ˌiriˈspektiv] *a* 不顾的,不拘的,不考虑的:~ of age (sex) 不论年龄大小(性别).He rushed forward to help,~ of the consequences.他不顾后果,冲上前去救助.[<respective]

ir·re·spon·si·ble [ˌiriˈspɔnsəbl] *a* ①不承担责任的,不受指责或惩罚的:an ~ child (对其本身行为)不须负责的孩子.②无责任心的;很不负责的:be ~ for what one has said 对自己说过的话不负责任.[<responsible]

ir·re·trie·va·ble [ˌiriˈtriːvəbl] *a* 不能恢复的;无法挽救的;无法弥补的:an ~ loss 不可弥补的损失.[<retrievable]

ir·rev·e·rent [iˈrevərənt] *a* 不恭敬的;不虔诚的:an ~ reply 不恭敬的答复.[<reverent]

ir·re·ver·si·ble [ˌiriˈvəːsəbl] *a* ①不可逆的:~ process【热力学】不可逆过程.~ reaction 不可逆反应.②不能取消的;不能变更的:the ~ decisions of the court 不能变更的法庭判决.[<reversible]

ir·rev·o·ca·ble [iˈrevəkəbl] *a* ①不能改变的;最后的:make an ~ decision 做出最后的决定.speak ~ words 讲了决定性的话.Let us not brood over past mistakes since they are ~.让我们别为过去的错误而难过了,因为这些错误已无法改变了.②不能撤销的;不能废止的:~ letter of credit 不能撤销的信用证.[<revocable]

ir·ri·gate [ˈirigeit] *vt* ①灌溉(土地):~ desert areas and make them fertile 灌溉荒芜地区使变为肥沃良田.②【医】冲洗:~ a wound 冲洗伤口.The doctor showed him how to ~ his nose and throat with hot water.医生教他如何用热水注洗鼻孔和咽喉.[>下条]

ir·ri·ga·tion [ˌiriˈgeiʃn] *n* Ⓤ ①灌溉;水利:bring the farmland under ~ 使农田水利化.②【医】冲洗法.③[定语]:~ canals 灌溉渠.an ~ project 灌溉计划.[<上条]

ir·ri·ta·ble [ˈiritəbl] *a* ①易发怒的,好动气的;不耐烦的:I am horribly ~,and out of temper.我非常容易生气,而且会大发雷霆.He was in an ~ mood and could not sleep.他烦燥不能入眠.②(指器官、伤口等)易受刺激的,过敏的:~ weakness 过敏性虚弱.[同下]

ir·ri·tant ['iritənt] **I** *a* 有刺激(性)的;引起炎症的:an ~ poison 有刺激性的毒物.
II *n* [C]刺激剂;刺激物. Dust in the eyes is an ~. 眼睛里的灰尘是一种刺激物.[见下条]

ir·ri·tate ['iriteit] *vt* ①激怒;使(人)恼火:be ~d against (by,with) sb 对某人生气. be ~d at ill-treatment 因受虐待而忿恨. The children ~d him. 孩子们使他恼火. His letter ~d me a little. 他的信使我有点不高兴. I am ~d that he is so perverse. 我对他那样刚愎自用很生气. ②【生理】刺激;使不舒服;使发炎;使疼痛:The smoke ~d my eyes. 烟熏得我眼睛直流泪.[见上二条;>下条]

ir·ri·ta·tion [ˌiri'teiʃn] *n* [U]①激怒;恼怒;生气:He didn't show any signs of ~. 他没有生气的任何表示. Her ~ became unbearable. 她的恼怒使人难以忍受. ②刺激;兴奋:the ~ that causes cells to produce new tissue 使细胞产生新组织的刺激. mechanical ~ 机械性刺激. The ~ is caused by the bits of hair on my back. 背上的头发碴使我感到刺挠. ③[C]刺激物.[<上条]

ir·rup·tion [i'rʌpʃn] *n* [U][C]突入,冲入;侵入:a violent ~ of soldiers into the building 士兵强行冲进大楼. a strong ~ of angry feelings 突然大动肝火.[同 incursion, inroad]

is [强 iz,弱 z,s] 见 be. ‖ ***as*** ~ 照原样;照现在的样子(指不再作修理或改进):We bought the table as ~. 我们买的时候这张桌子就是这个样子.

Is. [缩] = Island.

-ish [iʃ] ***suf* I** [形容词后缀]①[常含贬义]…的;…般的;…气的:childish, bookish. ②带…的;稍…的:greenish 带绿色的. ③[口语]左右:4:30ish 四点半左右. Come at tenish next Monday. 下星期一十点左右来. I'll call on you dinnerish. 我在吃饭前后来找你. He is 70ish. 他七十岁上下.
II [形容词兼名词后缀]…民族(的);…语(的):Danish, Irish.
III [动词后缀] admonish, finish.

i·sin·glass ['aiziŋglɑːs] *n* [U]①鱼胶. ②【矿】云母.

Is·lam ['izlɑːm, 'isləm, is'lɑːm] *n* [U]①伊斯兰教;回教. ②[总称]伊斯兰教徒. ③[总称]伊斯兰教国家,伊斯兰世界.[阿拉伯语, = surrender;>下二条]

Is·lam·ic [iz'læmik] *a* 伊斯兰教的,穆斯林的。[<上条]

Is·lam·ism ['izləmizəm] *n* [U]①伊斯兰教. ②伊斯兰教义(习俗等).[同上]

is·land ['ailənd] *n* [C]岛,岛屿:***North*** (***South***) ***I***~ 北(南)岛(新西兰). on a desolate ~ 在荒岛上.[见 insular] ②街岛,安全岛(= street ~):a traffic (safety) ~ (路中)安全岛.[同 isle 无关;>下条]

is·land·er ['ailəndə] *n* 岛民.[<上条]

isle [ail] *n* [C][诗]岛,小岛(散文中只同专有名词连用;例如:the British I~s, the I~ of Wight).[>下条]

is·let ['ailit] *n* [C]小岛.[<上条]

-ism [-izəm] *suf* [名词后缀]①[表示行为、行动、状态]:baptism, barbarism. ②[表示主义、学说等]…主义:socialism, Darwinism. ③[表示制度、派别等]. feudalism. ④[表示气质、特性等]:patriotism.

is·n't ['iznt] [口语] = is not.

i·so·bar ['aisəubɑː] *n* [C]①【化】(同量)异序(元)素. ②【气】等压线.[>下条]

i·so·bar·ic [ˌaisəu'bærik] *a* ①同量异序的. ②等压的:an ~ surface【气】等压面.[<上条]

i·so·dy·nam·ic [ˌaisəudai'næmik] *a*【理】等力的;等磁力的;等能的:an ~ line 等(磁)力线.[<dynamic]

i·so·late ['aisəleit] *vt* ①隔离;孤立:an ~d patient 隔离病人. feel ~d 感到孤立. ~ oneself from all society 隐居. When a person has infectious disease, he is usually ~d. 一个人患传染病时,通常给隔离起来. Several villages have been ~d by the lack of buses. 好几个村庄因缺乏公共汽车而与外界隔绝. ②【化】离析:A chemist can ~ the oxygen from the hydrogen in water. 化学家能将水中的氧与氢分解. ③【微】使(细菌)分离;使与种群隔离:They have ~d the bacterium in its pure form. 他们已经把这细菌的完整形式分离出来了.[<下条;>isolation]

i·so·lat·ed ['aisəleitid] *a* 孤立的;隔离的:On one ~ occasion I saw him laugh. 我只有一次看见他笑. ‖ ~ ***point***【数】孤立点,孤点.[<上条]

i·so·la·tion [ˌaisə'leiʃn] *n* [U]①隔离;孤立;单独. ②【化】离析. ③[定语]:an ~ hospital (ward) 隔离病院(病房). ‖ ***in*** ~ 单独;隔离:fight in ~ 孤军作战. consider facts in ~ from others 单独考虑某些事实;孤立考虑某些事实不顾其他.[<isolate;>下条]

i·so·la·tion·ist [ˌaisə'leiʃnist] *n* 孤立主义者.[<上条]

i·so·mer ['aisəumə] *n* [C]①【化】(同分)异构体:nuclear ~s 同核异构体,同核异性物. an optical ~ 旋光异构体. ②【理】同质异能素.[>下条]

i·som·er·ism [ai'sɔmərizəm] *n* [U]①(同分)异构(性,现象). ②同质异能性:core ~ 原子核心同质异能性.[<上条;>stereo-isomerism]

i·so·therm ['aisəuθəːm] ***n*** [C]【气】等恒线,等温线.[<thermos]

i·so·tope ['aisəutəup] ***n*** [C]【理化】同位素:radio-active ~s 放射同位素.[>radioisotope;下条]

i·so·top·ic [ˌaisəu'tɔpik] ***a*** 同位素的:~ weight 同位素量.[<上条]

i·so·trop·ic [ˌaisəu'trɔpik] ***a*** 【理】各向同性的:~ scattering 各向同性散射.

Is·ra·el ['izreiəl] ***n*** ①以色列:***the Republic of*** ~ 以色列共和国[首都 Jerusalem].②[the ~][总称]以色列人;犹太民族(= the Jewish people).[拉丁语,<希伯来语;见下条;>israelite]

Is·rae·li [iz'reili] **I** (*pl* ~ *or* ~s) ***n*** [C]以色列人;犹太人(= Jew).

II ***a*** 以色列(人)的;犹太(人)的.[<希伯来语;见上条]

Is·rael·ite ['izriəlait] **I** ***n*** [C]以色列人.

II ***a*** 古以色列王国的.[<Israel]

is·sue ['iʃuː,'isjuː] **I** ***n*** ①[U][C](血、水等)流出,冒出;出口:an ~ of blood from the nose 流鼻血.②[U] [C]发行额;发行;发行物;(报刊)期,号:the ~ of bank notes 钞票的发行.the most recent ~s of a magazine 最近几期的杂志.an ~ of winter clothing to the troops 部队冬装发放.in our October ~ 在本刊十月号里.③[C]问题;论点;争端:a major ~ of principle 大是大非的问题.a minor (side) ~ 枝节问题.argue political ~s 争论政治问题.debate an ~ 辩论问题.raise a new ~ 提出新论点.④[C]结果,结局;成绩:abide (await) the ~ 等待结局.bring a campaign to a successful ~ 使运动有圆满结果.⑤[U]【法】子女,后嗣:die without ~ 绝嗣.‖ ***at*** ~ 在争论中的,意见不一的:the point (matter) at ~ 争论的焦点.be at ~ with sb 与某人意见不一致.***join*** (***take***) ~ ***with sb*** (***on, about sth***)(就某事)与某人争论.***in the*** ~ 结局,到头来.

II ***vt*** & ***vi*** ①发出;流出,涌出:smoke issuing (forth) from a volcano 从火山喷出来的烟.The students ~d out into the streets.学生涌上街头.②发布;发行:~ commands 发布命令.Newspapers are ~d daily.报纸是每天出版的.③[~ to *or* with]发给,配给:~ warm clothing to the troops (~ the troops with warm clothing) 给部队发放厚衣服.[>reissue]

-ist [-ist] ***suf*** [名词后缀]①[从带后缀 -ize 的动词构成,表示"动作者"]…者;…师:antagonist.②[表示某种主义的信奉者,支持者]:communist, socialist.③[专业人员]:dentist, violinist.

Is·tan·bul [ˌistæn'buːl] ***n*** 伊斯坦布尔.[土耳其港市.旧称 Constantinople]

isth·mus ['isməs] ***n*** [C]①地峡:the I~ of Panama 巴拿马地峡.②【解】峡:~ of thyroid 甲状腺峡.[拉丁语]

it [it] **I** ***pron*** 语法形态变化如下表:

	主　格	所有格	宾　格
单　数	it	its	it
复　数	they	their	them

①[指无生命的东西,在性别不详或性别无关紧要时,亦可指幼儿、动物等]它:He took a stone and threw ~.他捡了一块石头,把它扔了出去.Where did you buy your watch? I bought ~ in London.你的表在哪里买的?—在伦敦买的.Where is the cat? —I~' in the garden.猫在哪里?—在花园里.The child lost ~s way.这孩子迷路了.②[指心目中或上下文中的人或事物]这;那:Who is ~? —It's me (the postman, Jim).是谁?—是我(邮递员,吉姆).What's that noise? —I~ is the dog.那是什么声音?—那是只狗.That's ~.那正是.I should like to have a horse to go out hunting, but I can't afford ~.我想搞一匹马出去打猎,可是做不到.That is wrong, and he knows ~.那件事错了,他知道的.Don't let ~ come to a breach between us.不要因这件事引起我们的冲突.We had a good time of ~.我们过得很快乐.There ~ is, do what you like.好罢,你喜欢怎样,就怎样办.I~ says, "Keep to the Right."上面写着"靠右边走".Keep at ~!别松劲,干下去!③[作无人称动词的主语,表示自然现象、时间、距离、环境或泛指一般情况等,也用于问候]:I~ is going to rain (snow).(天)要下雨(雪)了.I~ looks like snow.好像要下雪.I~ is getting hot.天越来越热了.What a nice day ~ is! 多好的天啊!I~ is six o'clock.(此刻)六点钟.I~ is Friday (today).今天星期五.I~ was 1945.那是1945年[比较:I~ was in 1945.那件事发生于1945年.]I~ is over three years since he died.他去世三年多了.It's month to the Spring Festival.离春节还有一个月.I~ is 6 miles to (from) Oxford.到牛津去(离牛津)有六英里路.I~ is ten minutes' walk.走十分钟就到.I~ was very quiet (noisy) at the moment.这会儿很安静(吵).I~ is quite close in the room.Let's open the window.屋里很闷,把窗子打开吧.I would go if ~ were not for the expense.要不是因为费用关系,我是要去的.Whose turn is ~ next? 下一个轮到

谁了? I～ is for you to guess. 该你猜了. I～ is all over with him. 他什么都完了(意即失败、将死、死了). So ～ seems. 好像是这样. I～ looks (seems) as if we should finish tomorrow. 好像我们明天就结束了. As ～ happened … 碰巧…。How goes ～ with you? 您怎么样? ④[作先行代词,用于 I～ is (was) … that (who) 强调句型中]: I～ is you that (who) are to blame. 应该负责的是你. [比较: You are to blame. 你该负责.] I～'s Mary I'm concerned about. 我所关心的是玛丽. It's the red book that I want. 我要的是那本红皮的书. I～ was Xiao Li I gave the book to. 我给了这本书的是小李. I～ was yesterday that I met her. 我是在昨天遇见她的. [比较: I met her yesterday. 昨天我遇见她.] When was ～ that you lost your pen? 你是什么时候把笔丢掉的? How is ～ that you wish to leave? 你怎么会想离开的呢? ⑤[作形式主语或宾语,用以代表它后面作主语或宾语用的动词不定式、动词的 ing 形式、从句或名词] I～ is right to do so. 这样做是对的. I～ takes five hours to get there. 到那里要花五个钟头. I～ was hard for him to live on his small pension. 你依靠菲薄的养老金生活是够艰难的. I～ is very kind of you to help us. 承你帮助,真是太好啦. I～ is absurd talking (to talk) like that. 那样说是荒唐的. I～ is no use trying. 试也没有用(= Trying is of no use). I～ is natural that he should complain. 他发牢骚是自然的. I～ is a mercy you did not go. 你没有去,真是运气. [比较: I～ is a pity you did not go. 你没有去,真是遗憾得很.] I～ is said that the Cabinet will soon change. 据说内阁即将改组. I～ doesn't matter whether we start now or later. 我们现在或以后开始都没关系. Is ～ known where they went? 他们去哪儿,知道了吗? I～ is a nuisance, this delay. 这样拖延,真是讨厌. We found ～ difficult to do so. 我们觉得这样做是困难的. I make ～ a rule to rise early. 我养成了早起的习惯. We took ～ for granted that you would join. 我们原来认为你会加入的. I take ～ that you will act at once [it = the fact to be]. 我相信你会立刻行动起来的. ⑥[在口语中作为某些动词的宾语,只是一种虚词,意义含糊]: walk ～ 跑路. fight ～ out 决一雌雄; 打到底. as ill luck will (would) have ～ 偏偏不巧. have ～ out with sb 跟某人争个分晓. Go ～ while you are, young! 趁着你年轻,努力前进呀! I have done ～. 我干了件傻事. You'll catch ～. 你要挨骂了. You are in for ～. 这一下你可得干到底了; 这下你肯定要倒霉了. ⑦[某些名词用作动词时,以 it 为宾语,构成习语] chance ～ 碰碰机会. lord ～ over 对…逞威风. bus ～ [口语]搭(公共)汽车. We had to foot ～ in the rain. 我们只好冒着雨两条腿跑. ‖ ***as ～ is*** 事实上; 既然如此. ***as ～ were*** 可以说; 也就是说. ***catch ～*** 引起麻烦; 受责备. ***have had ～*** [口语]再无希望. ***have what ～ takes*** 特别需要. ***if ～ weren't (hadn't been) for sth*** 要不是因为某事的关系; 如果不是由于某事的影响. [见③]. ***That's ～.*** 1)再没有了; 完了. 2)是的; 对了(= That's right). ***There is nothing in ～.*** 1)全是假话. 2)毫无意义(道理).

II ***n*** Ⓤ①(孩子捉迷藏游戏中的)瞎子. ②[俚]头面人物; 了不起的人物: He thinks he's ～. 他认为自己了不起. ③关键问题: This is ～ — I'll have to make my mind up now or never. 这是关键性问题—我得赶快决定. ④[有时大写]性感; 魅力: Clara Bow, the I～ girl. 克拉拉·鲍—富有迷人魅力的女郎. ⑤意大利苦艾酒: gin and ～ 杜松酒和苦艾酒混合饮料. ‖ ***with ～*** 1)(衣着、行为等)很时髦. 2)反应快; 顿然领悟. [>itself; albeit; howbeit]

I·tal·ian [i'tæljən] **I** ***a*** 意大利的; 意大利人的; 意大利语的: ～ hand (handwriting) 意大利式书法.

II ***n*** ①意大利人. ②Ⓤ意大利语. [同下]

i·tal·ic [i'tælik] **I** ***a*** 【印】斜体的: ～ type 斜体活字.

II ***n*** [常用复]斜体字: in ～s 用斜体. I quote the passage; the ～s are mine. 我引录了这一节,斜体字是我批的. [反 Roman; <Italy; >下条]

i·tal·i·cise [i'tælisaiz] ***vt*** = italicize.

i·tal·i·cize [i'tælisaiz] ***vt*** 用斜体字印刷. [<上条]

It·a·ly ['itəli] ***n*** 意大利: ***the Republic of ～*** 意大利共和国[南欧地中海岸,首都 Rome]. The shape of ～ is like a leg. 意大利的版图像一条大腿. [<拉丁语 *Italia*; >上三条]

itch [itʃ] **I** ***n*** ①[常用单,前接定冠词或不定冠词]痒; 【医】疥疮: have (suffer from) the (an) ～ 长疥疮; 发痒. ②[前接不定冠词或物主代词]心痒,渴望: his ～ to go to the South Seas 他想去南太平洋的渴望. have an ～ for (to do) … 心里很想…

II ***vi*** ①发痒: Mosquito bites ～. 蚊子咬过的地方发痒. I ～ all over. 我浑身发痒. ②渴望,巴不得: ～ for the lesson to end 渴望快点下课. The boys ～ to see the circus. 孩子们巴不得去看马戏. ‖ ***have an ～ing plam (ear)*** 贪财(想听闲话).

-ite [-ait] ***suf*** [名词后缀,表示]①[…的居民; …的后代; …的信徒]: Israelite, Hitlerite. ②[矿物、化学制品等]: granite, sulphite.

i·tem ['aitəm] **I** ***n*** ①条,条目,项目,条款: the first ～

on a programme 节目第一项. number the ~s in a catalogue 把目录中的项目编上号. ②一则(条)新闻(=a piece of news): local ~s 本地新闻. interesting news ~s (~s of news) 有趣的新闻.

II *ad* (用于列举项目时)又,同样地: 1~, one chair; ~, two carpets. (还有)椅子一把,又地毯两块. [拉丁语; >下条]

i·tem·ise [ˈaitəmaiz] *vt* = itemize.

i·tem·ize [ˈaitəmaiz] *vt* 逐条列举,详细列明;分类: an ~d account 细帐. ~ a bill 分别开帐,详列帐单. Please ~ the materials we shall need to build the garage. 请详细列明盖车库所需各种材料. [<上条]

it·e·rate [ˈitəreit] *vt* 重述;重申;反复地说: ~ a warning (an objection) 反复予以警告(再三表示反对). [>reiterate][<拉丁语 iterum, again]

it·e·ra·tion [ˌitəˈreiʃn] *n* ①[U]重述;重申: damnable ~ 断章取义. ②[C]重复的话. [<上条]

i·tin·e·rant [iˈtinərənt] *a* 巡回的,巡游的: ~ library 流动图书馆. ~ musicians 巡回乐师.

i·tin·e·ra·ry [aiˈtinərəri] **I** *n* [C]①旅程;路线;预定的行程: Leave your ~ so that we can reach you in case of emergency. 留份旅行计划以便遇紧急情况时可以找到你. ②旅行指南. ③游记,旅途日记: Father kept a lively ~ of the trip. 父亲对那次旅行写了生动的日记.

II *a* 旅行的;旅程的: an ~ map 路线图. an ~ pillar (column) 路标. [<拉丁语]

it'll [ˈitl] [口语] = it will; it shall.

ITO [缩] = International Trade Organization 国际贸易组织.

its [its] ***pron*** [it 的所有格]它的: the plan and ~ realization 计划及其实施. The bird is in ~ nest. 鸟在巢里. [见 their]

it's [its] [口语]①= it is. ②= it has.

it·self [itˈself] (*pl* themselves) ***pron*** ①[反身代词]它自己,它本身: The dog was scratching ~. 这只狗在(给自己)搔痒. The matter speaks for ~. 这事本身就说明问题. ②[用于加强语气]自身,本身: We won't buy new tyres when the car ~ is so old. 车本身那么旧了,我们不想买新车胎了. She is kindness ~. 她仁厚之极(她是仁慈的化身). ‖ ***by*** ~ 1)单独地,孤零地: The lighthouse stands (all) by ~. 那座灯塔孤零零矗立着. 2)独立地: The machine works by ~. 机器自动地运转. ***in*** ~ 本身,本质上: The dictionary is a library in ~. 辞典本身就是一个书库. ***of*** ~ 自行;自然: The light went out of ~. 灯火自行熄灭. [it + self]

ITT [缩] = International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation = [美]国际电话电报公司.

ITTF [缩] = International Table Tennis Federation 国际乒乓球联合会.

ITU [缩] = International Telecommunication Union (联合国)国际电信联盟.

-i·ty [-iti] ***suf*** [名词后缀,表示性质、状态、程度] solubility, calamity, majority.

IUS [缩] = International Union of Students 国际学生联合会.

IVBA [缩] = International Volleyball Association 国际排球联合会.

I've [aiv] [口语] = I have.

-ive [-iv] ***suf*** [形容词后缀,表示倾向、本质]…的,…性的: active, progressive, sensitive.

i·vo·ry [ˈaivəri] *n* ①[U]象牙. ②[定语]象牙色的,乳白色的;象牙制成的;似象牙的: an ~ skin (complexion) 乳白色的皮肤(面庞). ~ piano-keys 象牙制钢琴键. ‖ ~ ***tower*** 象牙之塔. ***show one's ivories*** [口语]咧着嘴笑.

I·vo·ry Coast [ˈaivəriˈkəust] 象牙海岸(科特迪瓦的英文意译): ***the Republic of*** ~ (***the*** ~ ***Republic***) 科特迪瓦共和国. [非洲西部,首都 Abidjan]

i·vy [ˈaivi] *n* [U]【植】常春藤属: the English ~ 常春藤. the Boston ~【植】爬山虎. the grand ~ 连线草. ‖ ***I~ League*** 1)(美国东北部 Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Yale 八个名牌大学的)常春藤联合会. 2)属于该组织的名牌大学或其师生. 3)名牌大学派头.

-ize [-aiz] ***suf*** [动词后缀,通常表示"使成,变成,…化"等义] dramatize, realize, sympathize, terrorize.

J j

J,j [dʒei] (*pl* J's,j's *or* Js,js [dʒeiz]) ***n*** [C] ①英语第十个字母. ②纸牌的杰克[[缩] = Jack or knave]. ③【理】焦耳符号[[缩] = joule].

jab [dʒæb] **I** (jabbed;jabbing) ❶ ***vt*** ①戳,刺,捅: ~ sb (sth) with a knife 用刀子刺某人(物). He got ~bed at his back. 他后背被捅了一下. ②用拳猛击: The fighters ~bed away each other for a long time. 打架的人彼此猛击了很久. ❷ ***vi*** 戳,刺,捅;猛击. ‖ ~ ***at*** 戳(刺,捅)…;用拳猛击…: ~ at sb(sth) with sth 用某物戳(刺,捅)某人(物). He ~bed at his opponent. 他用拳猛击对手. ~ ***sth into sb*** (***sth***) 用某物戳(捅)某人(物): He ~bed his stick into my face. 他用棍子戳我的脸. ~ ***sth out*** 戳穿(破)某物: Don't ~ my eye out. 别戳破了我的眼睛.

II ***n*** [C] ①戳,捅;猛击: get a ~ in the arm 胳膊被捅了一下. ②[口语]扎针;接种[[同] injection]: Have you had your cholera ~s yet? 您打过了霍乱预防针吗? [<中古英语 jabben (peck)]

jab·ber ['dʒæbə] **I** ❶ ***vt*** [常与 out 连用]急急忙忙地含糊不清地说: He ~ed (out) the words in what seemed a foreign language. 他急急忙忙地含糊不清地说话,好像是在讲外语. ❷ ***vi*** [常与 away 连用]说话急急忙忙而含糊不清地: Listen to those children ~ing away! 听那些孩子们叽哩咕噜地说个不停! I can't understand if you keep ~ing away like that. 要是您老那样说得又快又不清楚,我是听不懂的.

II ***n*** (人)急促不清的话;叽里咕噜;(鸟)唧唧喳喳;(猴)吱吱喳喳: Listen to the ~ of those monkeys. 听那些猴子吱吱喳喳叫. [象声词;见 gabble; >下条]

jab·ber·er ['dʒæbərə] ***n*** 结巴;说话慌张的人. [<上条]

ja·bot ['ʒæbəu] ***n*** [C] 女服(或男衬衫)胸部的花饰. [法语,原义为 bird's crop]

jack [dʒæk] **I** ***n*** ①[J~]杰克(John 约翰的昵称). ②[口语]男人,家伙;[J~][俚]警察. ③【机】千斤顶,螺旋起重器: a differential-screw ~ 差动千斤顶. ④(滚球游戏时作标准的)小白球. ⑤[J~]标志国籍的船头旗. ⑥纸牌中的杰克: the ~ of hearts 红桃杰克. ‖ ***before one can say J~ Robinson*** 突然;转瞬间. ***Every J~ has his Gill*** (***Jill***). [谚]人各有偶. [注:Gill(gill) = Jill(jill)] ***Every man J~*** (***jack***) 人人;大家. ***J~ in office*** 摆官架子的人;作威作福的官吏. ***J~ is as good as his master.*** 仆主一样;仆主平等. ***J~ of all trades*** 万事通;万能博士;博而不精;万金油干部. ***the Union J~*** 英国国旗.

II ***vt*** ①放弃;停止. ②举起;顶起;起重;抬高;提高. ‖ ~ ***sth in*** [俚]放弃某事;停止某事: I'm going to ~ this night-work in. 我打算不干这种夜工了. ~ ***sth up*** (用千斤顶等)把某物顶起;提高某物: J~ up the car. (用千斤顶)把车子顶起来. J~ up the price. 提高价格. [< name; > jackass … jackdaw; jack-in-the-box … jack tar; flapjack]

jack·al ['dʒækɔːl] ***n*** (复数加-s,集体名词不变)①【动】豺类. ②走狗,狗腿子,爪牙: ~s from the same lair 一丘之貉. play the ~ to the tiger 为虎作伥. [<波斯语 shagāl]

jack·a·napes ['dʒækəneips] ***n*** [复][常用单]①自负的人. ②顽童. [<Jack Napes (中世纪英国公爵 Dube of Suffolk 的绰号)]

jack·ass ['dʒækæs] ***n*** [C] ①公驴. ②傻瓜. [jack + ass]

jack·boot ['dʒækbuːt] ***n*** [C] 过膝长统靴: the ~ 军(警)官. [jack + boot]

jack·daw ['dʒækdɔː] ***n*** [C] [鸟]寒鸦. [jack + daw]

jack·et ['dʒækit] ***n*** [C] ①短上衣: a brown ~ and grey trousers 褐色短上衣和灰裤子. ②【机】(为保温或防热等而用的)套: a boiler ~ 锅炉外壳. a water ~ 冷水套. ③马铃薯皮: potatoes cooked in their ~s 连皮煮的马铃薯. ④(精装书的)护封(= dust jacket or dust wrapper). ‖ ***dust sb's*** ~ 殴打某人. [<古法语 <原义 Jacques; > bluejacket, dinner-jacket]

jack-in-the-box ['dʒækinðəbɔks] ***n*** (*pl* ~es *or* jacks-in-the-box) ***n*** (打开盖子有顽偶跳出的)顽偶盒

(箱);蹦蹦跳跳的人或物.[<jack,n]

jack(-)knife ['dʒæknaif] **I** *n* [C]①(*pl* jack knives)大折刀:~ dive 折刀式跳水法(=②).②(*pl* ~s)折刀式跳水法.

II *vt* ①用折刀切.②将(胶轮等)刻成锯齿形.[同上]

jack-o'-lan·tern [ˌdʒækəu'læntən] *n* [C][常大写]①(在空心南瓜的皮上刻成人面的)灯笼.②磷火[同 will-o'-the-wisp].[同上]

jack-plane ['dʒækplein] *n* [C]粗刨,大刨.[同上]

jack·pot ['dʒækpɔt] *n* [C]①(赌赢后的)累积赌注.②(彩票等)头奖.③[美]困境:be in (get into) a ~ 陷入困境.‖ ***hit the*** ~ 赢得大笔钱;取得巨大胜利.[Jack + pot]

jack rab·bit ['dʒækˌræbit] *n* [C](北美西部的)长耳大兔.[<jack]

jack staff ['dʒæk stɑːf] *n* [C](标志国籍的)船头旗旗杆.[同上]

jack tar ['dʒæk'tɑː] *n* [C][有时大写]水手[同 tar].[Jack + tar]

Jac·o·be·an [ˌdʒækəu'bi(ː)ən] *n* & *a* [英](1603—1625)国王詹姆士一世(的);国王詹姆士一世时期(的):J~ poetry (furniture) [英]国王詹姆士一世时期的诗歌(家具).[<Jacobus (James 的拉丁化形式)]

Jac·o·bin ['dʒækəubin] **I** *n* [C](1789年法国资产阶级革命时的)雅各宾激进派成员:the J~s 雅各宾派.

II *a* 激进的;极端的;雅各宾派的.[<巴黎的 St Jacques 教派;>下条]

Jac·o·bin·ism ['dʒækəubinizəm] *n* 【政】激进主义.[<上条]

Jac·o·bite ['dʒækəubait] *n* [C]【史】被罢黜的英王詹姆士二世及其王子的支持者.[<拉丁语 Jacobus;见 Jacobean]

Jac·que·rie [ʒəkri] *n* ①扎克雷起义(1357—58年法国大规模农民起义).②[j~]农民起义.[法语]

jade[1] [dʒeid] **I** *n* [C]①老马,驽马.②[贬义或戏言]女人,小蹄子,荡妇:You saucy little ~! 你这个无礼的小丫头.

II *vt* & *vi* (使)疲倦.[<古挪威语 jalda (a mare);>jaded]

jade[2] [dʒeid] *n* [U]①碧玉,翡翠.②碧绿色.[法语;>jadeite]

ja·ded ['dʒeidid] *a* ①极为疲倦的,疲惫不堪的:He looks ~.他看上去疲惫不堪.②因吃得过多而发腻的:have a ~ appetite 吃得腻味起来;胃口不好.[<jade[1]]

jade·ite ['dʒeidait] *n* 翡翠;硬玉.[<jade[2]]

jag [dʒæg] **I** *n* ①[C]参差不齐处;锯齿状缺口;(挑补花等针织品上的)锯齿状穿饰孔.②醉酒:have a ~ on 喝得酩酊大醉.③[C]一阵:a crying ~ 一阵大哭.[<?;>jaggy]

II *v* (jagged;jagging) ❶ *vt* 使成锯齿状;在衣服上开叉;在针织品上刺成V字形饰孔(饰纹).❷ *vi* 切(刺)成锯齿形.[<中古英语 jagge;>jagged]

jag·ged ['dʒægid] *a* 参差不齐的;呈锯齿形的;有缺口的:~ rocks 巉岩.[<上条]

jag·gy ['dʒægi] (jaggier;jaggiest) *a* = jagged.

jag·uar ['dʒægjuə] *n* 美洲虎.[葡萄牙语<图皮语]

jail [dʒeil] *n* = gaol 监卒;监禁。

jail·er ['dʒeilə] *n* = gaoler 监狱看守,狱吏,狱卒.

Ja·kar·ta [dʒə'kɑːtə] *n* 雅加达[印度尼西亚共和国首都].[同 Djakarta]

jakes [dʒeiks] *n* [复][动词用单][俚]户外厕所.

ja·lop·y [dʒə'lɔpi] *n* [口语]破旧车辆或飞机.[<?]

jam[1] [dʒæm] **I** (jammed jamming) ❶ *vt* ①使塞满;使挤满:~ one's clothes into a small suitcase 把衣服塞进小提箱里.a room ~med by (with) hordes of school-children 挤满了一大群小学生的房间.The crowds ~med the streets,and no cars could pass.大批人群堵塞了各条街道,车子无法通行.②使(机器等)停住;使发生故障;使(无线电等)受到干扰:~ a lock 锁卡住了.~ the enemy's stations 干扰敌台.❷ *vi* ①夹紧;卡住:The two pieces of wood ~ together if I don't hold them apart.要是我不把这两块木头分开的话,就永远夹在一起.the windows ~.窗户卡住了.②拥塞,(机器)停住;发生故障:~ into a elevator 挤进电梯里.The brakes ~med and the car skidded badly.刹车发生了故障,车子急剧地滑向一侧.‖ ~ ***in(between, under)*** 夹入;挤入;楔入:a ship ~med in the ice 冻卡在冰中的船.~ one's hand in the door 门夹住手.The bus was so full that I was ~med in and couldn't move.该公共汽车塞得满满的,我挤在里面连动也不能动.The logs ~med in the river.原木塞满河里.~ ***on*** 使刹(卡)住;使卡伤:~ the brakes on = ~ on the brakes 将刹车刹住.She ~med her foot on the brake.她用脚刹车.He ~med the top of the box down on my finger.他猛力将箱子盖向下一压,卡伤了我的手指.

II *n* [C]①拥塞,塞满:a traffic ~ 交通拥塞.a log ~ 木材堵塞.②(机器)卡住;停顿.③[俚]困境.‖ ***be in(get into) a*** ~ 陷入困境.[<?]

jam² [dʒæm] *n* [U] 果酱: strawberry ~ 草莓果酱. ‖ ***money for*** ~ [俚]不劳而获;白捡来的钱. ~ ***tomorrow*** 动听地空头诺言. [<? 上条; >jam-jar, jammy, jam-pot, jam session]

Ja·mai·ca [dʒə'meikə] *n* 牙买加. [拉丁美洲; 首都 Kingston 金斯敦]

jamb [dʒæm] *n* [C]【建】①门窗侧柱,侧壁. ②[~s]壁炉侧墙. [<近代拉丁语 gamba(leg)]

jam·bor·ee [ˌdʒæmbə'riː] *n* ①大喝大闹;大型娱乐会. ②童子军大会. [<?]

jam-jar ['dʒæm dʒɑː] *n* [C]果酱瓶(罐). [<jam²]

jam·my ['dʒæmi] **I** *a* [俚]①容易的: That examination was really ~. 那种考试极为容易. ②交上好运的;幸运的;侥幸的: You ~ fellow! 你这个侥幸的家伙! 你真走运!

II *vt* 使沾满果酱;使成为果酱. [<jam²]

jam·pack [ˌdʒæm'pæk] *vt* [常与 with 连用]将…挤得水泄不通;将…挤得满满的: a stadium ~ed with spectators 挤满了观众的看台. [jam¹ + pack; >下条]

jam-packed [ˌdʒæm'pækt] *a* [be ~ with]塞得紧紧的;挤得水泄不通的. [<上条]

jam-pot ['dʒæm-pɔt] *n* = jam-jar.

jam ses·sion ['dʒæm 'seʃən] *n* 爵士音乐即席演奏会. [<jam²]

Jan [缩] = January 一月

jan·gle ['dʒæŋgl] **I** ❶ *vt* 使金属物发出刺耳声;使争吵: The whine of the motors ~d his nerves. 马达的轰鸣声吵得他心烦意乱. He ~d the bell. 他乱敲钟. ❷ *vi* 金属等发出刺耳声;争吵: The bell ~d. 铃叮当乱响一气.

II *n* [U](金属等)乱鸣声;喧哗;吵嚷声. [象声]

jan·i·tor ['dʒænitə] *n* ①房屋管理员. [比较 caretaker] ②看门人. [[同] doorkeeper; 比较 porter] [拉丁语]

Jan·u·a·ry ['dʒænjuəri] *n* [C]一月[[缩] Jan]: on the first of January = on Janaury 1st 在元月一日;在元旦. [<拉丁语]

Ja·nus ['dʒeinəs] *n* (一幅画面有前后两张面孔的)古罗马门神.

Jap [dʒæp] *a* [口语,贬义] **I** *a* 日本的;日本人的.

II *n* 日本人. [Japan 的缩略语]

Ja·pan [dʒə'pæn] *n* ①日本[首都 Tokyo 东京]: the Sea of J~ 日本海. ②[定语]日本的: a J~ cedar [树]柳杉. J~ china 日本陶器. the J~ Current. (*or* Stream) 日本海流. J~ pepper 花椒. [<汉语,原义为 the Land of the Rising Sun; >上条;下二条]

ja·pan [dʒə'pæn] **I** *n* [U]①亮漆,日本漆. ②(总称)东洋漆器. ③[定语]: ~ ware 日本漆器;东洋漆器.

II *vt* (japanned; japanning) 漆;使漆上日本漆. [<上条]

Jap·a·nese ['dʒæpəniːz] **I** *a* ①日本的;日本人的. ②日语的.

II *n* ①[单复同形]日本人: the J~ 日本民族;(全体)日本人. ②[U]日语。[同上; >下条]

Jap·a·nese lan·tern [ˌdʒæpəniːz 'læntən] *n* [C](手提折迭)灯笼[[同] Chinese lantern]. [<上条]

jape [dʒeip] **I** *n* [从前用法]嘲弄;玩笑.

II *vt* 嘲弄;开…的玩笑. [<中古英语 japen]

ja·pon·i·ca [dʒə'pɔnikə] *n* [U]【植】日本山茶或榅桲(用来装饰庭园). [<法语(Japon Japan)]

jar¹ [dʒɑː] *n* [C]①罐,坛,瓶: a jam ~ 果酱瓶. ②[量词]: 一罐,一坛,一瓶: a ~ of strawberry ~ 一罐草莓果酱. two ~s of fish paste 两个鱼酱罐头. ③电瓶; [电容单位]加尔. [<阿拉伯语 jarrah]

jar² [dʒɑː] **I** (jarred [dʒɑːd]; jarring ['dʒɑːriŋ]) ❶ *vt* ①使震动: The fall ~red every bone in my body. 那一跤摔得我浑身骨头都酸痛. She was badly ~red by the blow. 那一击她震荡极为厉害. ②使震惊;刺激: be ~red by bad news 为噩耗所震惊. ❷ *vi* ①[常与 with 连用]冲突;不调和,不和谐,不一致: Try to avoid colours that ~ when choosing curtains and rugs. 挑选窗帘布和地毯时,尽量避免色彩不协调. His opinions ~ with mine. 他的意见和我的不一致. ②震动;震惊. ‖ ~ ***against*** (***on***) 以刺耳声击(撞,擦)…: The chalk ~red against the blackboard. 粉笔在黑板上磨擦发出刺耳声. ~ ***on*** (***upon***) 刺激…;给…不愉快的感觉: ~ on sb's ears (nerves) 刺激某人耳朵(神经). The way he laughs ~s on me. 他笑的样子给我一种不愉快的感觉.

II *n* ①刺耳声;轧轹声: feel a ~ 感到轧轹声;感到震荡声. ②震动;震惊;神经上的刺激;冲突,倾轧;不和: give one (sb) a nasty ~ 本人(某人)受到剧烈震荡. an unpleasant ~ to sb's nerves 某人神经上的不安. [象声; >jarring]

jar·gon ['dʒɑːgən] *n* [U]①难懂的话,词不达意的话: Only a mother can understand her baby's ~. 只有母亲才懂婴儿呀呀学语的话. ②充满专门术语的话;行话;切口;隐语: the ~ of linguists 语言学家的行话. the ~ of radio technicans 无线电技术人员的术语. [中古法语, a chattering]

jar·ring ['dʒɑːriŋ] *a* ①冲突的,不调和的,不一致的: ~ opinions 不一致的意见. ~ colours 不和谐的颜

色. ②刺耳的,震惊的,刺激神经的:a ~ note 刺耳的音调.[<jar², v; >下条]

jar·ring·ly ['dʒɑːriŋli] *ad* 冲突地,不调和地,不一致地;震动地;震惊地;刺激性地;刺耳地.[<上条]

jas·mine ['dʒæsmin] *n* [C][U]【植】素馨属;茉莉属;淡黄色.[<波斯语]

jas·per ['dʒæspə] *n* [U](红,黄,褐)次等宝石.[<希腊语 iaspis]

jaun·dice ['dʒɔːndis] **I** *n* [U]【医】黄疸病;[比喻]忌妒,猜疑;怨恨;偏见.

II *vt* [常用被动式]①【医】使患黄病. ②使忌妒;使怨恨;对…猜疑:take a ~d view 怀有忌妒(怨恨,猜疑)偏见. He looks on all these modern ideas with a rather ~d eye. 他以一种相当偏颇的眼光看待一切现代观念.[<拉丁语 galbus(yellow)]

jaunt ['dʒɔːnt] **I** *n* 远足;短途游览:go on a ~ 去远足. go for a day's ~ to the beach 到海滨去游览一天.

II *vi* 远足;短途游览:~ for the Great Wall 漫步游览长城.[<?; >下条]

jaunt·ing(-)car ['dʒɔːntiŋ 'kɑː] *n* [C][英]轻便马车.[<上条]

jaun·ti·ly ['dʒɔːntili] *ad* 扬扬自得地;逍遥自在地;活泼地.[<下条]

jaun·ty ['dʒɔːnti] *a* 扬扬自得的;逍遥自在的;活泼的:a ~ person 扬扬自得的人. a ~ wave of the hand 神气十足的挥手. wear the hat at a ~ angle 得意扬扬地歪戴着帽子.[<法语 gentil (gentee); >上条]

jave·lin ['dʒævəlin] *n* [C]【体】①标枪:~ throw 掷标枪. throw the ~ 投掷标枪. a ~ thrower 标枪选手;标枪运动员. ②[the ~]标枪运动.[<中古法语 javelot (a spear)]

jaw [dʒɔː] **I** *n* [C]①颌,颚:the upper (lower) ~ 上(下)颌. Which ~ moves up and down when you talk? 您说话时哪个颌上下抖动? ②[复]嘴巴(包括颌骨和牙齿);[单]下巴:a man with a strong square ~ 下巴宽大的人. ③[复](山谷,道路等)狭口;[比喻]险境:the ~s of death 死地;鬼门关. get into (out of) the ~s of death 遇(脱)险. ④[口语]话多;唠叨,叨叨;训人;讲道:Hold your ~. 住嘴! 别唠叨:None of your ~! 您别多嘴! ⑤[复]【机】爪,虎钳牙;叉头,夹片.

II *vi* [有时与 at 连用][口语]唠叨;喋喋不休;训斥:Stop ~ing at me! 不要对我唠叨! [<? 古法语 joue (cheek); >下二条]

jaw·bone ['dʒɔːbəun] *n* [C]颌骨.[<上条]

jaw·break·er ['dʒɔːˌbreikə] *n* [C][口语]难念的字.[同上]

jay [dʒei] *n* [C]樫鸟;[比喻]饶舌者,爱唠叨者,傻瓜.[<近代拉丁语; >下二条]

jay-walk ['dʒeiwɔːk] *vi* 不遵守交通规则乱穿马路.[<上条]

jay-walk·er ['dʒeiwɔːkə] *n* [C]不遵守交通规则而乱穿马路的人.[同上]

jazz [dʒæz] **I** *n* [U]①爵士音乐:modern (traditional) ~ 现代(传统)爵士音乐. the J~ Age 爵士音乐时代. ②爵士舞. ③[定语]:a ~ band 爵士乐队. ~ music 爵士音乐.[同 jazz ①]

II *vt* 使演奏成爵士音乐;使跳成爵士舞:~ a song (tune) 将歌曲(曲调)演奏成爵士音乐. ‖ ~ ***sth up*** [口语]使活泼;使充满活力:~ up a party 把聚会搞得活跃些. ~ things up a bit 使事情有点生气. ***and all that*** ~ [俚]诸如此类的事情:spend one's money on clothes, cars, women, and all that ~ 把钱花在爱穿、玩小汽车,同女人鬼混一起诸如此类的事情方面.[<Creole 方言; >下条]

jazz·y ['dʒæzi] *a* (jazzier, jazziest) ①有爵士音乐特征的;活泼的;充满活力的. ②吸引人的;耀眼的;华丽的:a very ~ dress 极为华丽的衣服. a ~ new car 炫丽的新轿车.[<上条]

jeal·ous ['dʒeləs] *a* ①善嫉的:~ looks 善嫉的样子. a ~ woman 善嫉的女人. Othello was a ~ husband. 奥赛罗是个善嫉的丈夫. ②[与 of 连用]忌妒的;羡慕的:be ~ of sb else's success 忌妒某人的成就. He is ~ of his rivals. 他忌妒他的敌手.[比较:envious] ③[与 of 连用]唯恐失掉的,珍惜的;注意提防的;戒备的:be ~ of one's rights (reputation). 珍惜自己的权利(名誉).[见 possessive] keep a ~ eye on sb 注意提防某人. ④酸溜溜的,吃醋的:He was ~ when he discovered that she loved someone else. 他发现她爱上了别人时就吃起醋来. ⑤[圣经](上帝)要求绝对忠实和崇敬的.[Zeal 的同源异体字; >下二条]

jeal·ous·ly ['dʒeləsli] *ad* 忌妒地;注意提防地;戒备地;忠实地:~ guard one's sth 注意提防自己的某物. ~ defend the honour of one's tribe 忠实地保卫其部族的名誉.[<上条]

jeal·ous·y ['dʒeləsi] *n* ①[U][C]忌妒:an act of ~ 忌妒行为. rouse sb's ~ 引起某人忌妒. J~ is a feeling akin to envy. 忌妒是同羡慕相接近的一种感情. ②警惕(性).[同上]

jean [dʒein] *n* ①[U](细)斜纹布;[定语]:~ overalls 斜纹布工作服. ②[复]工装裤,牛仔裤:a pair of ~s 一条工装裤(牛仔裤).[<拉丁语 Genual (Genoa)]

jeep [dʒiːp] *n* [C]吉普车.[>seep]

jeer [dʒiə] **I** ❶ *vi* [与 at 连用]嘲弄,嘲笑…:~ at sb 嘲笑某人.❷ *vt* 嘲弄…,嘲笑…:a ~ing crowd 嘲笑的人群. ~ing laughter 揶揄的笑声. ~ the speaker 嘲笑讲话人.

II *n* [C]嘲弄,嘲笑,讥讽话.[<? cheer]

Je·ho·vah [dʒiˈhəuvə] *n* (圣经旧约中对上帝的称呼)耶和华.[<希伯来语]

je·june [dʒiˈdʒuːn] *a* ①(作品等)内容贫乏的,枯燥无味的,空洞的;无生气的:a ~ narrative 枯燥无味的记叙文.②[美]幼稚的;不成熟的:a ~ remark 不成熟的评语.a ~ behavior toward sb 对某人的幼稚行为.[拉丁语]

Jekyll and Hyde [ˈdʒekil ənd ˈhaid] *n* [C]具有善恶双重人格的人,两面派.[<苏格兰作家 R.L. 史蒂文森作品"Doctor Jekyll and Mr Hyde"(译作:化身博士)]

jell [dʒel] ❶ *vi* 凝固,固定,定形. My ideas are beginning to ~.我的主意正开始定下来. Our plan hasn't ~ed yet.我们的计划尚未定形.❷ *vt* 使凝固;使固定;使具体化;使明确.[同 gel;>jelly]

jel·la·ba [ˈdʒeləbə] *n* [C](阿拉伯人穿的)披风,斗篷,大氅.[阿拉伯语]

jel·ly [ˈdʒeli] **I** *n* ①[U][C]冻状物,胶状物:apple ~ 苹果冻.an orange ~ 桔子果冻.[比较 jam²] ②[U][C]果子酱;肉冻.

II *vt & vi* (使)凝结,(使)结冻,(使)成胶状:jellied fish 烹调好的鱼冻.[>jell;下条]

jel·ly-fish [ˈdʒelifiʃ] *n* 【动】水母,海蜇.[<上条]

jem·my [ˈdʒemi] **I** *n* [C](窃贼用的)铁撬棍;撬棍.

II *vt* 将…撬开:The thief jemmied the door (window).小偷将门(窗子)撬开了.[同 [美] jimmy][<james]

je ne sais quoi [ˌʒə nə sei ˈkwɑː] *n* [常与不定冠词连用]难以描述的品质;难以表达出来的样子:have a certain ~ that charms everyone 有一种令人销魂难以描述的样子.There is elegence,a ~,in his air.他的风度有一种说不出来的雅致.[法语]

jen·ny [ˈdʒeni] *n* [C]【机】①纺纱机.②移动吊车;移动起重机.[见 spinning ~]

jeop·ard·ise,jeop·ard·ize [ˈdʒepədaiz] *vt* 冒…危险;使临险境:~ one's life to save sb 冒着生命危险救某人.~ one's life in war 战争中冒着生命危险.[<下条]

jeop·ard·y [ˈdʒepədi] *n* [U]危险,危害.‖ ***be*** (***place***, ***put***) ***in*** ~ 处在危险中:His foolish behaviour may put his whole future in ~.他的愚蠢行为可能断送他的整个前途.[<古法语;>上条]

jer·bo·a [dʒəːˈbəuə] *n* 【动】跳鼠.[阿拉伯语]

jer·e·mi·ad [ˌdʒeriˈmaiəd] *n* 哀诉,哀史.[<法语]

jer·e·mi·ah [ˌdʒeriˈmaiəd] *n* [C]①(《圣经》中希伯来的预言者)耶利米;(《圣经·旧约》中的)耶利米书.②杞人忧天的悲观论者;预言罪恶者.[<法语]

jerk [dʒəːk] **I** *n* [C]①(猛地)一推;一拉;一动;一停;一扯;一扔,等等:a series of ~s 连续颠簸.pull sth out with a ~ 猛地一下拔出某物.The car stopped with a ~。汽车颠了一下就停住了.②抽筋,痉挛.③【体】(举重)挺举;运动:physical ~s [口语]体育运动.④[俚]蠢人,粗野人.⑤(牛)肉干.

II ❶ *vt* ①猛地将…一拉(一拔,一扯,等等):~ a fishline 急拉钓线.~ the fish out of the water 猛地一下将那条鱼拉出水面.~ out the knife that was stuck in the wood.猛地一下把扎进木头里的刀子拔出来.②突然地、急促地、断续地使…迸出来:~ out one's words 脱口而出.③把牛肉等切片晒干.❷ *vi* ①猛地一动(一推,一扔,一掷,等等):The old bus ~ed to a stop.那辆旧公共汽车猛地一晃就停住了.②颠簸前进:The train ~ed along.火车颠颠簸簸地运行.‖ ~ ***off*** [美俚](对…)进行手淫.[>jerky]

jer·kin [ˈdʒəːkin] *n* [C](古时)紧身皮上衣;坎肩;马甲.[<?]

jerk·y [ˈdʒəːki] *a* 急动的;急拉的;急扔的;颠簸的:a ~ ride in an old car 破车子的颠颠簸簸.[<jerk]

jer·ry [ˈdʒeri] *n* [C]①[J~][俚]德国兵.②[俚]尿壶,便盆.[<German;>下五条]

jer·ry-build [ˈdʒeriˌbild] *vt* 偷工减料地建筑;草率地建筑.[<上条]

jer·ry-build·er [ˈdʒeriˌbildə] *n* [C]蹩脚的建筑商;偷工减料的建筑商.[同上]

jer·ry-build·ing [ˈdʒeriˌbildiŋ] *n* [C]质量低劣的建筑工程;偷工减料的建筑工程.[同前]

jer·ry-built [ˈdʒeriˌbilt] *a* 偷工减料建筑的.[同上]

jer·ry-can [ˈdʒerikæn] *n* [C](行军中用的金属)在油桶;大水桶.[同上]

jer·sey [ˈdʒəːzi] (*pl* jerseys) *n* ①[U](运动衫等)紧身针织品;[C]线衫;毛织运动衫;针织紧身上衣.②[J~](产于英泽西岛的)泽西乳牛.[<Jersey (英海峡群岛中最大的岛屿)]

Je·ru·sa·lem [dʒəˈruːsələm] *n* 耶路撒冷[伊斯兰教,犹太教和基督教的"圣地";巴勒斯坦(Palestine)的古城,又称"圣城"].[希伯来语]

jes·sa·min(e) [ˈdʒesəmin] *n* = jasmin(e).

jest [dʒest] **I** *n* [C]①笑话,戏谑,诙谐.②笑料,笑柄:a

standing ～ 老笑柄;经常嘲弄的对象. make a ～ of sb 嘲弄某人. ‖ *in* ～ 开玩笑地;不严肃地:say in ～ 说着玩. It was done only in ～. 那是闹着玩儿的. Words spoken in ～ sometimes give offense. 玩笑话有时得罪人.

II *vi* [有时跟 with]开玩笑;取笑;说笑话:a man to ～ with 爱开玩笑的人. ～ at sb 取笑某人. Don't ～ about serious things. 不要对严肃认真的事开玩笑. [<拉丁语;>下二条]

jest·er ['dʒestə] *n* (古代的)弄臣;小丑;爱开玩笑的人;滑稽家. [<上条]

jest·ing ['dʒestiŋ] *a* 爱开玩笑的;打趣的;说着玩儿的:a ～ fellow 爱开玩笑的人. a ～ remark (*or* ～ remarks) 玩笑话. [<前条;>下条]

jest·ing·ly ['dʒestiŋli] *ad* 开玩笑地;闹着玩儿地;打趣地. [<上条]

Jes·u·it ['dʒezjuit] *n* ①[天主教]耶稣会修士. ②[the J ～]耶酥会(= the Society of Jesus). [<下条]

Je·sus ['dʒi:zəs] *n* 耶稣:J～ Christ = J～ of Nazareth ['næzəriθ] 耶稣基督=拿撒勒人耶稣. the Society of J～ 耶稣会. [希伯来语;>上条]

jet [dʒet] I *n* [C] ①(液体、汽体、气、火焰等的)喷射,喷出,喷注:A ～ of water (steam) shot across the kitchen。一股水(汽)从厨房这边喷射到那边. ②[复]源源不断的喷射:～s of blood spurting out 源源不断的血直流. direct ～s of water at the burning house 把不断喷射的水对着燃烧的房子. ③喷口,喷嘴;喷射器,喷子:Put a match to the gas ～ to light the gas. 把划燃的火柴放在煤气喷嘴上以点燃煤气. ④【空】喷气发动机;喷气式飞机:travelling by ～ (or by several ～ aircraft) 乘喷气飞机旅行. [注意:jet 前加 by 时为不可数] ⑤[U]【矿】乌黑发亮的黑玉. [<希腊语 Gagas].

II (jetted ['dʒetid]; jetting ['dʒetiŋ]) ❶ *vt* ①将(液体、汽体等)喷出:The flamethrower ～ted (out) flames. 喷火器喷出火焰了. ②用喷气飞机运送. ❷ *vi* ①(液体、气体等)喷射出来:Water ～ted out from the burst pipe. 水从爆裂的管子里喷出来了. ②乘喷气飞机旅行;神速前进:～ toward the goal line 飞快地冲向球门. ～ to Beidaihe from Shanghai for the weekend 从上海乘喷气飞机到北戴河去度周末. [>下八条;jet set;jet stream]

jet air·craft [ˌdʒet 'ɛəkrɑ:ft] = jet plane.

jet-black [ˌdʒet'blæk] *a* 黑玉色的,乌黑发亮的. [<前条]

jet en·gine [ˌdʒet 'endʒin] *n* [C] 喷气(式)发动机. [同上]

jet fight·er [ˌdʒet 'faitə] *n* [C] 喷气(式)战斗机;喷气(式)歼击机. [同上]

jet-lin·er ['dʒetˌlainə] *n* [C] 喷气(式)客机,喷气(式)班机. [同上]

jet plane [ˌdʒet 'plein] *n* [C] 喷气(式)飞机. [同上]

jet-pro·pelled [ˌdʒet prə'peld] *a* 喷气(式)推进的;强有力的;疾驶的. [同上]

jet pro·pul·sion [ˌdʒet prə'pʌlʃən] *n* [U]【空】喷气推进. [同上]

jet·sam ['dʒetsəm] *n* [U] ①(船舶遇难时为了减轻负荷而)投弃的货物. ②(投弃后)沉入海底或飘浮到岸边的货物. ‖ ***flotsam and*** ～ [比喻]流浪者,流离失所者;命途多舛的人;受苦难的人:Sick and starving refugees are the flotsam and ～. 生病挨饿的难民乃是最不幸的人. [jettison 的异体]

jet set ['dʒet set] *n* [U][C] 乘喷气飞机环球旅游的阔人阶层;(乘喷气飞机的)阔人环球旅游团. [<jet]

[辨异] 前加定冠词 the 时,单复同形;作单时后面动词为单;作复时后面动词为复.

jet stream ['dʒet stri:m] *n* [U] 气流. [同上]

jet·ti·son ['dʒetisn] I *n* [U]【海】扔掉的货物;抛弃的货物.

II *vt* 将(货物等)扔掉,抛弃,丢弃:～ed cargo 被扔掉的货物. ～ an unpleasant passenger 舍弃不中意的旅客. ～ an unworkable plan 放弃难以实行的计划. He will ～ anything — his principles or even his friends — in order to succeed in his work. 他将抛弃一切——他的原则甚至他的所有朋友——为的是想获得事业上的成功. [>jetsam]

jet·ty ['dʒeti] I *n* [C] 码头,栈桥;防浪堤. [<jet]

II *a* 乌黑发亮的. [希腊语;<jet,n ⑤]

Jew [dʒu:] I *n* ①犹太人,希伯来人. ②[贬义]守财奴;高利贷者;奸商;[比喻]硬心肠者:go to the J～s 向高利贷者借钱. ‖ ***rich as a J～*** 极为富有. ***worth a J～'s eye*** [古]极为珍贵.

II [j～] *vt* [口语]向(人)讨价还价;杀价:only ～ sb down to fifty cents 仅向某人还价还到五角. [>Jewess … Jewry]

[辨异] 此词作贬义用时,对犹太人来说,最感忌讳. 因此,为了不触怒犹太人,应用时要特别注意这点.

jew·el ['dʒu:əl] I *n* [C] ①宝石(= gem):This watch has 17 ～s. 这只手表有十七颗宝石. ②宝石饰物;贵重饰物. ③[比喻]珍贵人物;珍贵物品:His wife is a ～. 他对他爱人视若珍宝.

II (jewel(l)ed; jewel(l)ing) *vt* 将…饰以宝石;将…

嵌以宝石:a ~led ring (watch) 嵌有宝石的戒子(手表).[<拉丁语 jocus (a joke) >下二条]

jew·el·(l)er ['dʒu:ələ] ***n*** 宝石商,珠宝商;宝石工人.[<上条]

jew·el(le)·ry ['dʒu:əlri] ***n*** [U]珍宝(总称);珠宝玉石工艺品(= jewels).[同上]

Jew·ess ['dʒu(:)is] ***n*** 犹太女人.[<Jew]

Jew·ish ['dʒu(:)iʃ] ***a*** 犹太人的;犹太人似的;犹太人作风的.[同上]

Jew·ry ['dʒuəri] ***n*** ①[U]犹太民族.②[C]犹太人居住区.[同前]

Jez·e·bel ['dʒezəbl] ***n*** [有时小写][骂人语]无耻放荡的女人.[<《圣经》中的 Jezebel (16 世纪以色列国王阿霍(Ahab)一世的王后)]

J G,J.G.,jg,j.g. [缩] = junior grade 低年级,海军低级军阶.

jib[1] [dʒib] ***n*** [C]①船首三角帆.②吊车臂,挺杆;人字起重机桁:elevator ~ 升降机臂.‖ ***the cut of sb's ~*** 某人风度,仪表:I don't like the cut of his ~.我不喜欢他的风度.[? <gibbet;>jib-boom]

jib[2] [dʒib] (jibbed [dʒibd];jibbing ['dʒibiŋ]) ***vi*** ①(马等)突然止步;停止不肯前进;后退;横跑;[比喻]踌躇;裹足不前:On seeing the gate the horse ~bed.马一见到城门便立即止步不前了.②过帆;改变帆的方向.‖ ~ ***at*** 对…不愿意;对(困难等)不愿正视;踌躇不前;对…表示讨厌:~ at working overtime every day 不愿每天超时工作.My car sometimes ~s at a steep hill.我的小轿车有时爬不上陡山坡.[? <jib[1] ①]

jib-boom [ˌdʒib'bu:m] ***n*** [C]系三角帆下端的桅杆.[<jib[1]]

jibe [dʒaib] ***vi & n*** [美]①= gibe.②= gybe.

jif·fy ['dʒifi] ***n*** [口语]片刻,一会儿,瞬间:I won't be a ~。我马上就好了;我立即作准备(= I'll be ready very soon).‖ ***in a ~*** 一会儿,马上,立即,很快.[<?]

jig [dʒig] **I** ***n*** [C]①快步舞(曲);基格舞(曲).②蹦跳;动.③【机】夹具;钻模.‖ ***The ~ is up.*** [俚]绝望;一切都完了.

II (jigged;jigging) ❶ ***vt*** ①使跳快步舞;使蹦跳;使跳动:~ a baby (up and down) on one's kness.将幼儿放在膝盖上(上下)颠动.②用夹具加工….❷ ***vi*** ①跳快步舞;蹦跳:~ up and down in excitement.兴奋得直蹦跳.②用夹具加工.[<中古法语 gigue (a fiddle);>下条;re-jig]

jig·ger ['dʒigə] ***n*** [C]①跳蚤.②计量杯(1/2 盎司的配酒容器).③盘车,辘轳.④[俚]小玩儿.[<上条]

[辨异] 作跳蚤解时,其同义词计有 chigoe, chigoe flea, chigger, harvest mite, sand flea.

jig·gered ['dʒigəd] ***a*** [口语][只作表语]①惊奇的,诧异的:Well, I'll be ~! 唷,我真出乎意料!②精疲力竭的:be ~ up 精疲力竭.[<?]

jig·ger·y-pok·er·y ['dʒigəri'pəukəri] ***n*** [U][口语]欺骗,欺哄;阴谋诡计.[<苏格兰土语 jouk (a trick)]

jig·gle ['dʒigl] ***vt, vi & n*** = joggle.

jig·saw ['dʒigsɔ:] ***n*** [C]①细料锯,线锯;竖锯.②拼板玩具[同 jigsaw puzzle].[>下条]

jig·saw puz·zle ['dʒigsɔ: ˌpʌzl] ***n*** [C]拼板玩具.[<上条]

ji·had [dʒi'hɑ:d] ***n*** ①【宗】圣战,穆斯林的护教战争.②[比喻]维护信仰的运动;反异教斗争.a ~ against a new doctrine 反对新教义斗争.[<阿拉伯语]

jilt [dʒilt] **I** ***vt*** 把(爱人)抛弃:When he was seriously illed, she ~ed him.他重病时,她把他抛弃了。

II ***n*** 抛弃情人的女人;负义人.[<Jill]

Jim Crow ['dʒim 'krəu] ***n*** [常小写]①[美]歧视黑人的制度;对黑人的种族歧视;对黑人的歧视称呼:J~ laws 歧视黑人的法律.the J~ system 黑人隔离制度.②[定语][美](为进行种族歧视)专门为隔离黑人而设的:J~ buses (schools) 黑人专用公共汽车(学校).[<黑人歌曲]

jim·(m)i·ny ['dʒiməni] ***int*** [口语]表示一般而不甚强烈的惊讶或感动;温和的感叹.[也许系 gemini 的异体字]

jim-jams ['dʒimdʒæmz] ***n*** [常与 the 连用]神经紧张;毛骨悚然;不寒而慄.[同 jetters][象声]

jim·my ['dʒimi] ***n*** [美] = jemmy.

jin [dʒin] ***n sing or pl*** 斤(= 0.5 kilogramme):three ~ of pork 三斤猪肉.[<汉语]

jin·gle ['dʒiŋgl] **I** ***n*** [C]①(金属的)丁当声;硬币、小铃等发出的响声.②小铃.③诗的韵律;有韵律的诗句:nursery ~s 儿歌.

II ❶ ***vt*** ①使发出丁当声:~ the keys 把钥匙搞得丁当响.②使(诗歌)合于韵律.❷ ***vi*** ①发出丁当声:The coin in his pocket ~d.硬币在他口袋里叮当响.②(诗歌)合于韵律.[象声]

jin·go ['dʒiŋgəu] (*pl* ~es ['dʒiŋgəuz]) ***n*** 侵略主义者;沙文主义者;武力外交政策论者;主战论者.‖ ***by ~!*** [俚][表示惊异,愉快或加强语气的感叹词]啊呀!一定!誓必!准是!You're 100% right, by ~!啊!你真是百分之百的正确.[>下三条]

jin·go·ism ['dʒiŋgəuizəm] ***n*** [U]沙文主义[同 chauvin-

ism];侵略主义.[<上条]

jin·go·ist ['dʒiŋgəuist] *n* 沙文主义者;侵略主义者.[同上]

jin·go·is·tic [ˌdʒiŋgəu'istik] *a* 侵略主义的;侵略主义者的.[同上]

jinks [dʒiŋks] *n* [U]欢乐的嬉戏. ‖ ***high*** ~ 狂欢作乐;喧闹的嬉戏.[<?]

jinn [dʒin], **jin·ni** ['dʒini] *n* = genie.

jin·rick·sha [dʒin'rikʃə] *n* [C]人力车.[<日语;>rickshaw]

jinx [dʒiŋks] **I** *n* [口语]①不吉祥的人(或物).②[与 on 连用]倒霉,运气不好:There seems to be a ~ on our team, because we always lose. 看来我们球队运气不好,因为我们老输. ‖ ***put a ~ on sb*** 使某人倒霉,使某人运气不好.

II *vt* 使运气不好;使倒霉:The pilot felt that the fight had been ~ed. 飞行员觉得那次飞行倒霉透了.[从希腊语]

jit·ney ['dʒitni] *n* [美][口语]①[古]五分镍币.②小型公共汽车.[<?]

jit·ter(-)bug ['dʒitəbʌg] **I** *n* ①吉特巴舞(四十年代所流行的双人快速舞).②跳吉特巴舞者;惊慌失措的人.

II (jitterbugged; jitterbugging) *vi* 跳吉特巴舞.[jitter + bug]

jit·ters ['dʒitəs] *n* [复][the ~]焦虑;极度紧张;心神忐忑不安:have (get, give) sb the ~ 使某人极为紧张. I've got the ~ about that examination. 我对考试至感焦虑.[?象声]

jit·ter·y ['dʒitəri] *a* 神经质的;紧张的;惊慌失措的.[<jitters]

jiu·jit·su [ˌdʒju:'dʒitsu:] *n* [U] = jujitsu.

jive [dʒaiv] **I** *n* ①[U]爵士舞(乐);[C]摇摆舞.②[U][美俚]花言巧语;黑话;隐语.

II *vi* 跳摇摆舞.[<?]

Jnr [缩] = Junior.

job [dʒɔb] **I** *n* [C]①工作:Do a better ~ next time. 下次做得好点儿.②职业;职位:lose one's ~ 失业. have a good ~ in a bank 谋得银行工作的理想职位. have a ~ as a bus-driver 谋得开公共汽车的职位. J~ safety is important. 职业保障至为重要.③职责;任务;作用:have the ~ of doing sth 起着干某事的作用. It's your ~ to teach English. 教英语是您的职责.④最好的东西;榜样,典范:The new car of yours is a beautiful (lovely) ~. 您的新轿车可真不错. *The Mother* written by Maxim Gorky is a superb ~. 马克辛·高尔基写的《母亲》是部了不起的作品.⑤费力的事情.⑥假公济私的事情.⑦[俚]伤害行为;犯罪行为:do a ~ on sb 伤害某人. He got three years for a ~ he did in Wuhan. 他因在武汉犯案,被判了三年徒刑. ‖ ***be a (hard) ~ doing (to do) sth*** = ***have a (hard) ~ doing (to do) sth*** 艰巨的任务,费力的事情,不是容易的事:It was a (real) ~ to talk with all that noise. 声音这么喧闹,讲话可真费劲. You'll have a ~ convincing your wife that you were really detained at the office. 你很难使你爱人相信你是真的被公务缠在办公室了. ***be paid by the ~*** 按件计酬:She made paper boxes and was paid by the ~. 她做纸盒子按件计酬. ***a good ~*** [口语]幸运事;好事情:The restaurant is not cheap, so it's a good ~ you've brought plenty of money. 那家餐馆并不便宜,幸好你的钱带得多. He's gone, and a good ~ too! 他走了,真是件大好事! ***give sb(sth) up as a bad ~*** = ***give up (on) sb(sth) as a bad ~*** [口语]认为某人(某事)无成功希望而予以放弃. ***a ~ (piece) of work*** [口语]一件完成好的工作:You can be sure my brother will do a ~ of work for the money you pay him. 你可以放心,我兄弟准会干好工作,对得起您付的工钱. ***~s for the boys*** [口语]美差;酬劳支持者的肥缺问题. It's a matter of ~s for the boys. 这是个酬劳支持者的. ***~ lot*** 整批买进的杂货;杂乱的一堆(一伙):A ~ lot of opinion have been heard. 听到了各种各样的意见. ***just the ~*** [口语]正是所需要的;适逢其时:Thanks for that screw; it was just the ~. 谢谢您给的那颗螺丝钉,它正是我所需要的. ***lie down on the ~*** [口语]磨洋工;不卖力. ***make a good (fine) ~ of sth*** 把事情做好:Many machines wash, rinse, spin-dry — but the new Acme Twin-Speed Combination makes a better ~ of all three. 许多机器可以洗涤、漂净、甩干——但是这种新型的顶峰牌双速多用机把这三种活儿都能干好. A fine ~ was made of the new extension to their kitchen. 他们厨房的新扩建工程干得很出色. ***make the best of a bad ~*** 在不利条件下尽力把事情办好;在遭受失败或不幸时尽力把损失减少到最小限度[同 make the best of a bad business (bargain). 见 best] ***pull a ~*** [俚]抢劫. ***a put-up ~*** [俚]预谋;骗局;事先布置好的圈套. ***odd ~s*** 零活;杂务. ***odd-~ man*** 零工;短工;杂工. ***on the ~*** [口语](专心)工作着;忙碌着:The accident occurred while he was on the ~. 事故是在他忙着干活儿时发生的. ***(be) out of a ~*** 失业.

II (jobbed; jobbing) ❶ *vt* ①代客买卖(股票、货物

等);代人批发(商品等).②承包;分包(工程等).③以假公济私手段办理(实现、作成)…:~ sb into a wellpaid post 以假公济私手段把某人安插在优厚待遇的工作岗位上.❷ *vi* ①做零工,打杂.②当股票经纪.③假公济私;营私舞弊.[<?;>jobber;jobbery;jobbing]

job [dʒəub] *n* 能忍耐的人:You need the patience of ~ to read her handwriting. 您需要很大的耐心看懂读她的手写稿. ‖ *a ~'s comforter* (本想安慰别人却反而)使对方增加痛苦的安慰者. *try the patience of ~* 难以忍受;极为恼火;特别使人焦急.[<《圣经》旧约中的约伯]

job·ber ['dʒɔbə] *n* 股票经纪商,股票交易中间人.[<job,v;>stockjobber]

job·ber·y ['dʒɔbəri] *n* [U]假公济私;营私舞弊.[同上]

job·bing ['dʒɔbiŋ] *a* 做零工的;承做零活儿的:a ~ printer 承印传单、招贴画等零活儿的印刷商. We use a ~ gardener who comes on Thursdays. 我们用的是每逢星期四才来干零工的园丁.[同上]

job·less ['dʒɔblis] *a* 失业的.[同上]

jock·ey ['dʒɔki] **I** (*pl* ~s) *n* ①[C]职业骑师.②马商.③骗子;奸商.

II ❶ *vt* ①骑(马)比赛;操作;驾驶.②欺骗;诱使:~ sb into a trap 欺骗某人落入圈套. ~ sb out of one's job 骗取了某人的职位.❷ *vi* ①当赛马骑师.②运用欺骗手段牟利. ‖ *~ for position* 1)(赛马时)挤别的骑师以占取有利位置.2)[比喻]运用一切可能的手段牟利.[>下条]

Jock·ey Club ['dʒɔki,klʌb] *n* [the ~][单复同形,后面动词视主语而定][英]赛马俱乐部;赛马总会.[<上条]

jo·cose [dʒə'kəus] *a* 开玩笑的;滑稽的;幽默的.[<joke;>下三条]

jo·cose·ly [dʒə'kəusli] *ad* 开玩笑地;滑稽地;幽默地.[<上条]

jo·cose·ness [dʒə'kəusnis] *n* = jocosity.

jo·cos·i·ty [dʒəu'kɔsiti] *n* ①[U]诙谐;滑稽;幽默.②[复]诙谐的言行.[同前]

joc·u·lar ['dʒɔkjulə] *a* 滑稽的;幽默的;开玩笑的:a ~ person 爱开玩笑的人. a ~ reply 滑稽的回答.[<joke;下二条]

joc·u·lar·i·ty [,dʒɔkju'læriti] *n* ①[U]滑稽,幽默.②[复]打趣的言行.[<上条]

joc·u·lar·ly ['dʒɔkjuləli] *ad* 滑稽地;幽默地;开玩笑地.[同上]

joc·und ['dʒɔkənd] *a* [常用于文学诗歌中]快活的,欢乐的:A poet could not but be gay, in such a ~ company (Wordsworth). 一个诗人有这样欢乐的伙伴,安能不乐(华兹华斯).[>下条]

joc·und·i·ty [dʒəu'kʌnditi] *n* ①[U]快活,欢乐.②[复]快活(或欢乐)的言行.[<上条]

jodh·purs ['dʒɔdpuəz] *n* [复][后面动词用复]马裤:a pair of ~ 一条马裤. two pairs of ~s 两条马裤.[<Jodhpur (印度的焦特布尔邦)]

jog [dʒɔg] **I** (jogged;jogging) ❶ *vt* ①使轻撞(推,摇,颠簸):~ sb's elbow 轻轻地撞某人的胳膊肘;提请某人注意. ~ sb with one's arm (hand) 用胳膊(手)轻推某人. The horse ~s its rider up and down. 那马使它的骑手轻轻颠簸.②使缓速前进:The old bus ~ged us up and down on the rough mountain road. 那辆旧公共汽车载着我们在起伏不平的山路上颠颠簸簸地徐徐前进.❷ *vi* ①缓速前进:The carriage ~ged up and down. 那辆旧公共汽车颠颠簸簸地缓速行驶.②熬过时间. ‖ *~ sb's memory* 提醒某人回忆某事;唤起某人的记忆. ‖ *~ along (on)* 缓慢行走;稳步前进;熬过时间:~ along the bad roads. 在难行的路上慢慢走. Matters ~ along. 事情在慢慢地进行. The carriage ~ged along on the rough road. 那辆马车在起伏不平的公路上缓慢行驶. Our lives just ~ along from day to day. 我们天天安稳度日. We must ~ on somehow until business conditions improve. 我们无论如何得熬到商业情况好起来.

II *n* [U]①轻撞(推,摇,颠簸).②慢步,缓步.[同 jogtrot][>下四条]

jog·ger ['dʒɔgə] *n* 慢跑者.[<上条]

jog·ging ['dʒɔgiŋ] *n* [U]慢跑.[同上]

jog·gle ['dʒɔgl] **I** *vt & vi* (使)轻轻摇动.

II *n* [U]轻摇.[同上]

jog(-)trot ['dʒɔg trɔt] *n* [U]慢步,缓步[同 jog,n ②].[同上]

Jo·han·nes·burg [dʒəu'hænisbə:g] *n* 约翰内斯堡.[南非城市]

john [dʒɔn] *n* [C][美俚]①盥洗室,厕所.②嫖客.③[J~]约翰(男子名).[>下二条]

John Bull [,dʒɔn'bul] *n* 约翰牛(英国或英国人的绰号).[<上条]

john·ny ['dʒɔni] *n* [常大写][口语]家伙;纨绔子.[同上]

joie de viv·re [,ʒwa: də 'vi:vrə] *n* [U]生活的乐趣;无忧无虑的享乐生活.[法语]

join [dʒɔin] **I** ❶ *vt* ①使结合;使接合;使连结:~ two points 把两点连起来. ~ two towns by a railway 铁路

把两个市镇连起来. ~ people in friendship 友谊把人民结合在一起. ~ two persons in marriage 使二人联姻.②使衔接;使汇合:Where does the path ~ the road? 这条小路在什么地方和公路衔接? Where does the stream ~ the Danube? 这条河流在什么地方和多瑙河汇合? ③参加,加入:~ the army 参军. ~ a club 参加俱乐部. ~ the Party 入党.④[口语]使毗连;使邻接:Their house ~s ours. 他们的房子和我们的毗连. ❷ *vi* ①衔接;联合;汇合:~ together to do sth 联合起来干某事. Where do the two streams ~ (each other)? 这两条河在什么地方汇合? ②相交:Parallel lines are, by definition, lines that never ~. 根据定义,平行线是永不相交的直线.③参加,加入:~ in a song 参加唱歌.④毗连,邻接:Our farms ~ along the river. 我们的农田沿河毗连. ‖ ~ ***battle*** (***with***) (与…)开始交战(比赛,辩论):Battle was ~ed, shortly after ten o'clock, with advance elements of two enemy divisions. 刚过十点钟,就与敌人两个师的先头部队交战了. ~ ***forces*** (***with***) 1)(与…)会师:A force sent round on flanking march ~ed. forces again with the main body two days later. 两天后,一支派出进行侧翼攻击的部队又与主力部队会师了. 2)(同…)联合;(与…)通力合作:The students and the graduates ~ed forces to raise money when the gym burned down. 体育馆烧毁后,学生与研究生联合发起募捐. ~ ***hands*** (***with***) (同…)携手联合;(同…)合伙:Let's ~ hands in friendship. 让我们友好地携手合作吧! ~ ***in*** (***with***) (和…)一起活动[注:in 为副词]:Sarah never ~s in (with us); she always plays on her own. 萨娜从不(和我们)在一起活动,她总是自己一个人玩. ~ in with sb to (and) take a risk 与某人同冒风险. [比较:join in a song 注意:这里的 in 为介词] ~ (***sb***) ***in sth*** 1)和(某人)在一起:I'll ~ you in a few minutes. 过儿分钟后,我陪你在一起. 2)陪(某人)干某事;参加某事:Will you ~ me in a walk (in a drink, in buying a present for her.)你愿意同我一块儿去散步(喝酒,给她买礼品)吗? Why doesn't Tom ~ in the conversation? 汤姆干嘛沉默不语? May I ~ in (the game)? 我可以参加(游戏)吗? ~ ***sth to sth***; ~ ***things together*** (***up***) 把某物和某物联(连)起来;把事情联系起来:~ one thing to another 将一事与另一事联系起来. ~ two things together 将两件事情联系在一起. ~ an island to the mainland with a birdge 用桥将岛和大陆连结起来. ~ the pieces together 将零碎片段连结起来. ~ two boards with glue 用胶把两块板子粘合在一起. ~ ***up*** [口语]参军;入伍. He ~ed up as a private in an infantry regiment. 他参军当了一个步兵团的二等兵. [同 join the army] ~ ***with sb in sth*** 1)和某人一块儿干某事:~ with me in this activity. 和我一块儿参加这项活动. ~ with me in buying a present for her. 和我一块儿去给她买礼品. 2)在某事方面向某人表示同情:We all ~ with Mr and Mrs Smith in their sorrow. 我们大家对于史密斯先生和史密斯太太所遭受的不幸深表同情.

II ***n*** [C]衔接(处);汇合(点):a ~ in a coat 外衣的接缝. The two pieces were put together so cleverly that the ~ could not be seen. 那两块料子衔接得极为精巧,连接缝都看不出来. [<拉丁语 jungere; >adjoin, conjoin, disjoin enjoin, rejoin; 下条; joint]

join·er ['dʒɔinə] ***n*** ①细木工人. [比较:carpenter, cabinet-maker] ②爱参加各种组织的人. ③接合者;接合物. [<上条; >下条]

join·er·y ['dʒɔinəri] ***n*** [U]①细木工人制造的产品. ②(建筑上的)细木工活;细木工技术:learn ~ 学习细木工技术. lessons in ~ 细木工技术课. In this house the ~ is very good. 这栋房子里面的细木工活儿很好. [<上条]

joint [dʒɔint] **I** ***n*** [C] ①接合;接合处,接合面;接头,榫头;接缝:~ between three members 三联接头. the ~s in a jigsaw puzzle 拼板玩具的接头. ②关节,骨节:finger ~s 手指关节. ③牛羊等的腿肉;脊背肉;大片(烤肉):a slice off the ~ (从一大块烤牛肉切下来的)一片烤肉. ④[俚](赌窟,烟馆,酒店等)下流场所:clip ~ 索价高昂的夜总会;专敲竹杠的商业场所. ⑤[俚]用大麻叶制成的烟卷(具有麻醉作用)。【地】节理. ‖ ***out of*** ~ 脱臼;脱节;脱榫:He fell and put his knee out of ~. 他跌倒了,把膝盖摔脱臼了. ***put sb's nose out of*** ~ 1)挤掉(取代)某人;使某人失宠;使某人妒忌:No one is going to put her nose out of ~. 谁也不可能使她失宠. When Jane accepted Tom's invitation, it put Jack's nose out of ~. 简接受了汤姆的邀请,使杰克妒忌起来. 2)打破某人计划;使某人失望:Joe's mother put his nose out of ~ by not letting him go to the movie. 乔因其母亲不让去看电影而感到失望.

II ***a*** ①连接的,接合的:~ bolt 插销螺栓. ~ pipe 接合管. ②联合的;共有的;共同的:a ~ account (银行所立的夫妻)联合帐户. ~ authors 合著者. ~ efforts 共同努力. ~ exercises (manoeuvre) 联合演习. the J ~ Chiefs of Staff [美]参谋长联席会议. a ~ communiqué (statement) 联合公报(声明). ~ owner-

ship 共有(权). ~ responsibility 共同责任. a ~ state private enterprise. 公私合营企业. a ~-stock company 股份公司. ~ heirs to a legacy【法】财产共同继承人. during their ~ lives【法】当他们都活着的时候. settle a trade dispute by ~ consultation (workers and management)(劳资双方)共同协商解决劳资纠纷. take ~ action 采取联合行动.

II ❶ *vt* ①使接合,使连接: ~ boards 把木板拼起来. a ~ed fishing-rod 多节的鱼竿. a ~ed doll 关节能动的洋娃娃. ②把…(从关节处)切断;把肉切成大块: Please ~ this chicken before sending it. 请您把这只鸡切成大块后送去. ❷ *vi* ①贴合. ②【植】生节. [<join; >下条; conjoint, disjoint]

joint·ly ['dʒɔintli] *ad* 共同地,联合地: ~ liable (负有)连带责任的. own sth ~ 共同所有某物. [<上条]

join·ture ['dʒɔintʃə] **I** *n* [C]【法】寡妇所得遗产(丈夫生前指定由妻子继承的遗产).

II *vt* 使(妻子)继承遗产. [<join]

joist [dʒɔist] *n* [C]【建】搁栅,搁枕;托梁. [<古法语 giste (a bed)]

joke [dʒəuk] **I** *n* [C]①笑话,玩笑;诙谐: She told some very funny ~s. 她说了一些极为滑稽有趣的笑话. ②笑柄: the standing ~ 老笑柄. ‖ ***be*** (***become***) ***the*** ~ ***of the town*** (***village***) 是(成为)全镇(全村)的笑柄. ***be*** (***go***) ***beyond a*** ~ (由于)某事太严肃或不愉快)可开不得玩笑的. ***have a*** ~ ***with sb*** 和某人说笑话. ***He can't take a*** ~. 他开不得玩笑. ***I don't see the*** ~. 我看不出有什么好笑. ***It's no*** ~. 可不是开玩笑的;可不是容易的: War is no ~. 战争不是闹着玩的. It was no ~ carrying those heavy bags. 背起那些重包可不是容易的. ***make a*** ~ ***about sb*** (***sth***) 以某人(某事)为笑柄. ***play a*** ~ ***on sb*** 开某人的玩笑;捉弄某人. ***a practical*** ~ 恶作剧: I must say I fail to appreciate those practical ~s of his. 我得说,我并不欣赏他的那些恶作剧行为.

II ❶ *vi* [常与 with, about 连用]开玩笑: be always joking 老爱开玩笑. be only joking 只是开开玩笑而已. ~ with sb about sth 和某人开某事方面的玩笑. I thought you were joking. 我认为你在开玩笑. ❷ *vt* 戏弄…;开…的玩笑. ‖ ***joking apart*** [口语]言归正传;说正经话: Joking apart, it really is quite a nice flat. 说正经的,这真是很好的一套房间. [<拉丁语 jocus; >下三条; jocose, jocular]

jok·er ['dʒəukə] *n* ①爱开玩笑的人;滑稽人: Don't trust that ~. 不要相信那个爱开玩笑的人. ②(纸牌)百搭(又名大鬼、小鬼;可作任何点数的王牌). ③[俚]家伙. [<上条]

jok·ing ['dʒəukiŋ] *a* 开玩笑的: ~ remarks 玩笑话. This is no ~ matter. 这不是开玩笑的事. [同上]

jok·ing·ly ['dʒəukiŋli] *ad* 开玩笑地: I'm sure his remarks were meant ~. 我敢肯定,他说的话是开玩笑的. [同上]

jol·li·fi·ca·tion [ˌdʒɔlifi'keiʃən] *n* [U][C][常用复而具有单数意义]欢乐,宴乐;(节日)庆祝. [<jolly]

jol·li·ty ['dʒɔliti] *n* ①[U]欢乐;高兴,愉快. ②[复]欢宴. [同上]

jol·ly ['dʒɔli] **I** *a* (jollier, jolliest) ①欢乐的;兴高采烈的;快活的: a ~ person 快活的人. a ~ laugh 高兴的笑声. have a ~ time 过得快活. ②[委婉语]微醉的. ③愉快的;好舒服的;怪好的: a ~ holiday 愉快的假日. a ~ weather 怪好的天气;天气宜人.

II *ad* [口语]非常,极: take ~ good care not to do sth again 特别当心莫再干某事. He is so ~ green. 他太天真. It was a ~ thing I got there in time. 好极了,我及时到达了那里. ‖ ***a*** ~ ***good fellow*** 好好先生. ~ ***well*** [与动词或分词连用以加强语气]的确;当然: I shall ~ well do what I like. 我当然要做我喜欢做的事. I ~ well told him what I thought of him. 我当然要把我对他的想法告诉他.

III *vt* (用开玩笑的方式设法)使…愿意(做某事);(用委婉温和的办法设法)怂恿(做某事): They ~ed her into going with them. 他们怂恿她与他们同行. ‖ ~ ***along*** 使高兴,使愉快: They ~ed me along until I agreed to help them. 他们一直奉承我,直到我答应帮助他们. [<古法语 joli; >上二条;下二条]

jol·ly boat ['dʒɔli bəut] *n* [C](附于大船的)轻便小船(艇). [<上条]

Jol·ly Ro·ger [ˌdʒɔli'rɔdʒə] *n* (黑底白色骷髅的)海盗旗. [同上]

Jol·mo Lung·ma ['dʒɔlməu'luŋmɑː] *n* [Mt ~]珠穆朗玛峰: On May 25, 1960, three Chinese mountaineers reached the summit of Mt ~. 1960 年 5 月 25 日,三位中国运动员到达了珠穆朗玛峰的顶峰. [<西藏语]

jolt [dʒəult] **I** ❶ *vt* ①使颠簸,使震动: The old bus ~ed us as it went over the stony road. 旧公共汽车经过石块路面时使我们颠簸起来. Her angry words ~ed him. 她生气的话使他大为震动. ②使动摇: Her angry words ~ed him out of the belief that she loved him. 他原以为她爱他,但她愤怒的话却动摇了他这种看法. ❷ *vi* 颠簸,震动: The cart ~ed (along) over the rough road, ~ing every bone in my body. 马车在

崎岖的路上颠簸，震动着我身上的每根骨头. **II** *n* [U]①颠簸，震动：stop with a ~ 颠簸一下才停住. ②震惊：give sb a severe ~ 使某人大为震惊. [<jot; >下条]

jolt·y ['dʒəulti] *a* 颠簸的，震动的；震惊的：a ~ bus 一辆颠簸的公共汽车. [<上条]

Jo·nah ['dʒəunə] *n* ①(《圣经·旧约全书》中的先知)约拿；(《圣经·旧约全书》中的名篇)约拿书. ②[比喻]带来不幸的人；因遭不幸而牺牲的人. [从希伯来语]

jon·quil ['dʒɔŋkwil] *n* 【植】长寿花(水仙属)：~ colour 淡黄色. [见 narcissus][从拉丁语]

Jor·dan ['dʒɔːdn] *n* ①约旦：the Hashemite ['hæʃəmait] Kingdom of J~. 约旦哈希姆王国[亚洲，首都 Amman 安曼]. the ~ 约旦河. West(ern) J~ and East(ern) J~ 西约旦和东约旦.

joss [dʒɔs] *n* (中国的石雕)菩萨；神像. [>下二条]

joss(-)house ['dʒɔs haus] *n* (中国的)寺院，庙宇；神龛. [<上条]

joss(-)stick ['dʒɔs stik] *n* 香. [同上]

jos·tle ['dʒɔsəl] **I** ❶ *vt* ①使(人)挤(推，撞)：~ one's way through a crowd 从人群中挤过去. I was ~d by the crowd. 我被人群挤着. Don't ~ me。不要撞我. ②使贴近：Many vessels lay jostling each other at the riverside. 许多船紧挨着地停泊在河边. ❷ *vi* ①拥挤，推撞：~ against sb in the crowd 在人群中撞某人. Most of audience ~d into the theatre. 大批观众拥进戏院. ②贴近：~ with sb 和某人贴近.

II *n* [U][C]拥挤，推撞. [<joust]

jot [dʒɔt] **I** (jotted ['dʒɔtid]; jotting ['dʒɔtiŋ]) *vt* [与 down 连用]草草记下：~ down sb's name and address 草草记下某人的名字和地址. ‖ ~ ***sth down*** 匆匆记下某事.

II *n* [前加不定冠词，常用于否定][C]一点儿；些许；少量. ‖ ***not one ~ or little*** 丝毫也没有；一些儿也没有. ***not a ~*** 毫无；毫不：not a ~ of truth in it 毫无道理. I don't care a ~。我毫不在乎. [<希腊语；>下二条]

jot·ter ['dʒɔtə] *n* [C](随便记录用的)笔记本. [<上条]

jot·tings ['dʒɔtiŋs] *n* [复]笔记；草草记录下的东西. [同上]

joule [dʒuːl] *n* 【理】焦耳(能量、功的绝对单位，= 10^7 尔格)[缩 J]. [<J. P. Joule]

jour·nal ['dʒəːnl] *n* [C]①日报；杂志；定期刊物：the Economic J~ 经济杂志. the Ladies' Home J~ 妇女家庭杂志. ②日志；日记；商业日记帐(流水帐)；每日大事录. [<拉丁语；>下三条]

jour·nal·ese [ˌdʒəːnə'liːz] *n* [U](草率而低劣的)新闻文体(例如用 prior to interment，而不用 before burial). [<上条]

jour·nal·ism ['dʒəːnəlizəm] *n* [U]①新闻业，新闻工作(包括写作、编辑、出版). ②新闻杂志；报刊(总称)；报刊文章：His writing is only ~, not true literature. 他的写作仅为报刊上的一般文章，不是真正的文学作品. [同上]

jour·nal·ist ['dʒəːnəlist] *n* 新闻记者；新闻工作者；报界人士. [同前；>下条]

jour·nal·is·tic [ˌdʒəːnə'listik] *a* 报刊特有的；新闻工作者的. [<上条]

jour·ney ['dʒəːni] **I** (*pl* ~s) *n* [C]旅行；行程，路程(尤指陆地)：a long train ~ 长途火车旅行. a ~ of three days = a three day's ~ 三天行程. come on a ~ 旅行前来. go (set out) on a ~ 去旅行. send sb on a ~ 送某人旅行. make a ~ halfway round the world 旅行半球. He's going on (*or* is making) a long ~. 他拟作长途旅行. I wish you a good (pleasant) ~! *or* A good (pleasant) ~ to you! 祝你一路平安! Life is a ~ from birth to death. 生命乃是从生到死的旅行. ‖ ***break one's ~ (at)*** (在…)中途逗留；(在…)中途下车：We broke our ~ at Wuhan for one night. 我们中途在武汉逗留了一夜. ***reach one's ~s end*** 1)到达旅行目的地：When we reached our ~'s end, we rested. 我们到达了旅行目的地就休息了. 2)生命终点；死了.

II *vi* 旅行：~ to Guilin of Guangxi province 旅行广西省的桂林. She has ~ed all over the world. 她旅行了全世界. [从拉丁语；>下二条]

[辨异] journey, travel, voyage 三个名词均作"旅行"解，但应用时则有所不同：journey 系在陆路方面，指从一个地方到另一个地方的旅行所花的时间和所经过的距离，侧重在旅行的时间和空间而言. 如：It's (a) four day's ~ on horseback from here to there. 从此地到那里骑马需要四天的行程. travel 一词着重指旅行的行为和活动. 如：He came home after years of foreign travel. 他经过几年的外国旅行以后，回到了家里. Did you go to Suzhou during your travels? 您旅行的活动中到过苏州吗? 而 voyage 仅限于航海旅行. 如：The voyage from England to India used to take six months. 过去从英国航行到印度需要六个月.

jour·ney·man ['dʒəːnimen] (*pl* journeymen ['dʒəːnimən]) *n* ①熟练工人[反 apprentice]：a ~

painter, not one of the greatest 有经验有水平的画家，而不是了不起的画家大师. ②雇工；短工；计日工：a ~ printer 计日印刷工(商). ③[古]满师工匠；学徒期满工人. [<中古英语 journee (day's work)]

jour·ney(-)work ['dʒəniwəːk] *n* 短工，散工；雇佣性的工作. [同上]

joust [dʒaust] **I** *n* [C](古时)马上长枪比武；斗争.
II *vi* ①[古]骑着马用长枪比武. ②[报纸登载]参加比武(比赛). [<拉丁语；>jostle]

Jove [dʒəuv] *n* (罗马神话中的)朱庇特(神)[同 Jupiter]. ‖ *by* ~! [用来加强语气或表示惊讶]啊!

jo·vi·al ['dʒəuvjəl] *a* 快活的；愉快的；和气的(尤指胖老头儿)：a ~ fellow (voice) 快活人(话). in a ~ mood 心情愉快. [<近代拉丁语；>下二条]

jo·vi·al·i·ty [ˌdʒəuvi'æliti] *n* ①[U]快活；愉快；和气. ②[C](*pl* jovialities) 快活的行为(或言语). [<上条]

jo·vi·al·ly ['dʒəuvjəli] *ad* 快活地；愉快地；和气地. [同上]

jowl [dʒaul] *n* [常用复数而具有单数意义]①颚；下颚；下颚的垂肉：a man with a heavy ~ 双下巴的人(= a heavy-jowl man). ②面颊；下脸(从颊到下巴). ③(牛、马等脖子下的)垂肉；喉袋；(鸡、鸟的)嗉囊. ‖ *cheek by* ~ (*with*) (和…)紧靠着；(和…)非常亲昵(接近)：They are living cheek by ~, forty in a six roomed house. 他们住得很挤，四十个人住在一栋有六个房间的屋子里. I saw the senator and the postmaster cheek by ~ with each other at the capitol. 我看到参议员和邮政局长在美国州议会大厦里彼此打得火热. [见 cheek; jaw]

-jowled [-dʒauld] [构词成分][用来构成形容词]下颚…的：a heavy-~ man 双下巴的人. [<上条]

joy [dʒɔi] **I** *n* ①[U]高兴；欢乐，喜悦：be filled with ~ 充满喜悦. see the ~ in sb's smiling face 看到某人微笑的脸上显露出高兴的样子. I wish you ~. 祝您快乐. I heard with ~ that he had escaped injury. 我高兴地得知他没有受伤. He has been a good friend to me, both in ~ and in sorrow. 他一向是和我同甘共苦的好朋友. ②[C]乐事；乐趣：the ~s and sorrows of life 人生的悲欢. share ~s and sorrows 同甘共苦. [比较：both in ~ and in sorrow] be a great ~ to sb 对某人乃是一大乐事. ③[U][口语]成功；实现：I tried to get through to her on the telephone, but I didn't have any ~. 我想用电话和她取得联系，可是却没有联系上. ‖ *for* ~ 由于(感到)高兴：They song and danced for ~. 他们由于高兴而载歌载舞起来. *to the* ~ *of sb* = *to sb's* ~ (使)某人高兴(喜悦)：To the ~ of his mother, he succeeded at last. 使他母亲高兴的是，他终于成功了. To our ~ we found him alive. 我们发现他还活着，大家都高兴.
II ❶ *vi* [与 in 连用][诗歌文学用语]高兴；欢欣；喜悦：~ in a friend's success 为朋友的成功而感到高兴. ❷ *vt* 使高兴；使享受. [<拉丁语；>下六条；enjoy, overjoy]

joy-bells ['dʒɔi belz] *n* [复](为庆祝喜事而敲的)报喜钟. [<上条]

joy·ful ['dʒɔifu*l*] *a* ①[指人]高兴的，欢乐的，喜悦的：a ~ preson 欢乐的人. a ~ face 喜气洋洋的面容. a ~ heart 喜悦的心情. a ~ look 兴高采烈的样子. ②[指事]可喜的；令人欢欣的：a ~ event 喜事. ~ news 喜讯. celebrate a ~ (joyous) occasion 庆祝欢乐的节日. [同上；>下条]

joy·ful·ly ['dʒɔifu*l*i] *ad* 高兴地，欢乐地，喜悦地. [<上条]

joy·less ['dʒɔilis] *a* 不高兴的，不快乐的；悲哀的. [<joy]

joy·ous ['dʒɔiəs] *a* = joyful.

joy(-)ride ['dʒɔiraid] **I** [C] *n* ①[俚]汽车兜风(尤指偷开别人汽车). ②[行为]轻举妄动；胡来一气.
II *vi* [俚]驾车兜风(尤指偷开别人汽车). [<joy]

joy(-)stick ['dʒɔiˌstik] *n* [C]①飞机操纵杆. ②汽车驾驶盘. [同上]

JP, J.P. [ˌdʒei 'piː] *n* [缩] = Justice of the Peace 治安官(员)；(县以下)地方法庭审判员(法官).

Jr, jr ['dʒuːnjə] *a* [缩] = junior 小…；年少的；较年幼的. [亦作 **Jun, Jnr**]

ju·bi·lant ['dʒuːbilənt] *a* 欢呼的；欢天喜地的；喜气洋洋的：a ~ person 欢乐的人. a ~ shout 欢呼声. The whole nation is ~。举国欢腾. [<jubilate; >下二条]

ju·bi·lant·ly ['dʒuːbiləntli] *ad* 欢呼地；欢天喜地地；喜气洋洋地. [<上条]

ju·bi·la·tion [ˌdʒuː'bi'leiʃən] *n* ①[U]欢腾；喜悦；庆祝. ②[C]乐事. [同上]

ju·bi·lee ['dʒuːbiliː] *n* [C] 纪念；喜庆；佳节(尤指结婚)：diamond ~ 六十周年纪念. golden ~ 五十周年纪念. silver ~ 二十五周年纪念. [<希伯来语]

Ju·da·ic [dʒuː'deiik] *a* 犹太人的；犹太文化的；犹太教的. [<拉丁语<希腊语]

Ju·da·ism ['dʒuːdeizəm] *n* [U]①【宗】犹太教. ②犹太人的文化及其社会生活(包括社会活动，风俗习惯、宗教信仰等). [从近代拉丁语]

Ju·das ['dʒuːdəs] *n*【宗】(出卖耶稣基督的门徒)犹太；[比喻]叛徒；内奸. [<Judas Iscariot (出卖耶稣者)]

jud·der [ˈdʒʌdə] *vi* 剧烈颤抖.[<? shudder]

judge [dʒʌdʒ] **I** *n* [C] ①[常大写]审判员;法官:~-made law 案件判例(非成文法). a ~ of High Court 高等法院审判员(法官). as grave(sober) as a ~ 非常严肃;像法官一样庄严.[见 justice, magistrate] ②(比赛等的)裁判(员);(纠纷等的)评判员;仲裁人[同 umpire]: the ~s at an athletic meeting 运动会的裁判员. ③审查员;鉴定人;鉴赏家: a good ~ of horses 鉴别马的行家. He says the diamonds are not genuine; but then he's no ~. 他说那些钻石不是真的,可他并不是鉴别的行家. I'm no ~ of music, but I know what I like. 虽然我对音乐是外行,可是我知道我喜欢什么. ④【史】士师(犹太诸王以前的统治者. ⑤[J~s][用作单](《圣经·旧约全书》中的)《士师记》.

II ❶ *vt* ①审判,审理: God will ~ all men. 上帝将审判一切人. Who will ~ the next case? 谁审理下堂案子? ②裁判(比赛输赢);评定(纠纷是非). ③鉴别,判断,识别: ~ horses 鉴别马. J~ whether he's right or wrong. 判断他是否是对的还是错的. He is going to ~ cadres in the long course of mass struggle. 他打算在长期的群众斗争中识别干部. A man should be ~d by his deeds, not his words. 判断一个人应该根据他的行动,而不是根据他的言语. Don't ~ a man by his look. 不要以貌取人. ④认为;断定: We ~d it better to start at once. 我认为立刻动身比较好. I ~d from his manner, that he was guilty. 从他的态度上看,我断定他是有罪的. ❷ *vi* ①下判断;当裁判: ~ of sb by his look 以貌取人. ~ between right and wrong 判断是非. ~ of sb's character 判断某人的性格. ~ by (from) appearance 从外表来判断. ~ of its size 判断大小. Judging from what you say, he ought to succeed. 据您说的推测,他该成功. How can I ~? 叫我怎能作出判断呢? Will you ~ at the Flower Show next week? 下周的花卉展览上您当评判吗? [从拉丁语; >下条; judical, judicious; adjudge, misjudge, prejudge]

judg(e)·ment [ˈdʒʌdʒmənt] *n* ①[U]审判,审理: sit in ~ on a case 审案. pass ~ on sb 向某人宣判. ②[C]判决;判决费: a ~ by default 缺席判决. a ~ of 100 pounds against sb 裁决某人须付一百英镑. a ~ for (against) the plaintiff (accused) 原告(被告)胜诉(败诉)判决。The ~ was in his favour. 判决对他有利。The ~ was against him. 判决对他不利。③[U]判断;判断力;识别;识别力: an error of ~ 判断错误. form a ~ upon facts 根据事实作判断. a man of good (poor weak) ~ 判断力强(差)的人 show excellent ~ in doing sth 在处理某事上表现出卓越的判断力. His ~ was at fault. 他判断错误. ④[C][U]意见,看法: in sb's ~ 据某人的看法. in the ~ of most people 据大多数人的意见. form a ~ 形成看法,作出判断. ⑤[C]天谴,报应: Your failure is a ~ on you for being so lazy. 你的失败是对你懒惰的惩罚. ‖ ***It's a ~ on him.*** 仿佛上帝在惩罚他.[<上条;下条]

Judg(e)·ment Day [ˈdʒʌdʒmənt dei] *n* [有时小写](上帝)最后审判日;世界末日(= the Day of Judg(e)ment; the Last Judg(e)ment).[<上条]

ju·di·ca·ture [ˈdʒu(:)dikətʃə] *n* ①[U]司法;司法权(限): the Supreme Court of J~ [英]高等法院. ②[C]审判员(总称)[同 judiciary]

ju·di·cial [dʒ(:)ˈdiʃəl] *a* ①司法的;审判上的;审判员的: ~ affairs 司法. a ~ assembly 审判大会. the ~ bench 法官(总称). ~ conference 审判员会议. a ~ decision 判决. the ~ department (office) 司法部门(机关). ~ murder 不公正的死刑判决. ~ power 司法权. ~ proceedings 审判程序;诉讼手续. a ~ separation 判决夫妇分居. take (bring) ~ proceedings against sb 起诉控告某人.[比较: judicious] ②有判断力的,善于批判的;明断的,公正的: a man with a ~ mind 有判断头脑的人;内心公正的人.[<judge; >下条]

ju·di·ci·ar·y [dʒ(:)ˈdiʃiəri] **I** *a* 司法的;法院的;审判员的.

II *n* [U]①司法部. ②审判员(总称)[同 judicature ②][<上条]

ju·di·cious [dʒu(:)ˈdiʃəs] *a* 贤明的;明智的;审慎的: The ~ parents encourage their children to make their own sensible decisions. 贤明的父母鼓励子女自作明智的决定.[<judge; >下条; 反 injudicious]

ju·di·cious·ly [dʒu(:)ˈdiʃəsli] *ad* 贤明地;明智地;审慎地.[<上条]

ju·do [ˈdʒu:dəu] *n* [U]柔道(日本的一种武术,徒手搏斗,近于摔跤)[同 jiujitsu; jiujutsu; jujitsu].[<日语]

jug [dʒʌg] **I** *n* [C]①(小口有把的)大壶,罐,盂(美 = pitcher): drink a ~ of milk 喝一大罐牛奶. ②[俚]监牢.

II (jugged [dʒʌgd]; jugging [ˈdʒʌgiŋ]) *vt* [常用过去分词]①将…煨(燉): ~ged hare (用罐)煨熟过的兔肉. ②[俚]使监禁;使关押.[<?]

jug·ful [ˈdʒʌgful] (*pl* ~s) *n* [C]满壶(罐);许多: not by a ~ [俚]一点也不.

jug·ger·naut [ˈdʒʌgənɔ:t] *n* [C]①可以摧毁一切的力

量或物体:the ~ of war 可以摧毁一切的战争.②大型长途货车.[<印地语]

jug·gle ['dʒʌgl] ❶ *vt* ①(杂耍中)将…连抛带接;(杂耍中的)耍弄(球,棒,盘等):can ~ nine balls at the same time 同时可将九个球连抛连接. ~ one's figures 玩弄数字,在数字上做文章.②使窜改;使颠倒;使歪曲:~ one's accounts 窜改帐目. ~ black and white 混淆黑白.③使抓得不牢;使摆得不稳:I'll not be ~d. 我会坚定起来的。④欺骗;诈取:~ sth away 骗掉某物。~ sb out of his money = ~ money out of sb 骗取某人钱财。~ sb in doing sth 骗某人做某事。❷ *vi* ①[常与 with 连用](杂耍中)连抛带接;耍把戏;耍花招:~ with six plates at one time 同时连抛带接六个盘子。~ with sb 耍弄(欺骗)某人。~ with words (figures) 玩弄文字(数字)。He likes to ~ with ideas. 他爱动脑筋。②窜改;颠倒;歪曲:~ with facts (history) 歪曲事实(历史)。~ with one's accounts 在帐目上做手脚。[见 joke; >下条]

jug·gler [dʒʌglə] *n* ①杂耍演员;魔术师:a ~ with words 诡辩家。②骗子:tricks played by a ~ 骗子耍的花招。[<上条]

Ju·go·sla·via ['ju:gəuslɑ:vjə] *n* = Yugoslavia 南斯拉夫。[欧洲]

jug·u·lar ['dʒʌgjulə] **I** *n* 【解】颈静脉(= ~ vein)。
II *a* ①颈部的;喉部的:~ vein 颈静脉[同 jugular n]. ②(鱼等)喉部有腹鳍的。[<拉丁语 jugum (a yoke)]

juice [dʒu:s] **I** *n* U C ①(水果、蔬菜、肉等的)汁;液:~orange ~ 橘汁。meat ~ 肉汁。a mixure of fruit ~s 混合果汁。digestive(gastric) ~s 消化(胃)液。I like cooked vegetables with all the natural ~s still in. 我喜欢吃带有原汁原汤在内的煮熟过的蔬菜。②精髓;精力:He's still got the ~ of life. 他精力仍然充沛。③[俚]电;电流;汽油;液体燃料。
II *v* 榨…的汁(液);挤…的奶:~ a cow 挤牛奶。‖ ~ ***up*** 使有精力;使有精神;使活跃:His story was ~d up with witty remarks. 他用了许多妙语使故事生动活泼。The show is ~d up by its stars. 名演员为演出大添生色。[<broth; >下条]

juic·y ['dʒu:si] *a* (juicier; juiciest) ①多汁液的:a ~ orange 多汁的橘子。②[口语]津津有味的;有趣的:a ~ bit of gossip about sb(sth) 对某人(某事)的津津乐道。I want all the ~ details. 我要的是整个有趣的详尽情况。③报酬(油水)多的:a ~ contract that will make you rich 会使你发财致富的油水多的合同。[<上条]

ju·jit·su [dʒu:'dʒitsu:] *n* U 柔道[亦作 jiujitsu, jiujutsu, judo]。[<日语]

ju·ju ['dʒu:dʒu] *n* [西非的部族的用语]物神;魔力;符咒。[豪萨语]

ju·jube ['dʒu:dʒu:b] *n* ①U枣属植物;C枣子。②C枣味药物糖粒(片)。[<希腊语]

juke(-)box ['dʒu:kbɔks] *n* C钱币自动唱机(投入硬币即放唱片)。

Jul 缩 = July

ju·lep ['dʒu:lep] *n* ①香草冷饮。②威士忌(或白兰地)加糖和薄荷的冷饮:mint ~ 薄荷酒。[法语]

Ju·li·an ['dʒu:ljən] *a* (古罗马独裁者)儒略·恺撒的(of Julius Caesar): the ~ calendar 儒略历(公元前 46 年以儒略·恺撒的名字命名而创立。365 天为一年,每四年一闰,闰年为 366 天)。[见 Gregorian]

Ju·ly [dʒ(:)lai] *n* C 七月[缩 Jul]. [<古罗马的独裁者 Julius Caesar 的名字]

jum·ble ['dʒʌmbl] **I** ❶ *vt* [常用被动式,一般与 up 或 together 连用]使搞乱;使混乱:Her thoughts were all ~d up (together). 她的想法都很混乱。The untidy girl's goys, books, shoes and clothes were all ~d up together in the cupboard. 那个不爱整洁小女孩的玩具,书籍,鞋子以及衣服乱堆在柜子里。❷ *vi* 搞乱;混乱;乱七八糟:His books all ~d. 他的书全都搞得乱七八糟的。
II *n* 混乱,杂乱;混杂的一堆:The books are all in a ~. 书全然杂乱。[<?; >下条]

jum·ble sale ['dʒʌmbl,seil] *n* C (救济穷人的衣服等)杂物义卖(=[美] rummage sale). [<上条]

jum·bo ['dʒʌmbəu] **I** (*pl* ~s) *n* C体大而笨拙的人(或物)。
II *a* 特大的,巨大的:a ~ jet 特大喷气(式)客机。a ~-sized plate of ice cream 一盘特大冰淇淋。[<elephant]

jump [dʒʌmp] **I** ❶ *vi* ①跳;跃;跳跃:~ over a fence (the water) 跳过篱笆(跳过水)。~ over a page or two 跳过一两页。~ to one's feet 一跃而起。~ into a river (taxi) 跳入河里(跨进出租汽车)。~ out of the water 突然冒出水面。~ up out of one's chair 突然从椅子上起来。②(因惊、喜、紧张等)跳动;剧跳:~ for joy 雀跃;欢跃;高兴得直跳。~ up and down in excitement 激动得跳跃起来。My heart ~ed when I heard the news. 我一听到这个消息,心头直跳。③(价格等)暴涨;猛增:Gold shares ~ed on the Stock Exchange yesterday. 昨天股票交易所的黄金股票暴涨。The price of oil ~ed sharply in 1973. 1973 年石

油价格猛增。④(对话题,主张等)突然变动:~ from one subject to another in a speech 演说中从一个话题跳到另一个话题。⑤活跃,奔忙;踊跃行动起来:As the Spring Festival is coming, the whole town is ~ing. 春节快到了,全城活跃起来。On receiving instructions they ~ed at once. 一接到指示,他们便立即行动起来。❷ *vt* ①跳,跃:~ down the water 跳下水。[比较:~ into a river] ~ up the water 跃出水。[比较:~ out of the water] ②跳过;越过:~ a ditch 跳过沟。~ a chapter in a book. 跳过书中的一章。~ the third grade in school 跳过小学三年级。③使跳(跃);使跳动:~ a horse over a fence 使马跳过篱笆。[比较:~ over a fence] ~ a child on one's knees 让小孩在膝上跳动。④使惊起;使突然跃起:The news ~ed him out of bed. 这消息使他从床上惊起(一跃而起)。⑤擅自离开(工作岗位等);逃离(某地):One sailor ~ed ship at Gibraltar. 一水手在直布罗陀弃职离船。He ~ed town. 他逃离城市。⑥(不买票)违章搭乘(车子等):~ a bus (train) 违章搭乘公共汽车(火车)。⑦使越级上升:~ sb from instructor to full professor 把某人从讲师升为正教授。‖ ~ ***a claim*** [口语]强占别人土地(采矿权)。~ ***all over sb*** 斥责(批评)某人(尤指不给以申辩余地):As soon as I entered his office, he ~ed all over me. 我一进到他的办公室,他就狠狠地批评我。~ ***at*** 抢着接受;欣然接受;急切地投人:She ~ed at the chance. 她急切地抓住机会。I know that he would ~ at such an offer. 我知道他会欣然接受这样的建议的。~ ***down sb's throat*** [俚](不等某人把话讲完就给予)粗暴地回答(打断):You don't have to ~ down his throat in front of everybody. 您不必当着大伙的面粗暴地打断他的讲话。(***go and***) ~ ***in the lake*** [口语;祈使]走开(轻蔑或生气地说)。~ ***in with both feet*** 全心全意地从事;不加思索地匆匆投入:When the offer was made to him, he ~ed in with both feet — and he has been sorry ever since. 别人一对他提出这个建议,他不加思索地同意了,因此一直在后悔。~ ***off*** 开始;开始进攻:The attacks ~ed off without the usual preliminary bombardment. 没有通常的预先轰击,进攻就开始了。~ ***on*** (***upon***) 1)猛扑:"People would ~ on you, and others would drive by in the car and point at the house," Mrs West recalled. "有些人突然抓住你,其他的人开起车子冲向房子。"韦斯特太太回忆道。2)(口头)攻击;斥责:He ~ed on me for that misbehaviour. 他对我那个错误行为严加指责。~ (***climb***) ***on the bandwagon*** [口语]看风使舵;赶浪头:There were a few holdouts, but they also ~ed on the bandwagon toward the end of the campaign. 本来有几个不让步的人,可是他们在竞选的最后阶段也看风使舵了。~ (***skip***) (***one's***) ***bail*** 【法】(经保释后)不出庭:He ~ed bail and escaped to Mexico. 他经保释后未出庭而逃到墨西哥去了。~ ***out of one's skin*** 大吃一惊;惊奇得跳了起来:The sudden noise made me nearly ~ out of my skin. 那突如其来的响声使我几乎大吃一惊。~ ***out of the frying pan into the fire*** 想逃脱小灾反遭大灾。~ ***over the broomstick*** 姘居;~ ***the broom*** [方言]结婚。~ (***leap***) ***over the wall*** 离开教会(宗教职位):No one knows exactly how many religious have ~ed over the wall. 没有人确切地知道有多少修士离开了教会。~ (***beat***) ***the*** ~ (比赛时)发令枪未响便起跑;偷跑;喻过早行动:The runners were called back because one of them ~ed the gun. 赛跑运动员被叫了回来,因为他们之中有一人偷跑了。~ ***the queue*** 加塞儿;(在未轮到前)抢先获得某物:We can't allow anyone to ~ the queue. 我们不能允许任何人加塞儿。~ ***the traces*** 1)不受约束;不服驾驭:He finally ~ed the traces. 他终于摆脱了约束。2)不守常规;表示反对:You mustn't ~ the traces in this town. 你绝不要在这个城市里放荡不羁。[同 kick over the traces] ~ ***the track*** (***rails***) 出轨;走错方向:The train ~ed the track(rails) and there was a terrible accident. 火车出轨了,造成了一次可怕的车祸。~ ***through a hoop for sb*** 对某人唯命是从。~ ***to conclusions***; ~ ***to a***(***the***) ***conclusion*** 草率下结论。~ ***to it*** 赶快;立即着手工作:If we ~ to it, we can finish it by noon. 要是我们加紧工作,中午就可完成。~ ***together*** 一致;符合:Your ideas and mine ~ together on this question. 在这个问题上,您的意见和我的完全一致。~ ***with*** 和…一致:His ideas ~ with mine. 他的意见和我的一致。

II ***n*** [C] ①跳;跃;跳跃:the high ~ 跳高。the long (broad) ~ 跳远。the pole ~ 撑竿跳。a ~ shot (篮球)跳投。at a ~ 一跃。②惊跳;心神不安。③[the ~s]震颤:give sb the ~s 使某人心惊肉跳。[比较:give sb a ~] ④暴涨;猛增:a ~ in car exports 小汽车出口猛增。The production for this year takes a ~. 今年生产猛增。⑤(空航途中的)一段短程:on one's last ~ from Tianjin to Beijing. 航空途中从天津到北京的最后一段短程。⑥(起步或行动时的)抢先。‖ ***be*** (***stay***) ***one*** ~ ***ahead*** 抢在…之前行动。***get*** (***have***) ***the*** ~ ***on*** [俚]占优势;领先:Our team got

the ~ on our rival in the first minutes of play. 比赛一开始我们队就占了对方的优势。***give sb a*** ~ 使某人吓一跳。***on the*** ~ [口语]在忙碌中;在移动中:keep sb on the ~ 使某人忙个不停。Between the store and home, she is on the ~ all the time. 她一直奔走于商店与家门之间。***the*** ~ ***from sth to sth*** 从某事物到某事物的突变(飞跃)。[<?; >jumper[1]; jumpy]

jumped-up [ˌdʒʌmpt'ʌp] ***a*** 崛起的;暴发的;飞黄腾达的:a ~ bureaucrat in the old society 旧社会飞黄腾达的官僚。[同 upstart] [<jump]

jump·er[1] ['dʒʌmpə] ***n*** [C] ①跳跃者:a high ~ 跳高运动员。②跳蚤;跳虫;能跳障碍物的马。③长凿。[<jump]

jump·er[2] ['dʒʌmpə] ***n*** [C] ①(水兵)短上衣;工作服。②(女式)马甲。③皮猴(外衣)。[<土语 jump (short coat)]

jump·i·ly ['dʒʌmpili] ***ad*** 激动地;神经质地;心惊肉跳地。[<jumpy]

jump·ing-off place [ˌdʒʌmpiŋ'ɔ(:)f ˌpleis], **jumping-off point** [ˌdʒʌmpiŋ'ɔ(:)f ˌpɔint] ***n*** [C] ①出发点;起点。②僻远地方。③智穷力竭地步。[<jump]

jump·y ['dʒʌmpi] ***a*** (jumpier; jumpiest) 激动的;神经质的;心惊肉跳的。[<jump n; >jumpily]

junc·tion ['dʒʌŋkʃən] ***n*** ①[U][C]连接,接合:make a ~ 取得联系;连接起来。Our two armies hope to effect a ~. 我们两军希望会师。②[C] 接合处;交叉点;(河流)汇合处;(铁路)联轨点;枢纽站:at the ~ of two highways (rivers) 在两条公路的交叉点(在两条河流的汇合处)。This railway station is a busy ~ for lines from all over the country. 这个火车站是全国铁路繁忙的枢纽。[<join]

junc·ture ['dʒʌŋktʃə] ***n*** [C] ①接合点;交界处:at the ~ of three provinces 在三省交界处。②时机;关头:at an important historical ~ 在重大的历史关头。‖ ***at this*** ~ 在这个时候;值此之际 ([同] at this time; when affairs are (were) in this state); At this ~ in our nation's affairs, we need firm leadership. 在目前我国家事务的关键时刻,我们需要坚强有力的领导。[同上]

June [dʒu:n] ***n*** [C] 六月。[<June, the wife of Jupiter]

Ju·neau ['dʒu:nəu] ***n*** 朱诺。[美国阿拉斯加港市]

jun·gle ['dʒʌŋgl] ***n*** ①[C][U] [前加定冠词 the,用作单或复]丛林,密林;[比喻]人口稠密或热闹的地方:~ birds and animals 丛林中的鸟兽。~ fever 发高烧的恶性疟疾(丛林热病)。~ warfare 丛林战。cut a path through the ~ 在丛林中开辟一条路。the ~ of business 商业密集(繁华)地方。the ~ of the big city 大城市的人口稠密地方。②[C] 错综复杂难以理解的事;一堆杂乱无章的东西:the ~ of tax laws 繁杂的税收规则。③[C]斗争或剥削最残酷的地方。‖ ***the law of the*** ~ 弱肉强食;优胜劣败。[[同] forest] [<梵语;>下条]

jun·gly ['dʒʌŋgli] ***a*** 丛林的;象丛林的;丛林地带的。[<上条]

jun·ior ['dʒu:njə] **I** ***a*** ①年少的;较年幼的;小…:~ dress sizes 少女衣服尺寸。my ~ brother 我的小弟弟。John Brown, J~. 小约翰·布朗(父子同名时,名字后加 junior 就是儿子;两人同名时,名字后加 junior 就是年幼的)。John Smith J~ is the son of John Smith. 小约翰·史密斯乃约翰·史密斯的儿子。[[缩] Jun, Jnr, Jr] ②等级或职位较低的;资历较浅的:a ~college [美]初级大学(一二年制大学)。a ~ high school [美]初级中学。a ~ minister 次长(低部长一级)。~ members of the staff 低级职员(工作人员)。a ~ officer 低级军官。the ~ partner in the firm 公司小本股东。be ~ to sb 比某人年幼。③(美国中学或四年制大学中的)三年级的:the ~ class 三年级。

II ***n*** [C] ①年少者:She is my ~ by five years. 她比我小五岁。You are still my ~. 你比我更年幼。[比较:You are ~ to me. 你年纪比我小。junior 为形容词] ②职位或等级较低者;晚辈。③少女衣服尺寸。④(美国中学或四年制大学中的)三年级生。⑤[大写]小伙子:Come here, J~. 过来呀,小伙子。J~ always thinks he knows more than his father. 小伙子总认为他懂的比他父亲多。[[反] senior] [<拉丁语]

ju·ni·per ['dʒu:nipə] ***n*** [C]【植】桧属;杜松:Chinese ~ 桧树。Common ~ 欧洲刺柏。oil of ~ 松节油。[拉丁语]

junk[1] [dʒʌŋk] **I** ***n*** [U] ①废品,废料;破烂儿:a ~ dealer 回收废品商。an attic full of ~ 堆满废品的顶楼。a ~ market (shop) 旧货市场(商店)。What will you pay me for all this old ~? 所有这些旧废物,你要付我多少钱? ②残品,赖货;质量差的东西:His latest book is ~. 他新近的作品质量极差。③[俚](海洛因等)毒品;麻醉品。

II ***vt*** 把(无用的东西)丢弃;把…当作废品:~ all one's old furniture 把整个旧家具扔掉。[<?]

junk[2] [dʒʌŋk] ***n*** [C] [中]平底帆船;民船。海船。[<爪哇语 jon]

jun·ker ['juŋkə] *n* [C] ①(东普鲁士的)"容克"地主；乡绅；贵族。②年轻德国贵族。[德语]

jun·ket ['dʒʌŋkit] **I** *n* ① [U] 凝乳食品；乳冻甜食。②会餐；野餐；郊游。

II *vi* 请客；参加宴会；举行野餐；郊游。[<拉丁语；>下条]

jun·ket·ing ['dʒʌŋkitiŋ] *n* [常用复而具有单数意义] [U] 聚餐；欢宴；作乐。[<上条]

junk·ie ['dʒʌŋki] (*pl* ~s) *n* [俚]吸毒者；毒品贩子。[同 junky]

junk mail ['dʒʌŋk meil] *n* [U] (不经对方要求而主动送出的)邮寄广告；邮寄宣传品。[junk[1] + mail]

junk·y ['dʒʌŋki] *n* =junkie

Ju·no·esque [ˌdʒuːnəu'esk] *a* (妇女如同希腊女神 Juno) 高贵端庄的；雍容华贵的。

jun·ta ['dʒʌntə] (*pl* juntos [dʒʌŋ'təus] *n* 政府；政治集团；政务会(夺取政权后的政治集团)：a military ~ (政变后上台的)军政府。[<拉丁语]

Ju·pi·ter ['dʒuːpitə] *n* ①(罗马神话中的主神)朱庇特：J~ Pluvius ['pluːviəs] 雨神。[见 Capitol] ②【天】木星。[拉丁语]

ju·rid·i·cal [dʒuə'ridikəl] *a* 法律(上)的；神判(上)的：~ days 开庭期间。~ person 法人。[<拉丁语 jus (law) + dicere(declare)]

ju·ris·dic·tion [ˌdʒuəris'dikʃən] *n* [U] ①司法；司法权；裁判权：accept the ~ of the court. 接受法庭的裁判。have ~ over foreigners living here 对侨居本地的外国人有裁判权。②权限；管辖权：be under the direct ~ of ... 在…的直接管辖下。‖ ***within*** (***outside***) ***sb's*** ~ 属于(超出)某人的权限：This matter does not come(fall) within our ~. 此事不属我们管辖。[同上]

ju·ris·pru·dence ['dʒuərisˌpruːdəns] *n* [U] 法律学；法学：comparative ~ 比较法学。medical ~ 法医学。[<prudence]

jur·ist ['dʒuərist] *n* 法律学家；律师；法官。[<拉丁语 jus(law)]

ju·ror ['dʒuərə] *n* ①陪审员：a grand ~ 大陪审团成员。②评判员。③宣誓者。[<拉丁语]

ju·ry ['dʒuəri] *n* [C] ①【法】陪审团：a coroner's ~ (*or* a ~ of inquest) 验尸陪审团。a grand ~ 大陪审团(由 12 至 23 人组成)。~ man (woman) 男(女)陪审员 [同 juror]. trail by ~ 陪审。The ~ found the prisoner (not) guilty. 陪审团认定犯人有(无)罪。The ~ were divided in their opinions. 陪审团意见分歧。②(竞赛时的)评奖委员会：the ~ of the Miss World competition 世界小姐选美会评审团。the ~ of public opinion [比喻]大众；众人。[<拉丁语；>下条]

ju·ry-box ['dʒuəri'bɔks] *n* 陪审席。[<上条]

jury-mast ['dʒuəri mɑːst] *n* [C] [船]应急(备用)桅杆。

just [dʒʌst] **I** *a* ①公正的，公平的，公道的；正直的：a ~ judge (sentence) 公正的裁判(判决)。a very ~ man 非常正直的人。be ~ to sb 待人公正。②应得的，正当的：~ claims 正当的要求。receive a ~ reward (punishment) 接受应得的报酬(处分)。③合理的；恰如其分的；有根据的：a ~ opinion 合理的意见。~ suspicions 有根据的怀疑。a ~ balance between two of them 他俩恰好旗鼓相当。It is ~ that you should be rewarded for your work. 给你劳动应得的报酬是合理的。‖ ***in*** ~ ***proportions*** 按正确的比例。

II *ad* ①[不用于否定；后跟名词，名词短语或从句]正好，恰好：It is ~ two o'clock. 现在正好两点钟。[比较：It is ~ on two o'clock. 快两点钟了。] This is ~ the point. 恰好这是关键(问题正在这里)。That's ~ what I wanted. 那正是我所要的。[比较：That's not quite what I wanted. 那不是我很想要的。] ②[同完成时连用，位于助动词和过去分词间；美国英语则同简单过去式用]刚才，方才：I've ~ had dinner. 我刚才吃完饭(美国则说 I ~ had dinner). He has ~ left here. 他刚才离开这儿。He had ~ left school. 他刚刚离开学校毕业了。I had ~ finished speaking. 我才讲完话。③仅仅，只是(= only, merely)：I'm ~ tired. 我只是累了。He's ~ an ordinary man. 他只是一个普通人。I've come here ~ to see you. 我专程来看望你的。(~ = on purpose). I came ~ because you asked me to come. 只因为你约我来，我才来的。Would you walk five miles ~ to see a film? 你仅仅为看一场电影而愿意走五公里路吗？J~ a line to let you know that I have arrived in Bejing. 略写几句话告诉你，我已到达北京。④[常与 only 连用]差一点儿不，勉勉强地；好不容易才：We (only) ~ caught the train. 我们险些赶不上火车(刚好赶上火车)。He (only) ~ succeeded. 他差一点儿不得成功。We could ~ see the roof. 我们勉强能看到屋顶。The skirt comes just below my knees. 这裙子刚好到我的膝盖下。He lives ~ round the corner. 他就住在附近(他就住在拐角)。She ~ managed to pass the exam. 她好不容易才考及格。[比较：She almost failed] I've ~ enough money to last me till pay-day. 我的钱刚好够维持到发薪

目。⑤即将,就要:We're ~ off (about) to start. 我们就动身。His new book is ~ out (published). 我的新著即将出版。I'm ~ coming! 我就要来!⑥[口语][加强语气]非常,实在:The concert was ~ splendid. 那音乐会实在不错。"Did you enjoy yourselves?" — "Didn't we ~!""你们玩得痛快吗?" —"我们玩得实在痛快得不得了(玩得非常痛快)!""Could he play the violin?" — "Couldn't he ~!" "他会拉小提琴吗"? — "他会拉得不得了(他非常会拉)!" ⑦[与地点副词连用表示方向]就在:~ here (there) 就在这里(那里)。~ over there 就在那边。~ the west of that place 就在那个地方的西面。~ across from the campus 就在校园对面。⑧[口语][用于祈使,提请注意或表示委婉]试请,且请;…看:J~ come here a moment. 请过来一下。[J~ = Please]. J~ think of the result! 请考虑一下后果吧! J~ a moment, please. 请稍等一等! J~ feel it! 你摸摸看(看它是软是硬是滑等等)! J~ listen to him! 且听他说! J~ taste this! 您尝尝看(以便评定质量好坏)! ‖ ~ ***about*** 差不多,几乎:~ about 500 差不多五百。The work is ~ about done. 这项工作差不多快做完了。It's ~ about here. 就在此地一带。[比较:It's ~ over there.] ~ ***about enough*** 差不多够,几乎够:It's ~ about tall enough. 差不多够高了。I've had ~ about enough of your impudence. 我几乎受够了你的鲁莽行为。~ ***as*** (+ ***adj*** + ***as***) 1) 正象;完全象:Leave everything ~ as (tidy as) you find it. 让一切东西保持原样。This is ~ as good as the other. 这个完全和另一个一样好。Come ~ as you are. (不作任何准备)你就这样来。2)[引导时间状语从句]正当…的时候:He arrived ~ as I was about to go out. 正当我要出去的时候他到了。~ ***as..., so...*** 正象…那样,…也就…;随着…,也就…:J~ as we sweep our rooms, so we should sweep backward ideas from our minds. 正象打扫房子那样,我们也要扫除头脑中落后的东西。J~ as you find it difficult to like Mr Green, so I find it easy to like his wife. 您认为喜欢格林先生难,我认为喜欢他的妻容易。[同 as..., so..., 语气比 as..., so... 强] ~ ***as well*** [口语]幸好;幸动:It is beginning to rain; it is ~ as well we brought our raincoats with us. 开始下雨了,幸好我们随身带了雨衣。~ ***for once*** 就这么一回 [同 this once]. ~ ***how*** 1)[用于肯定]本来:This is ~ how things are in objective reality. 这就是事情在客观现实中的本来面目。2)到底:J~ how fast does sound travel through the air? 声音在空气中传播到底有多快? ~ ***now*** 1)现在,眼下,此刻;马上,立即:We're having dinner ~ now — come back later. 现在我们正在吃饭——等会儿再来。We're leaving for Shanghai ~ now. 我们马上就动身去上海。2)刚才:Paul telephoned ~ now — he wants the money. 保罗刚才来了电话——他要那笔钱。~ ***on*** 差不多,大约:~ on ninety years ago 大约九十年以前。It is ~ on twelve o'clock. 快到十二点钟了。~ ***so*** 井井有条:She likes everything ~ so. 她喜欢一切事情都井井有条。~ ***then*** 正在那时。~ ***yet*** [与 no, not 等否定词连用]仍然,尚,还:I can't come ~ yet. 我仍然不能来。~ ***the job*** [口语]正是所需要的:Thanks for that screw: it was ~ the job. 感谢您给那颗螺丝钉:它正是我所需要的。~ ***the same*** 完全一样;仍然,还是。[同 all the same] ***be ~ the same to*** 对…说来都一样;对…无所谓。[同 be all the same to] ~ ***the thing*** 1) 正是所需要的:"Here's a ladder." "J~ the thing! We'll use that." "这里有一架梯子"。"正需要! 我们要用它"。2)恰合我意:"But John's stopped drinking." "That's ~ the thing." "约翰戒酒了。""那恰合我意。" ~ ***this minute*** [用于完成式而不用于过去式]刚才。~ ***too bad*** 太遗憾。~ ***my luck*** 真倒霉! ***should ~ think*** 当然,自然:"John's very proud of his daughter." "I should ~ think so (~ think he is)!" "约翰颇为女儿自豪。""那当然(他当然值得自豪)!" ~ ***as it is*** 恰好如此;完全照原样。***that is ~ it*** 问题正在这里。[比较:This is ~ the point] [<拉丁语;>下条;justify; just-ly; unjust]

jus·tice ['dʒʌstis] ***n*** ①[U] 公正,公道,公平;公平待遇;正义,正当:a sense of ~ 正义感。a war of ~ 正义战争。treat sb(sth) with ~ 待某人公平(对待某事公正)。He claimed — with~, I might add — that he had not received his fair share. 他说——我不妨说他说得有道理——他没有拿到他该得的一份。②[U] 正确;正当理由:The ~ of these remarks was clear to every one. 这些话的正确对大家来说是一清二楚的。There isn't much ~ in these observations. 这些看法不大正确。③[U] 审判;司法:a court of ~ 法院。administer ~ 进行审判,行使审判职权。the Ministry of J~ 司法部。④[J~] [C] [英] 高等法院审判员,法官,推事;[美] 最高法院审判员,法官,推事:the Lords J~s [英]高等法院法官们。the Lord Chief J~ [英]高等法院首席法官(或庭长)。Mr J~ Smith has been made Chief J~. 法官史密斯先生当了首席法官(或庭长)。‖ ***a J~ of the Peace*** 治安官,治安员(兼管司法的地方官)[缩 JP]。***bring sb***

to ~ 把某人缉拿归案;把某送交法审判。*do* ~ *to sb* (*do sb* ~) 1)公平地对待某人;公道地评价某人:We should do ~ to both sides. 我们应当公平地对待双方。To do him ~, he is honest. 说句公道话,他是老实的。J~ shall be done to everybody. 对大家都要一视同仁。2)和某人酷似:The photograph has done you ~. 那张照片和你一模一样。*do* ~ *to sth* 1)对某事处理适当:The newspaper man did not do ~ to the story. 该新闻记者没有把事实真相作恰如其分的报道。2)充分享受(欣赏)某物;大吃(畅饮)某物:The boy did ~ to the meal. 这男孩吃饭吃得津津有味。*do oneself* ~ 充分发挥自己的能力;公正对待自己:You are not doing yourself ~. 你尚未发挥自己的能力。*in* ~ *to* 为对…公平起见:The parents ought, in justice to the child, to give him as good an education as he is able. 父母应尽可能给孩子以良好教育,这才是对孩子公平的。*temper* ~ *with mercy* 宽严并济;恩威兼施。[<上条;>injustice]

jus·ti·ci·ar·y [dʒʌsˈtiʃiəri] **I** *n* ①法官,推事,审判员;首席法官。②法官的裁判权:the High Court of J~ [苏格兰]高等法院。

II *a* 司法上的,法官职务上的。[<law]

jus·ti·fi·a·ble [ˈdʒʌstifaiəbl] *a* 有理的,说得过去的,可证明为正当的;未可非议的,无可厚非的:It is hardly ~ that he should do it. 他竟干出这件事来,很难说得过去。[<justify; >下条]

jus·ti·fi·ably [ˌdʒʌsˈtifaiəbli] *ad* 合理地,可证明为正当地;情有可原地。[<上条]

jus·ti·fi·ca·tion [ˈdʒʌstifikeiʃən] *n* [U] ①正当理由;辩护,辩明:attack sb without ~ 毫无理由地攻击某人。There is no ~ for his rude behaviour. 他粗暴无礼的行为是毫无道理的。②无过失,无咎;认为正当。‖ *in* ~ *of(for) sb(sth)* 为某人(某事)辩护:What can be said in ~ of his behaviour? 为他的行为进行辩护,我们能说些什么呢? It can be said in ~ for what he had done that.... 可以说他所以这样做的理由是…。[<justify]

jus·ti·fied [ˈdʒʌstifaid] *a* 证明有理的(正当的):Is he ~ in his behaviour? 他的行为对吗?[同上]

jus·ti·fy [ˈdʒʌstifai] *vt* ①认为…有理;证明…是正当的:The event justifies my views. 事实证明我的意见是正确的。The gain justifies the cost. 得以偿失。How can you ~ your rude behaviour? 你怎么能证明你粗暴无礼的行为是对的呢? Nothing can ~ a man in doing wrong. 一个人作恶,是不可原谅的。His conduct is amply justified on these grounds. 根据这些理由,足以断定他的行为是正当的。He is fully justified in leaving the matter untouched. 他对于这件事情置之不理,有充足的理由。What have I done to ~ your violence? 我干了什么不是,你竟行起凶来? You can hardly ~ such conduct. 你很难为这种行为辩护。②为…辩护,构成…的理由:~ oneself for one's conduct 替自己的行为辩护。You'd be hard put to it to ~ your behaviour. 你很难为你的行为辩护。Your wish to go for a walk does not ~ your leaving the baby alone in the house. 你想去散步,构不成你把孩子单独丢在屋里的理由。[<just, a; >上二条,justifiable]

just·ly [ˈdʒʌstli] *ad* 公正地,公平地;正直地;正当地。deal ~ 公平处理。feel ~ ashamed 真正感到惭愧。[<just, a]

jut [dʒʌt] **I** (jutted [ˈdʒʌtid]; jutting [ˈdʒʌtiŋ]) *vi* [~ out] 突出,伸出:a gun ~ting out from a bush 从树丛中伸出来一支枪。The balcony ~s out over the garden. 阳台突伸到花园上方。The wall ~s out here to allow room for the chimney. 这里的墙向外突出一块,留作烟道。

II *n* [C] 突出(部分),伸出(部分);尖端。[jet 的异体字]

jute [dʒuːt] ①[C]【植】黄麻属;[U] 黄麻;黄麻纤维:the ~ mills of Bangladesh 孟加拉国的黄麻纺织厂。②[J~] 朱特人(古代日耳曼人的一个部落集团)。[<梵语]

ju·ve·nile [ˈdʒuːvinail] **I** *a* ①年轻的,少年的;少年用的:~ books 少年读物。a ~ appearance 少年外貌。a ~ court 少年法庭。a ~ sense of humour (具有)少年般的幽默感。a ~ shock team 少年突出队。ten ~ years of sb's life 某人生命中的十年少年时代。②幼稚的:~ behaviour 幼稚行为。

II *n* [C] 青少年;扮演少年的演员。[<young; >下二条]

ju·ve·nile de·lin·quen·cy [ˌdʒuːvinailˈdiliŋkwənsi] *n* [U] 少年犯罪:the problem of ~ 少年犯罪问题。[<上条]

ju·ve·nile de·lin·quent [ˌdʒuːvinailˈdiliŋkwənt] *n* [C] 少年罪犯:He's too old to be treated as a ~. 他年纪太大,不能当作少年犯处理。[同上]

jux·ta·pose [ˈdʒʌkstəpəuz] *vt* 使并列,使并置:When colors are ~d, they become affected in hue. 把几种颜色并列在一起时,其原来色彩就要受到一定影响。[<pose; >下条]

jux·ta·po·si·tion [ˈdʒʌkstəpəziʃən] *n* [U] 并列,并置,

毗连。[<上条]

K k

K, k [kei] (*pl* k's, k's *or* Ks, ks [keiz] *n* ①[化学符号] = potassium 钾 [<拉丁名 kalium]. ②缩 = karat 开(黄金成色单位;纯金为 24k). ③缩 = king 王(一般指国际象棋或纸牌中的 king).

Ka·bul ['kɑːbul] *n* 喀布尔。[阿富汗首都]

Ka·e·song [ˌkæi'sɔŋ] *n* 开城。[朝鲜]

Ka(f)·fir ['kæfə] *n* ①[贬义][南非英语]非洲黑人;[南非]卡菲尔人;卡菲尔语。②异教徒(回教徒对非回教徒的蔑称)。[阿拉伯语]

kaf·tan ['kæftən] *n* = caftan.

kail [keil] *n* = kale.

Kai·ser ['kaizə] *n* 皇帝(尤指 1871—1918 的德国皇帝;1804—1918 的奥国皇帝)。[同 emperor] [<拉丁语 Caesar]

ka·ke·mo·no [ˌkæki'məunəu] (*pl* ~s) *n* [日]字画;条幅。[<日语]

kale [keil] *n* ①C【植】羽衣甘蓝(叶松散,不包心)。[比较:Cabbage] ②U [苏格兰]甘蓝菜汤。③[美俚]钞票。[苏格兰土语,cole 的异体字]

ka·lei·do·scope [kə'laidəskəup] *n* C ①万花筒。②万花筒似的场面,千变万化的情景:make the landscape a ~ of colour 使风景的颜色千变万化。At sunset the sky became a ~ of colours. 太阳下山时,天空变得五光十色。[<-scope; >下条]

ka·lei·do·scop·ic(al) [kəˌlaidə'skɔpik(əl)] *a* 象万花筒似的,千变万化的:a ~ pattern 五光十色的图案。[<上条]

kal·ends ['kælendz] *n* [复] = calends.

kam·pong ['kæmpɔŋ] *n* C [马来西亚]村庄;院子。[见 compound, n] [<马来语]

kan·ga·roo [ˌkæŋgə'ruː] (*pl* ~s; 集体名词不变)【动】袋鼠。[澳大利亚土语;>下条]

kan·ga·roo court [ˌkæŋgəruː'kɔːt] *n* C 非法法庭;私设法庭(不按法律程序审判的法庭)。[<上条]

Kan·sas ['kænzəs] *n* [美] 堪萨斯(州)。[印第安语]

ka·o·lin(e) ['keiəlin] *n* U 高岭土;陶(瓷)土。[<汉语"高岭"]

ka·pok ['keipɔk] *n* U 木棉。[<马来语]

kap·pa ['kæpə] *n* C 希腊语第十个字母。[缩 K,k]

ka·put [kə'puːt] *a* [只作表语][俚]完蛋了的;毁坏了的;彻底失败了的;无用了的,作了废的。[<德语]

Ka·ra·chi [kə'rɑːtʃi] *n* 卡拉奇。[巴基斯坦港市]

kar·at ['kærət] *n* [美] = carat.

ka·ra·te [kə'rɑːti] *n* U [日] 徒手武术;空手道。[<日语]

Kar·lo·vy Va·ry ['kɑːlɔːvi 'vɑːri] *n* 卡罗维发利 [捷克斯洛伐克城市]:K~ V~ International Film Festival 卡罗维发利国际电影节。

kar·ma ['kɑːmə] *n* U (佛教)羯磨[从梵文音];命运;因果报应(决定未来命运的所作所为)。[梵语]

Kash·mir [kæʃ'miə] *n* 克什米尔 [亚洲]。[> 下条;cashmare]

Kash·mi·ri [kæʃ'miːri] *n* ①U克什米尔语。②C克什米尔人。[<上条]

ka·tab·o·lism [kə'tæbəlizəm] *n* = catabolism.

ka·ta·ka·na ['kætə'kɑːnə] *n* U [日]片假名(日语楷书字母)。

kat·i·on ['kætaiən] *n* C = cation.

Kat(h)·man·du ['kɑːtmɑːn'duː] *n* 加德满都。[尼泊尔首都]

ka·va ['kɑːvə] *n* U【植】卡瓦胡椒;卡瓦酒。

kay·ak ['kaiæk] *n* C独木舟(尤指爱斯基摩人覆盖有海豹皮的独木舟)。[见 canoe]

ka·zak(h) [kɑː'zɑːk] *n* 哈萨克人;哈萨克族(人)。[>下条]

ka·zak(h)·stan [ˌkɑːzɑːk'stɑːn] *n* 哈萨克 [独联体共和国名]。[<上条]

ka·zoo [kə'zuː] (*pl* ~s) *n* 玩具小笛。[象声]

K.C.KC [ˌkei'siː] *n* 缩 = ① King's Counsel [英] 王室高级法律顾问。[比较:Q C] ② King's College 皇

家学院。

kc, kc. [缩] = kilocycle(s) 千周。

ke·bab [kəˈbæb] *n* [C] [常用复] 烤肉串 (亦作 kebob [kəˈbɔb])。[阿拉伯语]

kedg·e·ree [ˈkedʒəriː] *n* [U][C] ①[印]鸡蛋葱豆黄油烩饭。②[英]鱼蛋奶酪烩饭。[印地语]

keel [kiːl] **I** *n* [C] (船等的)龙骨,主干: lay down a ~ 安置龙骨(动工造船) ‖ (*keep*) *on an even* ~ (船保持)平稳的(地);(保持)稳定的(地),平静的(地): He insists on keeping life on an even ~. 他坚持要过安定的生活。

II ❶ *vt* 给(船)安龙骨;使(船)倾覆。❷ *vi* (船)倾覆,翻身。‖ ~ *over* 倾覆,翻转: The ship ~ed over in the storm. 船在风暴中翻了。He ~ed over with laughter when I told him the joke. 我给他讲笑话时,他笑得前倾后仰地。[<古斯堪的纳维亚语]

keen[kiːn] **I** (keener, keenest) *a* ①锋利的,尖锐的,刺人的: ~ criticism (sarcasm) 尖锐的批评(辛辣的讽刺)。a razor with a ~ edge 锋利的剃刀。a ~ wind blowing from the north 刺骨的北风。②(兴趣)浓厚的;(感情)强烈的: a ~ desire 强烈的愿望。a ~ sense of responsibility 强烈的责任感。have a ~ interest in one's work 对工作有浓厚的兴趣。③(感官等)敏捷的,敏锐的;急剧的: a ~ eye 敏锐的眼光。a ~ intelligence 急智,敏捷的智力。a ~ mind (反映)敏捷的思想。a ~ observer 敏锐的观察者。a ~ pain 剧痛。~ sight 敏锐的视力。[比较: a ~ eye] ~ sorrow 深愁。④(比赛,争夺,斗争等)激烈的: a ~ football match 激烈的足球比赛。a ~ competition for the job 工作上的激烈竞争。a ~ struggle for power 权力上的激烈斗争。⑤热心的;渴望的: a ~ sportsman 热心的体育运动员。a ~ student of politics 热心政治的学生。be ~ to pass examination 渴望考试及格。She is very ~ to go to university again. 她很想再上大学学习。‖ *be* ~ *on* [口语]对…有兴趣;喜爱;渴望: be ~ on going abroad 很想出国。be ~ on (playing) tennis 爱好(打)网球。Mrs Hill is ~ on Tom('s) marrying Stella. 希尔太太希望汤姆和斯特拉结婚。[古英语]

II ❶ *vt* 哭唱挽歌追悼(某人);哀哭着发出: ~ one's sorrow 哀哭着发出悲痛。❷ *vi* 哭唱挽歌;哀哭: ~ at wakes 守灵哀哭。[<爱尔兰土语]

III *n* [U] (爱尔兰)哀哭声;挽歌。[<爱尔兰土语; >下条]

keen·ly [ˈkiːnli] *ad* 尖锐地;敏锐地;激烈地;强烈地: He feels the heat more ~ than before. 他比从前更怕热。[<上条,a]

keep [kiːp] **I** (kept, kept; keeping [ˈkiːpiŋ]) ❶ *vt* ①保持,保留,保存: ~ a seat for sb 给某人留个座位。~ old letters 保存旧信。~ the change 把零钱保存好(不要找零钱)。~ a stick in one's hand 手里拿着手杖。Does your watch ~ good time? 你的表走得准吗? You can ~ this; I don't need it. 你留着这个吧,我不要了。Please ~ this for me until I come back. 请您给保存到等我回来。We kept our way (course) all morning. 整个上午我们都是沿着一个方向走的。②使(人或物)保持在(某一状态): ~ sb quiet (happy) 让某人保持安静(幸福)。~ a razor sharp 保持剃刀锋利。~ sb at a distance 跟某人保持一定距离(对某人冷淡)。~ sth in one's pocket 把某物放到衣服兜儿里。~ sb indoors 让某人呆在家里;要某人不外出。~ sb in prison (in custody) 监禁(拘留)某人。~ sb at the office 使某人留在办公室。~ sb in good health 使某人保持健康。~ sth safe for sb 替某人照管好某物。K~ top side up! 请勿倒放! We'll ~ you informed. 我们将随时向您报告情况。This garden is always kept well. 这花园总是保持得好好的。③使(某一进程或状态)保持继续: K~ the fire burning. 不要把火熄掉。I'm sorry to have kept you waiting. 对不起让你等了。[比较: People don't like to be kept waiting 人们不乐意呆呆等着。] That kept her studying. 那样使得她坚持学习。④履行(诺言等);遵守(惯例等): ~ one's appointment 守约。[反 break one's appointment 违约] ~ the law 遵守法律。~ one's promise inviolate 坚守诺言。~ one's word 说话算数。~ regular hours 生活有规律;按时作息。⑤(按传统习惯)庆祝,纪念,过(节,生日等): ~ Christmas 庆祝圣诞节。~ one's birthday 过生日。~ Spring Festival 过春节。~ the Sabbath 守安息日。She ~s only the most important religious holidays. 她庆祝的仅仅是一些最重要的宗教节日。⑥守住;保护: ~ goal 守球门。~ wicket 守板球三柱门。May God (the Lord) ~ you (from harm)! 愿上帝(老天爷)保佑你(不受害)! ⑦赡养(家属);饲养(牲畜,家禽等): ~ oneself and one's family 养活本人和家属。~ chickens (cows, hens, pigeons, sheep) 养小鸡(牛,母鸡,鸽,羊)。~ a mistress 养个情妇。He needs more money to ~ his wife and children. 他需要较多的钱养活妻室儿女。She lives with her parents but earns enough to ~ herself in clothes. 她和父母一起生活,可是挣的钱只给自己添置衣服。⑧拥有(房子等);雇用(工人);备用(出售的商品等): ~ a

house (two cars) 有一所房子(二辆小轿车)。[比较: ~ house] ~ a gardener 雇一名园艺工人。~ notepaper (postcards) 备有信纸(明信片)出售。That shop ~s everything you will need. 你需要的东西那家商店应有尽有。Sorry, we don't ~ batteries for transistor sets. 对不起,我们没有半导体电池出售。⑨经营,开设(商店等): ~ a shop (a small hotel) 经营商店(开设小旅馆)。⑩记(帐,日记等): He ~s a diary of the events of his holidays. 他把假期中的大事记在每天的日记上。He ~s exact accounts of the money he spends. 他将开支准确无讹地记在帐上。⑪使耽搁,使拖延: What ~s you (so long)? 什么事耽搁你(这么久)? I'll only ~ you for a few minutes. 我将只耽误你几分钟的时间。❷ *vi* ①保持着某种状态: ~ cool 放冷静些;别激动。~ dry 保持干燥;别受潮。~ quiet 保持安静。[比较: ~ sb quiet] ~ silent 别作声。[比较: ~ silence] ~ (to the) left 靠左走。~ straight on 笔直走。~ warm 保持暖和;别着凉。~ firm in one's proletarian stand 站稳无产阶级立场。Let's ~ together. 让我们在一起;我们莫分开。②[后跟动词 ing] 某一进程或状态继续保持;继续下去: ~ smiling 傻笑;不断地笑。~ studying 坚持学习。[比较: ~ sb studying] ~ waiting 老等着。[比较: ~ sb waiting] News of successes ~s pouring in. 捷报频传。③(食物等)保持良好: The fish won't ~; we must eat it now. 那条鱼不好保存(容易坏),现在我们就得吃。Will this meat ~ till tomorrow? 这肉能放到明天不坏吗? These old clothes are not worth ~ing. 这些旧衣服不值得好好保存。④保持健康: I hope you're ~ing well. 我希望你身体健康。"How are you ~ing?" "I'm ~ing quite well, thank you." "您身体好吗?" "我身体非常好,谢谢您。" ⑤耽搁,拖延: My news will ~ until you are ready to hear it. 我的消息要到你知道时再宣布。‖ ~ ***accounts*** = ~ ***books*** 记帐。~ ***an eye on*** [口语]照管,照料;密切注意: Please ~ an eye on the baby while I'm in the garden. 我在花园里,请您照管好那婴儿。~ ***at sth*** [不用被动式]坚持做某事: K~ at it! 坚持干下去(不要放弃)! The work is tiring but he'll ~ at it until he's finished. 那活儿很劳累,可是他将坚持把它干完。~ ***sb at sth*** 使某人继续干下去: K~ them at it! 莫让他们闲着(要他们继续干活儿)! ~ ***away*** (***from sth***) 避开,不接近(某物): K~ away from the water's edge. 不要靠近水边。~ sb (sth) away (from) 使某人(某物)避开,使不接近: There are many dykes everywhere which ~ the sea away from the land. 到处有堤不让海水侵入陆地。~ ***back*** (***from sth***) 留在后面,不前进;远离(某物)。~ ***sb back*** 制止,阻止某人前进: The police struggled to ~ back the passing crowds. 警方竭力制止过路人前进。~ ***sth back*** 隐瞒某事;留下某物 [同 withhold]. She can ~ nothing back from her friends. 她把一切都告诉她的朋友们。She told us most of the story, but kept back the bit about her uncle. 她把故事的大部分情节给我们讲了,可是关于她叔叔的那(一小)部分却没讲。They ~ back twenty pounds a month from my wages for National Insurance. 他们每个月从我的工资中扣留 20 英镑交国家保险费。I kept a few books back and gave him the rest. 我留下了一部分书,把其余的给了他。~ ***the ball rolling*** 不使(谈话,活动等)中断。~ ***sb down*** 使某人屈服;镇压某人: ~ down subject nations 镇压附庸国的民族。~ ***sth down*** 1)控制,制服某物: He couldn't ~ down his anger. 他怒不可遏。Chemicals are used for ~ing insects (the weeds) down. 用化学药物消除昆虫(杂草)。2)缩减某物: We must ~ down expenses. 我们得缩减开支。3)使(食物等)保留(胃中): He couldn't ~ his food down. 他不竟将食物吐了出来。~ ***early*** (***good***) ***hours*** 早睡早起,生活有规律。[反 ~late (bad) hours 晚睡晚起;生活无规律。另比较: ~ good (bad) time] ~ ***faith with sb*** 对某人守信。[反 break faith with sb] ~ ***fit*** (锻炼身体)保持健康。~ ***from doing sth*** 抑制,忍住干某事: I couldn't ~ from laughing. 我禁不住笑了起来。~ ***sb*** (***sth***) ***from doing sth*** 阻止某人干某事;防止某物不…: What kept you from joining me? 什么事使你不和我在一起? [缩 What kept you?] We must ~ them from getting to know our plans. 我们一定不让他知道我们的计划。The workers will do something to ~ the roof from falling in. 工人们会设法不让屋顶塌下来的。~ ***going*** (工作,活动等)继续下去: This is exhausting work, but I manage to ~ going. 虽然这工作很费劲,但是我还是设法干下去。I'm not sure that the company can ~ going. 我不相信那家公司会继续经营下去。~ ***sb going*** 帮助某人继续维持现状: Will thirty yuan ~ you going until payday? 30 元可帮助你维持到发工资日吗? The doctors manage to ~ her going. 医生们设法让她继续活下去。~ ***good*** (***bad***) ***time*** (钟表等)走得准(不准)。~ ***hold of*** = ~ ***a firm*** (***tight***) ***hold on*** 紧紧抓住;抓住不放: K~ hold of it, don't let it go. 紧紧抓住,不要把它放走。K~ a tight hold on the horse's reins.

紧紧抓住马的缰绳不放。～ ***house*** 料(管)理家务。[比较: ～ open house] ～ ***in*** (炉火等)继续燃烧,不熄灭: Will the fire ～ in until we get back? 到我们回来时,这火不会熄灭吗? ～ ***in with sb*** 继续和某人保持友好: You must manage to ～ in with everyone. 你得设法和大家保持友好关系。～ ***sb in*** (为处分学生)使留下来;把某人关在里面: The schoolboy was kept in for punishment. 那个小学生因受处分被留下来了。～ ***sth in*** 1) 使某物继续燃烧: Shall we ～ the fire in or let it out? 是让火继续燃着还是让它熄灭! [比较: burst out] 2) 抑制,控制: ～ one's horse in 把马驯服住。He couldn't ～ in his indignation. 他愤慨不已。～ ***sth in mind*** 记住(胸怀)某事: ～ the motherland in mind 胸怀祖国。Do ～ it in mind that we expect a report next week. 千万别忘记我们下周所期待的一次报告。[同 bear sth in mind] ～ ***off*** 避开,不发生: If the rain ～s off, we shall go out. 要是不下雨,我们就出去。～ ***off sth*** 避开某事: Please ～ off that subject. 请勿谈论那个问题。K～ off the grass! 勿践踏草地! [比喻] 谨慎小心! Do please ～ off the drugs. 切勿吸(吃)毒。～ ***sb (sth) off*** 使某人(某物)避开: Draw the curtain to ～ the sun off. 把窗帘拉开,免得太阳照你。K～ your hands off. 把手拿开(不要碰着)。We made a big fire to ～ wild animals off. 我们燃起大火不让野兽拢来。～ ***on (to)*** 继续沿着…走: ～ on one's way (course) 继续沿着进程走。～ to the middle of the road 不断地沿着路中间走。K～ straight on until you get to the library. 一直往前走,直到你走到图书馆。Traffic in China ～s to the right but in Britain to the left. 中国的来往车辆靠右走,而英国的则靠左走。～ ***on doing sth*** 继续,坚持做某事: ～ on working although one is tired. 孜孜不倦地工作。Why do the dogs ～ on barking? 那些狗干嘛吠叫不已? My shoe lace ～s on coming undone. 我的鞋带老松。Don't ～ on asking silly questions. 不要老问些蠢问题。Prices ～ on increasing. 价格不断增加。～ ***sb on*** 继续雇用某人: ～ an old employee 继续雇用老用人。～ ***sth on*** 1) 把某物穿(戴)上: ～ one's hat on 戴上帽子。2) 继续占用某物: I'll ～ the flat on through the summer. 整个夏季我将继续占用这栋住宅。～ ***on about sth*** 继续谈论某事: He ～s on about his operation. 他不断地谈论他的手术。～ ***on at sb*** 不断地向某人提出请求;不断地抱怨(纠缠,困惑,打扰)某人: His wife kept on at him to buy her a new coat. 他爱人不断地要他给买件新上衣。I shall have to ～ on at you for another hour. 我还得要指责你一个小时不可。～ ***one's hair (shirt) on*** 放冷静些;莫发脾气: I advise you to ～ your shirt on no matter what he says. 不管他说什么,我劝你都莫发脾气。～ ***one's own counsel*** 不宣布自己的意图(计划,意见等): I'll ～ my own counsel whatever they like to say about the matter. 关于那个问题,不管他们爱讲什么,我都不发表自己的意见。～ ***open house*** 好客。～ ***out (of sth)*** 呆在外面,勿入内;不卷入(某事): Danger! K～ out! 危险! 切勿入内! K～ out of their quarrels. 不要卷入他们的纠纷中去。～ ***sb (sth) out (of sth)*** 不让某人(某物)进入(某地);使某人(物)摆脱(某事): Shut the window and ～ the cold out. 把窗子关上,不让冷气进来。Warm clothing will ～ out the cold. 保暖的衣服可以防寒。This notice should ～ unwanted visitors out. 这张公告应该不让外人入内。K～ that dog out of my study. 莫让那条狗进入我的书房。I hope you'll ～ him out of trouble while I'm away. 我离开时希望你能使他不出事。～ ***pace (step) with*** 跟上…;与…步调一致。[见 pace] ～ ***the pot boiling*** 谋生,维持生活;使(工作、游戏等)生动活泼地进行下去。[见 pot] ～ ***tabs (a tab) on*** = ～ ***track of*** 记录,监视…;掌握…的线索。[见 tab, track] ～ ***time (with)*** 记时;(与…)合节拍。[见 time] ～ ***to sth*** 1) 执行,遵守,履行(协订、诺言等): ～ to one's promise 守约。～ to an agreement 执行合同。～ to one's word 守信;说话算数。[比较:本条目 vt ④] 2) 局限于某物方面: ～ to one's bed (room) 躺在床上(呆在房里)。～ to the subject (the point) at issue 讨论中紧扣主题。～ ***sth to oneself*** [常用于祈使]保守某事秘密: K～ it (your remarks) to yourself. 你(的话)要保守秘密。He kept the good news to himself. 他把好消息封锁了。～ ***(oneself) to oneself*** 不交际;不与人来往: She doesn't go out much; she likes to ～ herself to herself. 她经常不出去,喜欢离群索居。～ ***sb (sth) under*** 控制,限制某人(物): ～ one's feelings under 控制感情。try (manage) to ～ the fire under 设法把火制住。Former rulers kept the people under. 从前的统治者限制人们的自由。That boy needs ～ing under. 那个男孩子需要加管教。～ ***sb under observation*** 观察,监视某人。～ ***up*** 继续;跟上: Will the fine weather ～ up? 晴天会继续下去吗? I had to run to ～ up. 我不得不跑步跟上。～ ***sb up*** 使某人不睡觉: "I hope I'm not ～ing you up". "No, we often ～ up late." "我希望没有使你们睡太晚"。"没有关系我们经常很晚都不睡。" ～ ***sth up*** 1) 振作

(精神);鼓起(勇气);不使(情绪等)低落:～ up one's courage (spirits) 鼓起勇气(振作精神)。be ～ing prices up 不降价。K～ one's chin up! 莫灰心!莫气馁! 2) 遵守某事:～ up old customs 遵守古老的习俗。3) 继续(干)事某:They kept up the attack all night. 他们整夜不断地攻击。4) 使某物维持原样:How much does it cost you to ～ up your large house and garden? 维持你这大房子和花园要花多少钱? ～ ***up appearances*** 装饰门面;顾全面子。[见 appearances] ～ ***it up*** 不松劲地继续(坚持)下去:He works far too hard; he'll never be able to ～ it up. 他劳动起来太费力了,绝不能一股劲儿地坚持下去。～ ***up with sb*** 跟上某人;不落某人后:He couldn't ～ up with the class. 他跟不上班。I can't ～ up with you. 我不如你走得快。～ ***up with the Joneses*** (在社会地位,物质条件等方面)赶上富裕邻居;与邻居比高低:Farm folk seem to place less emphasis than city folk upon spending to ～ up with the Joneses. 在花费方面,乡下人似乎比里人少注重与邻居比高低。～ ***watch*** 站岗,放哨;守望,值班:～ watch for sb 留神某人。～ watch by sb's bed 在床边护理某人。～ ***close*** (***careful***) ***watch on*** 密切注意…:We are ～ing (a) close watch on the activities of the enemies. 我们正在密切注意敌人的活动。～ ***watch and ward*** 不断监视;日夜警卫;照料:She had kept watch and ward over little Paul and her brother for nearly twelve months. 她日夜照料小保罗和地弟弟差不多十二个月了。

II ***n*** ① [U] 生活资料;生活费;饲料(费)。② [C] 要塞;(城堡的)高楼,坚固据点:the castle ～ 炮楼,城楼。‖ ***earn one's*** ～ 挣生活费,挣饭吃;值得雇用(豢养):The dog doesn't earn his ～. 这条狗不值得豢养。He doesn't do enough for us to earn his ～. 他给我们干的活儿不够他的饭费。***for*** ～***s*** [口语]永远地:Is this mine for ～s? 这个永远属于我的吗? She says that this marriage will be for ～s. 她说这样的婚姻将会地久天长。[<古英语 cepan (behold); >下三条]

keep·er ['kiːpə] ***n*** ①看守人,看护人;饲养员:The ～ is feeding the animals. 饲养员在喂养动物。②[构成复合词]有专职的人;管理员,店员:Who shall keep the ～? [谚]管理员归谁管? ③【机】夹头;锁紧螺帽。[<上条;> bookkeeper, gamekeeper, goalkeeper, housekeeper, innkeeper, scorekeeper, shopkeeper, storekeeper, timekeeper]

keep·ing ['kiːpiŋ] ***n*** [U] ①保管,看管,保存:leave sth in sb's ～. 把某物留给某人看管。②保持,保有,保住:succeed in ～ one's job 顺利地保住工作。③饲养:the ～ of bees 养蜂。‖ ***in safe*** ～ 妥为保管;保存很好:The valuable are in safe ～. 贵珍物品妥为保管。***in*** (***out of***) ～ ***with sth*** 与某事(不)一致(协调):His actions are not in ～ with his promise = His words and his actions are out of ～ (with each other). 他的言行不一致。[< keep; > bookkeeping, safekeeping]

keep·sake ['kiːpseik] ***n*** [C] 纪念品:Please have this ring for a ～. 请收下这只戒指作为纪念。[keep + sake]

keg [keg] ***n*** [C] 小桶(容量不到十加仑):a ～ of brandy 一小桶白兰地(酒)。[<古斯堪的纳维亚语]

kelp [kelp] ***n*** [U] ①海草,海藻,巨藻,大褐藻。②海草灰(可提碘)。[<中古英语 culp]

Kelt [kelt] ***n*** = Celt.

kel·vin· ['kelvin] ***n*** [C] 绝对温度,开耳文温度(温度为零):～ effect 开耳文效应。～ scale 绝对温标。～ tempeature 绝对温度。[<英国物理学家 Kelvin]

ken [ken] **I** ***n*** [U]知识范围;眼界。‖ ***beyond*** (***outside***, ***not with***) ***one's*** ～ 在视野之外(不知道):What happens after death is beyond our ～. 死后发生的事情我们无法知道。***in one's*** ～ 在视野之内(知道)。

II (kenned; kenning) ❶ ***vt*** [苏格兰]知道,认识,看见。❷ ***vi*** [与 about, of 连用]知道。[同 know] [<古英语 cennan]

ken·nel ['kenl] **I** ***n*** [C] ①狗窝。②[～s]养狗场:They left their dog in a ～s when they went on holiday. 他们度假时,把狗交给养狗场照管。③简陋住所。

II (kennelled; kennelling) ❶ ***vt*** ①把狗放在狗窝(养狗场)里;把狗放在养狗场喂养。②使住进简陋住所。❷ ***vi*** ①住在狗窝(养狗场)。②住在简陋住所。[<拉丁语 canis(dog)]

kent ['kent] ***n*** [英]肯特(郡)[世称 the Garden of England].

Ken·tuck·y [ken'tʌki] ***n*** [美]肯塔基(州):the Mammoth Cave of C～ 肯塔基的猛犸象洞(名胜)。[印第安语]

Ken·ya ['kiːnjə, 'kenjə] ***n*** 肯尼亚 [非洲]:The Republic of K～ 肯尼亚共和国[首都 Nairobi 内罗毕]。

ke·pi ['keipi] (***pl*** ～s) ***n*** [C] (有帽沿的)法国军帽。[法语]

kept [kept] **I** ***v*** keep 的过去式和过去分词。

II ***a*** 被人养活的;受人资助或控制的:a ～ woman 情妇。the ～ press 御用报纸。

Ke·ra·la [ˈkerələ] *n* 喀拉拉[印度邦名]。

kerb [kəːb] *n* [U] (街道)镶边石;井栏石[[同] curb ③]. [curb 的异体字;>下条]

kerb·stone [ˈkəːbstəun] *n* [C] (街道)镶边石,路边石。[<上条]

ker·chief [ˈkəːtʃif] (*pl* ~s *or* kerchieves [ˈkəːtʃivz]) *n* [U] ①(女用)头巾。②[诗]手帕。[< chief; > handkerchief. neckerchief]

ker·fuf·fle [kəˈfʌfəl] *n* [C] [U] [口语]慌张,混乱;大惊小怪。‖ *fuss and* ~ 大惊小怪地;非常混乱地。[<?]

ker·nel [ˈkəːnl] *n* [C] ①(果)仁,核:the ~ of a peach stone 核桃仁。[[同] core] ②(谷物等粮食的)米粒;麦粒:the ~ of a grain of corn 谷物的米粒。③[比喻]核心,中心:the ~ of the whole matter 整个事情的核心。[见 core]

ker·o·sene, ker·o·sine [ˈkerəsiːn] *n* [U] ①煤油,火油。②[定语]煤油的;火油的:a ~ lamp. [[同] paraffin] [<希腊语 kēros(wax)]

kes·trel [ˈkestrəl] *n* [C] [禽类]茶隼,小鹰。[象声]

ketch [ketʃ] *n* [C] 双桅船。[<中古英语 cacchen (catch)]

ket·ch·up [ˈketʃəp] *n* [U] 蕃茄酱,蕃茄沙司。[[同] catsup] [<汉语]

ket·tle [ˈketl] *a* [C] 烧水壶,水锅。‖ *a pretty* (*fine*, *nice*) ~ *of fish* 处境困难;尴尬;一团糟,乱七八糟,一塌糊涂,一锅粥。*put the* ~ *on* 壶热水易开;[比喻]使达到无以复加的地步,使恰到好处。[<拉丁语;>teakettle; 下条]

ket·tle·drum [ˈketldrʌm] *n* [C] 【乐】铜鼓,定音鼓。[[同] timpani] [<上条]

key [kiː] **I** *n* [C] ①钥匙:a master (skeleton) ~ 万能钥匙。turn the ~ (*or* put the ~ in the lock) 开锁。[> turnkey] ②[常用复](钢琴,打字机,笛等的)键:the ~s of a piano (a typewriter) 钢琴(打字机)的键。③[后跟 to]答案,图解,表解;(密码等的)解释:a ~ to the grammar exercises 语法练习答案。the ~ to the code (to the secret writing) 电码(密写)索引(解释)。the ~ to a riddle 谜底。the ~ to pronouciation 注音符号表解。a ~ to varieties 品种检索表。④[后跟 for]秘诀,法宝;题解:the three master ~s for building socialism 建议社会主义的三大法宝。a ~ for the use of teachers only 专供教师用的题解。⑤[后跟 to]关键,要害,咽喉,门户:a pass known as the ~ to the Northeast 通向东北的要隘。Gibraltar has been called the ~ to the Mediterranean. 直布罗陀一向被称为地中海的门户。Her very unhappy childhood is the ~ to the way she behaves now. 她极为苦难的童年乃是她今天举止端庄行径的关键。⑥【乐】调;主调,基调;[比喻](文章等的)调子:the ~ of C major C 大调。in a minor ~ 深沉地;伤感地;忧郁地。played a song in too high a ~ for the singer 用特高调给那位歌唱者伴奏的一首歌。speak in a high(low) ~ 用高昂(低沉)的声调说话。This book is written in a very low ~ from beginning to end. 这本书从头至尾都是用特别深沉的调子写的。⑦[定语]基础(本)的;重要的;关键性的:~ industry 基础工业。~ towns 重镇。a ~ man (*or* a man in a ~ position) 要人,核心人物。He is a very important man with a ~ position in the firm. 他是那家公司主要职位中非常重要的人物。⑧【植】(榆树等的)翅果。⑨【建】拱顶石。⑩暗礁,珊瑚礁(亦作 cay)。‖ *all in the same* ~ 千篇一律地,单调地。

II (keyed; keying) *vt* ①[常用被动式]【乐】使调音调,使(调)和谐:The instruments were wrongly ~ed. 乐器的调子不和谐。②[be ~ed to] 准备;适应:The factories are ~ed to produce the things that the army needs (*or* The factories are ~ed to the needs of the army). 那些工厂准备生产军需品。③使锁上;使栓上。④句…提供解决的线索(答案)。‖ ~ *sb up* 使某人兴奋(激动): The thought of the coming adventure ~ed him up to a state of great excitement. 想到即将来临的惊险活动,使得他特别感到兴奋。*be* ~*ed up about sth* 对某事感到紧张:I was ~ed up about the examination. 我对考试感到紧张。*be* ~*ed up for sth* 因某事而受到鼓舞:The crowd was ~ed up for the football match. 群众因足球比赛而受到鼓舞。[古英语;> passkey; 以下七条]

key·board [ˈkiːbɔːd] **I** *n* [C] (乐器;打字机等的)键盘;挂钥匙的板子:the ~ of a piano (a typewriter) 钢琴(打字机)的键盘。

II *vt* 操作(计算机等的)键盘;用键盘提供信息:Our best workers can ~ the information very quickly indeed. 的确我们的优秀工作人员可以操作键盘很迅速地提供出信息。[key + board]

key·hole [ˈkiːhəul] *n* [C] 钥匙孔;锁眼:listen at (spy through) the ~(s). 从锁眼里偷听(偷看)。[key + hole]

key·less [ˈkiːləs] *a* 不需钥匙上(钟的)发条的;不用钥匙的:a ~ clock 不需要钥匙上发条的钟。[<key]

key mon·ey [ˈkiːmʌni] *n* [U] (旧社会房产交易经纪人所索取的额外)钥匙费;小费。[key + money]

key·note [ˈki:nəut] **I** *n* [C] ①【乐】主音;基调。②主旨;要旨;重点;基本方针:a ~ speech 主要讲话;重点讲话。The ~ of his speech was the need for highier productivity. 他讲话的要旨乃是需要高度的生产力。

II *vt* [口语]给定基调;发表…的主要讲话:He ~d the need for higher wages. 他强调提高工资的需要。[key + note]

key ring [ˈki:riŋ] *n* [C] 钥匙圈(环)。[key + ring]

key·stone [ˈki:stəun] *n* [C] ①【建】拱顶石。②[比喻]基本原理;要旨:Social justice is the ~ of their political plan. 社会正义乃是他们政治计划的基本原理。[key + stone]

kg [缩] = kilorgam(s) 千克;公斤。

KGB, K.G.B. [ˌkeidʒiˈbi] *n* [缩] = Committee of State Security 原苏联国家安全委员会(简称克格勃)。[<俄语]

kha·ki [ˈkɑ:ki] **I** *a* 黄褐色的;土黄色的;黄卡其布的。**II** *n* [U] ①土黄色;黄卡其布。②[常用复黄卡其布军服。[印地语, = dusty]]

Khan [kɑ:n] *n* ①【史】可汗(古时蒙古、鞑靼、土耳其、突厥等族最高统治者的称呼)。②(亚洲国家供旅行队停宿的)旅店;客栈。[土耳其语]

Khar·toum [kɑ:ˈtu:m] *n* 喀土穆。[苏丹首都]

kib·butz [kiˈbu(:)ts] (*pl* ~im [kiˈbu(:)tsim] *or* ~ es) *n* [C] 以色列集体农庄(聚居区)。[<gathering]

ki·bei [kiˈbei] (*pl* ~(s)) *n* [常大写]出生在美国而在日本受教育的日本人。[日语]

[辨异] Issei [ˈi:sˈsei] 第一代移居美国的日本人:Nisei[nˈi:sei]在美国出生并受教育的日本人;Sansei [ˈsɑ:nˈsei]移居美国的第三代日本人。

kib·itz [ˈkibits] *vi* [口语](纸牌的旁观者等)乱出主意,爱管闲事。[<依地语 kibitzen]

ki·bosh [ˈkaibɔʃ] *n* [俚]胡说;梦话。‖ ***put the ~ on*** [俚]使(希望、计划等)彻底完蛋;彻底破灭。[<?]

kick [kik] **I** ❶ *vt* 踢;蹴:~ a ball 踢球/~ sb on the shin 踢某人的小腿/~ a hole in sth. 将某物踢一个窟窿。/He's crying because the ~ed him. 因为她踢了他,他才叫喊。/The horse ~ed me when I tried to ride it. 我设法骑那匹马时,它踢了我。/They ~ed their way through the throns. 他们从荆棘中踢出一条路来。❷ *vi* ①踢:This horse ~s. 这匹马好踢。/They baby was ~ing and screaming. 那婴儿一面踢一面尖声叫喊。②踢脚:Babies ~ to exercise their legs. 孩子们踢脚练腿。③【机】反冲;[枪炮]后坐:The old rifle ~s badly. 那枝旧步枪后坐很厉害。‖ ~ ***about*** (***around***) [口语][无被动式]1)到处漫游:He's been ~ing about Africa for years. 多年来他一直在非洲漫游。2)不受注意(被人遗忘)地放着:That old thing has been ~ing about the house for years. 那件旧衣服闲置在屋里已多年了。3)[口语]不留意地放着:"Where's my cap?""Oh, it's ~ing about somewhere." "我的帽子在哪儿?""哦,不留意地搁在某处了。"[注:1),2)为动介搭配;3)为动副搭配]/~ ***against*** (***at***) 反对;抗议;发牢骚:He ~ed at(against) the treatment he was receiving. 他对他所受到的待遇竭力表示反对。/She seems to be always ~ing at something. 看来她老是抱怨这抱怨那的。/~ ***against the pricks*** 抵制不住反遭殃;螳臂挡车;以卵击石[见 prick]/~ ***sb. around*** 粗暴对待某人;欺负某人/~ ***sth. away*** 把某物踢走:The boy ~ed the sand away. 那男孩把沙踢跑了。/~ ***a goal*** [橄榄球]使触地得分;踢进一球/~ ***the bucket*** [俚]死掉/~ ***sth. down*** 把某物换成抵挡:~ the jeep down from third to second. 将吉普车从三档换成二档。/~ ***down the ladder*** 过河拆桥;忘恩负义[见 ladder]/~ ***off*** [足球等]开球;[比喻](运动)开始/~ ***sth. off*** 踢脱(鞋子等物):He ~ed off his slippers. 他把拖鞋蹬掉了。/~ ***one's heels*** 闲等;久等;空等。[见 heel]/~ ***sb. out*** 逐出(解雇;开除)某人:The drunken man was ~ed out of the bar. 那醉鬼被赶出了酒吧间。/~ ***over the traces*** 不服驾驭;不受约束;表示反抗。[见 trace n]/~ ***sth. up*** 把某物踢起来:~ up the carpet (用脚)把地毯的边踢得卷起来。/~ ***up a fuss*** (***shindy, row, stink***) 引起骚动;惹出乱子;捅出娄子。/~ ***up one's heels*** (马等)高兴得踢起腿来;(工作一阵后)扬扬得意。[比较:~ one's heels]/~ ***sb. upstairs*** 以加官晋爵为名排斥某人;使某人名升实降。

II *n* ①[C]踢:give a ~ at sb. (sth.) 踢某人(物)一下/give sb. a ~ in the arse 踢在某人臀部/Give the door a ~ to open it. 给门踢开/the bruise caused by a ~. 踢起来的伤痕。②[C][口语]兴奋;快感;乐趣:give sb. a ~ 给某人乐趣/get one's ~s by doing sth. 由于干某事而得到乐趣。/He gets a good deal of (a big) ~ out of motor-racing. 他从摩托车竞赛中得到极大的乐趣。③[U][口语]弹力;后座力;反冲力;反击力;(酒的)冲劲:He has no ~ left in him. 他本身精疲力竭(无力反击)。/This wine (beer) has a lot of ~ in it. 这种酒(啤酒)冲劲很大。④[~s][俚]抱怨;牢骚:You're getting paid enough; you've got no real ~s. 你得到的钱够多的,不要再老是抱怨了。

‖ ***be on a*** ~ [俚]被深深吸引住:She's on a health-food ~ at the moment. 她一下子被营养品深深吸引住了。/***a dying*** ~ 垂死挣扎/***do sth. for*** ~***s*** 为追求兴趣而做某事:She drives fast (just) for ~s. 她(正)由于追求兴趣才将车开得快快的。/***a good*** (***bad***) ~ [足球]踢得好(糟)的人/***more*** ~***s than halfpence*** 得不偿失;未受优待反遭虐待。[中世纪英语 kiken; >下三条]

kick(-)back ['kikbæk] ***n*** [C] [U] [俚]佣金;回报:a ~ of ten thousand dallors 一万美元的佣金(回扣)。[<上条,n]

kick·off ['kikɔːf] ***n*** [U][足球等]开球;开始:~ at three o'clock today 今天下午三点钟开始赛球。[<kick off]

kick-start(er) ['kik'stɑːt(ə)] ***n*** [C](摩托车)反冲式起动器;(割草机等的)发动杆。[<start, n]

kid [kid] **I** ***n*** ①[C]小山羊。②[U]小山羊皮:a book bound in ~ 用小山羊皮包过的书。③[俚]小孩;娃娃;小家伙;[美俚]青年人:college ~s 大学青年学生。④[定语]年幼的;较幼小的:sb's ~ sister 某人的小妹妹。

II (kidded; kidding) ❶ ***vi*** 欺骗;哄骗:He's not really hurt; he's only ~ding. 他未真正受伤,只是进行欺骗而已。❷ ***vt*** 欺骗…;哄骗…:Don't ~ me; I know you're not telling the truth. 不要骗我,我知道你不说实话。‖ ***You're*** ~***ding*** (***me***)! 你在骗我! [比较:You're pulling my leg!][中古英语 kide; >下二条]

kid·die, kid·dy ['kidi] (*pl* kiddies) ***n*** [C][常用复][俚]小孩;小家伙。[<上条]

kid gloves [ˌkid'glʌvs] **I** ***n*** [复]①羔羊皮手套。②温和手段(或方法)。‖ ***handle*** (***treat***) ***sb. with*** ~ 对某人温和些;用温和办法对付某人:Don't treat those young criminals with ~. 对那些青年罪犯不要客气温和。

II (kid-glove) ***attrib a*** 柔和的;温和的:kid-glove methods 温和手段(方法)。[同 kid gloves][同上]

kid·nap ['kidnæp] (kidnap(p)ed ['kidnæpt]; kidnap(p)ing ['kidnæpiŋ]) ***vt*** 绑架;绑票;劫持(某人):~ sb. away in order to demand money 为了要钱把某人绑票弄走。[kid + 土语 nap(nab)]

kid·ney ['kidni] ***n*** [C]①肾。②[菜]炒腰花。③[U][文学用语](人的)性情;性格;脾气:I wouldn't trust anyone of that ~. 我决不相信那样脾气的人物。④[定语]肾形的:~ bean 菜豆;肾形豆/~ machine 人造肾脏/~ stone【医】肾结石/a big ~ shaped swimming pool 肾形大游泳池[中古英语 kidenei]

Ki·ev ['kiːev] ***n*** 基辅。[乌克兰首都]

Ki·ga·li [kiːgɑːli] ***n*** 基加利。[卢旺达共和国首都]

kill [kil] ❶ ***vt*** ①将…杀死(弄死);将…宰掉:~ one's enemies 杀死敌人/~ animals for food 宰牲畜吃/be ~ed in a train accident 在火车事故中遇难/~ one's villain in the last chapter [文学用语]在小说最后一章结束了反派人物的生命/The frost ~ed the flowers. 霜把花冻死了。/My feet are ~ing me! 我的脚痛得很厉害! ②使中和;使减弱;使消失;使冲淡:The scarlet carpet ~s your curtains. 鲜红的地毯可以调和你窗帘的颜色。/Her bright red hat ~ed the quiet colour of her dress. 她鲜红的帽子调和了她衣服的素净颜色。/That carpet ~s the sound of footsteps. 那地毯使脚声消失。③使(提案等)通不过(遭到否决);使(时机等)失掉;使中断(终止):~ an engine 使发动机熄火/~ a live circuit 截断电路/~ the pain with drugs 用药物止痛/~ a proposal (or a bill) in Parlialment 使议会提案未获通过/That mistake has ~ed his chances. 那样的差错使他失掉了时机。/The suggested law was ~ed before it could be passed. 提案法被否决了,未获通过。④使破坏;使毁灭:~ sb's appetite 使某人食欲不振/~ sb's hopes 使某人希望破灭 ⑤使制服;使压倒一切:That giggle of hers ~ed me. 她的笑声使我为之倾倒(简直把我笑死了)。❷ ***vi*** 杀死;宰掉:Thou shalt not ~ 你不可杀人/The pigs ~ well. 那些猪适于宰杀。‖ (***be***) ***dressed*** (***got up***) ***to*** ~ = (be) ***fit to*** ~ 穿着特别讲究(打扮得令人为之倾倒)/~ ***oneself*** 竭尽全力;尽力而为/~ ***sb.*** (***sth.***) ***off*** 把某人(物)灭掉;毁掉:~ off most of the insect pest 消灭大部分害虫/The trees were ~ed off by the severe winter. 严冬把树都毁了/~ ***sb. with kindness*** 过分好意地待人反使对方不安;溺爱,某人使对方反受其害/~ ***time*** 消磨时间:While waiting for the train he ~ed time by going for a walk. 他等火车时,以散步来消磨时间。/~ ***two birds with one stone*** 一箭双雕;一举两得/***shoot to*** ~ 拼命地开枪:The troops were shooting to ~. 那部队拼命地开枪。

II ***n***①[只用单]猎获物:a plentiful ~ 大批猎获物/The lion didn't leave his ~ until he had satisfied his hunger. 那头狮子吃饱了才离开猎获物。②[the ~]杀;宰杀:The hounds moved in for the ~. 猎犬扑向宰杀的猎物。‖ ***be in at the*** ~ 杀猎物时在场;结尾时在场。[中古英语 killen; >下二条]

kill·er ['kliə] ***n*** [C]①杀人者;凶手。②吃人动物;要

命的东西：These animals are ～s. 这类动物都吃人。/This disease is a ～. 这种病可以死人。③[定语](动物等)吃人的；(疾病等)要命的：～ diseases 重病/～ fogs 大雾/～ sharks (whale) 大鲨鱼(大鲸鱼)[<上条；painkiller]

kill·ing ['kiliŋ] **I** *n* ①杀害；屠杀。②猎获物。‖ ***make a*** ～ 突然赚得一大笔钱；突然获得成功。

II *a* ①要命的；使人疲乏的：a ～ experience 使人难受的感受/This work is really ～. 这件工作真使人疲乏。②[口语]很滑稽的；吸引人的：a ～ joke 非常滑稽的笑话[同上]

kiln [kiln, kil] *n* [C][常构成复合词]。[<拉丁语 culina (kitchen); >brickkiln, limekiln]

ki·lo ['ki:ləu] (*pl* ～s) *n* [缩] =①kilogram(me) 公斤；千克。②kilometre 公里。[法语；简体]

kil·o- ['kilə-] [构成名词]表示"千"：kilocycle [无线电波]千周；千赫。kilolitre 千升/kilowatt【电】千瓦(特)。[<希腊语]

kil·o·cy·cle ['kiləusaik] *n* [C][无线电波]千周；千赫[[缩] kc]。[kilo- + cycle]

kil·o·gram(me) ['kiləgræm] *n* [C]公斤，千克(=2市斤)[[缩] khz, KHz][kilo- + hertz]

kil·o·li·tre, kil·o·li·ter ['kilə,li:tə] *n* [C]千升[[缩] kl]。[kilo + litre]

kil·o·me·tre, kil·o·me·ter ['kilə,mi:tə] *n* [C]公里；千米(=2市里)[[缩] km]。[kilo- + metre]

kil·o·ton ['kiləutʌn] *n* [C]①千吨。②一千吨梯恩梯(TNT)当量；相当于千吨 TNT 的爆炸力。[kilo- + ton]

kil·o·watt ['kiləwɔt] *n* [C]【电】千瓦(特)[[缩] kw]。[kilo- + watt; >下条]。

kil·o·watt-hour ['kiləwɔt'auə] *n* 千瓦小时[[缩] KWH, kwh, kw.-hr][kilo- + watt + hour]

kilt [kilt] **I** *n* [C](苏格兰高地男人穿的)褶子短裙。

II ❶ *vt* 使成褶；把…掐成褶。❷ *vi* 敏捷地移动。‖ ～ ***up*** 把(裙等)卷起来。[可能<北欧日耳曼语系]

ki·mo·no [ki'məunəu] (*pl* ～s) *n* [C][日]和服。[<日语"着物"]

kin [kin] *n* [U][单复同]家属；亲属；亲戚(总称)：We are near ～. 我们是近亲。‖ ***next of*** ～ 最近的亲属：His next of ～ were (was) told of his death. 把他的逝世告诉其最近的亲属。/***no*** ～ ***to*** 和…不亲：He's no ～ to me. 他不是我的亲属(和我不亲)。[<古英语 cynn; >kindred, kinsfolk … kinswoman; akin]

-kin(s) [kin(s)] *suf* [构成名词]表示"又小又可爱"：lambkin 羔羊；小羊。/a little babykins 小乖乖。[<古荷兰语]

kind [kaind] **I** *n* ①[C]种；类：a ～ of machine 一种机器/all ～s of hats = hats of all ～s 形形色色的帽子/people of many different ～s = many different ～s of people 许多不同种类的人/a book of that ～ 那类的书/that ～ of book = [口语]that ～ of a book = [口语]those ～ of books 那种书：people of this ～ = [口语]these ～ of people 这种人/the only one of its ～ 那一类中独一无二的/the best ～ of pen 最好的一种笔/What ～ of tree is this? 这是哪种树? /Haven't you got any other kind? 你没有别种的了吗? /What ～ of apple do you prefer? 你喜欢哪种苹果? /She's not the ～ (of person) to talk scandal. 她不是那种制造流言蜚语的人。/He had a ～ of feeling that he'd never had before. 他有着一种以前从来不曾产生过的感情。②[U]性质；本质：they are different in size but not in ～. 他们只是大小不同，性质则无二样。/A difference in degree can become a difference in ～. 程度上的不同可以成为性质上的差别。‖ ***a*** ～ ***of ...***[表示不肯定]几分；稍稍：I had a ～ of suspicion that he was cheating. 我有点怀疑他是骗子。/He had a ～ of feeling that he would get a letter from his daughter today. 他似乎认为他今天会收他女儿的信。/***in*** ～ 1)用实物折成现金；以实物(不用现金)：benefits in ～ 用实物折成现金的收益。/In the country, doctors are still occasionally paid in ～. 在农村，有时仍用实物付给医生报酬。2)以同样的方法(手段)：repay insolence in ～ 以眼还眼，以牙还牙。/Blood debts must be paid in ～. 血债要用血来偿。/～ ***of*** = [俚]***kinda*** ['kaidə] ***ad***[表示程度]有点儿；有几分：I'm feeling ～ of tired. 我感到有些疲倦。/She ～ of hoped to he invited. 她有点儿盼望能得到邀请。/I ～ of thought this would hapeen. 我几乎认为这件事将会发生。/All you can do is ～ of nurse it. 你能做到的一切工作几乎都是培植幼苗。/***of a*** ～ 1)同类的：They're all of a ～. 他们完全是一类货色。/Things of a ～ gotether 物以类聚/Three of a ～ beats two of a ～ in cards. 纸牌中的同花3比同花2大。2)蹩脚的，劣等的：He is musician of a ～. 他是一个蹩脚的音乐家。/They gave us coffee of a ～. 他们给我们不好的咖啡(喝)。/***be sb's*** ～ 与某人性情相同；与某人属于同一类型：How can they be lovers when she's not his ～ at all? 既然她和他的性情完全不同，怎能成为夫妻呢? /***nothing of the*** ～ (事物)毫不相似；决非如此。/***something***

of the ~ 类似的事物。[<古英语 cynd]

[辨异] Kind, sort 的含义均为"种","类"或"种类",可以互换使用。在口语中,kind, sort 前面的指示代词用复数 these, those, 其后面 of 所跟的名词亦用复数,如:Those kind (sort) of questions are very difficult. (那种问题很难。)但在书面语中,kind, sort 前面的指示代词则为 this, that, 其后面 of 所跟的名词亦用单数,如:That kind (sort) of question is very difficult. (那种问题很难。)如果把这句中的 question 放在句首,则须加"s"成为复数,相应地句中的 of 就要挪到 questions 的后面,这样上面的句子就成为 Questions of that kind (sort) are very difficult 了。此外,What kind (sort) of...? 与 What kind (sort) of a...? 的含义也有所不同:前者系指类别,类型,种类等等而言,what 具有 which 的含义;后者则指作用,性质,性能等方面怎么样,what 具有 how 的含义,如:What kind (sort) of car is it? 这句话问的它是哪种小轿车?是红旗牌还是上海牌或其它类型的车子;What kind (sort) of a car is it? 则是问的它是怎样的小轿车?性能、质量等方面好不好。

II (kinder, kindest) ***a*** 仁慈的,和蔼的,客气的,好意的,善良的,亲切的:a ~ action 友好的行为/a ~ person 仁义人/a ~ thought 善意的想法/~ words 客气话/Be ~ to animals. 爱护牲畜。/With ~ regards [信尾用语]祝好/It is very ~ of you. 你真客气。/Give my ~ regards to Comrade Chang. 请代我向张同志问好。/It is very ~ of you to come. 谢谢您的来临(承蒙光临,不胜感激)。/Will (Would) you be ~ enough (or be so ~ as) to close the door? 请您(劳您驾)把门关上好吗? [will 和 would 在此句中均表请求。用 would 更为客气委婉。][<古英语 cynk; I>humankind, mankind, womankind; II>kind-hearted, kindly, kindness, [反] unkind]

kin·der·gar·ten ['kindəˌgɑːtn] ***n*** 幼儿园。[德语;>下条]

kin·der·gar·ten·er, kin·der·gart·ner ['kindəˌgɑːtnə] ***n*** 幼儿园的孩子;幼儿园的老师,保育员。[<上条]

kind-heart·ed ['kaind'hɑːtid] ***a*** 好心肠的;仁慈的:a ~ action(person) 仁义行为(好心人)/That's very ~ of you. 您真是好心人。[kind + hearted]

kin·dle ['kindl] ❶ ***vt*** ①点燃;照亮:The sparks ~d the dry wood. 火星子点燃了干柴。/The setting sun ~d the sky 落日照红了天空 ②激起;引起(…感情等):~ the interest of an audience 引起观众的兴趣/His cruelty ~ hatred in the hearts of the people. 他的残酷激起了人民内心的愤怒。❷ ***vi*** ①着火,燃烧:This wood is too wet to ~. 这柴火太湿,点不燃。/The waste paper was wet and wouldn't ~ easily. 那废纸是湿的,不易燃烧。②[与 with 连用](感情等)激起;显露;充满:Her desire for him ~d with every word. 她对他的思念之情,充满了字里行间。/When she saw him her eyes ~d with excitement. 她看见他时,眼睛里显露出兴奋的神色。[<古斯堪的纳维亚语 kynda; >下长;enkindle; rekindle]

kin·dling ['kindliŋ] ***n*** [U] 柴火;引火物;燃烧物(总称):the ~ point 燃点/The campers gathered ~ in the woods. 野营的人在树林里搜集柴火。[<上条]

kind·ly ['kaindli] **I** (kindlier, kindliest) ***a*** 仁慈的;和蔼的;友好的;亲切的(尤指对青年人、晚辈等而言)a ~ heart 慈爱心肠/a ~ smile 慈祥的微笑/give sb. ~ advice 对某人好意相劝/speak in a ~ tone 以亲切地口吻说/The kindliest (the most ~) person I have ever met. 我所碰到过的最和蔼的人。

II ***ad*** ①仁慈地;和蔼地;友好地;亲切地:speak ~ to sb. 亲切地对某人说。/treat sb. ~ 待人和气/be ~ invited to join the evening party 被盛情邀请参加晚会/Thank you ~. 衷心地感谢您。②[表示客气]请:K~ put the newspaper back. 请把报纸放回原处。/Will you ~ tell me the time? 请把时间告诉我好吗(请告诉我一下几点钟了好吗)? ‖ ***take ~ to*** [常用于否定句]欣然(乐意;轻易)接受…:He didn't take ~ to his new responsibilities. 他不乐意把新任务接受下来。/She donesn't take ~ to being treated as an inferior. 她不乐意被当作下等人看待。[<kind, a]

kind·ness ['kaindnis] ***n*** ①[U]仁慈;和善;友好;亲切:sb's ~ to everyone 某人对人人都和蔼亲切 ②[C]友好行为;好事:It would be a great ~ to call and see him while he is so ill. 在他重病时去看他是一件好事。‖ ***do (show) sb. a ~*** 给某人做好事;帮某人的忙:He has done (shown) me many ~es. 他给我做了不少好事(帮了不少忙)。/Please have the ~ (= Please do me the ~) to answer this letter quickly. 请帮我一下忙赶快给这封信作个答复。/***out of ~ (to sb.)*** (对某人)出于好意:He did it all out of ~. 他这样做完全出于好意。/***K~ of sb.*** [信封用语](烦)请某人转交:K~ of Comrade Wang. 请王同志转交。[同上]

kin·dred ['kindrid] **I** ***n*** ①宗族;家族;同族,本家:a near ~ (本家)近房亲戚/Claim ~ with sb. 声称和某人是本家/He claims ~ to me, but I don't know who he is. 他对我声称是本家,但是我却不认识他。

②[集体名词,动词用复]亲属;亲戚(总称):Most of his ~ are still living in Hunan. 他的大部分亲戚至今仍住在湖南。/Only a few of her ~ were present at her funeral. 只有她的一部分亲戚参加了她的葬礼。

II *a*①宗族的;亲属的;亲戚的;同源的:~ plenomena(races) 同类现象(人种)/Italian and Spanish are ~ languages with the same origin. 意大利语和西班牙语乃是源出于一个母语的同源语种。②相类似的:~ natures 相类似的性质 ‖ ~ ***spirits*** 趣味相投:He and I are ~ spirits; we both enjoy music and football. 他和我趣味相投,既喜欢音乐又喜欢足球。[<古英语 cnn(kin) + ræden(condition)]

kine [kain] *n*[古]cow 的复数[同 cattle]。[<古英语 cy]

ki·ne·mat·ics [ˌkainiˈmætiks] *n* [复][用作单]【理】运动学:~ of machinery 机械运动学。[<希腊语 kinēma(motion)]

ki·ne·mat·o·graph [ˌkainiˈmætəgrɑːf] *n* & *v* = cinematograph。

ki·net·ic [kaiˈnetik] *a*【理】动力(学)的;运动的:~ art 活动(雕塑等)美术/~ energy 动能/ the ~ molecular theory 分子运动论。[<希腊语 kinein (move); >下条]

ki·net·ics [kaiˈnetiks] *n* Ⓤ[用作单]动力学(= dynamics)。[<上条]

king [kiŋ] **I** *n* Ⓒ①[有时大写]王;国王;君王;君主;首领;头子:the K ~ of England 英国国王/K ~ George VI (= the sixth) 英王乔治六世/K ~ 's (Queen's) Bench [英]高等法院/K ~ 's (Queen's) Counsei [英]王室法律顾问/K ~ 's (Queen's) English 标准英语/K ~ 's evil [病]淋巴结核(国王一摸即愈)/a good and wise ~ 开明的君主/a ~ of the Indians 印第安人的首领。[同 emperor; 反 queen] ②[~ of ...]…中最有权势者;…大王:a ~ among men 人中之王/an oil ~ 煤油大王/the ~ of beasts (the jungle) 狮(百兽之王)/the ~ of birds 鹰(鸟中之王)/the ~ of the countryside 土皇帝/the ~ of terrors 死神。③(纸牌)K;(象棋)王,将帅;(西洋跳棋)王棋;the ~ of spades 黑桃 K。④[K ~ s][用作单](圣经旧约中的)列王纪上下卷 ‖ ***K ~ James Version***《圣经》钦定英译本(= Authorized Version)/***uncrowned K ~ of*** …中的优秀者;优胜者:Joe Bloggs, the uncrowned ~ of British car racing. 乔·布洛格斯——英国小轿车比赛中的优胜者。/***turn K ~ 's (Queen's, stale's) evidence*** (为减轻罪行)提供对同案犯不利的证据;出庭作检举同谋者的证人。

II ❶ *vi* 当国王;统治:~ it all over the other kids 当整个孩子们的头目。❷ *vt* 使成为国王。[古英语 cyning; >下十条]

king·cup [ˈkiŋkʌp] *n* Ⓒ毛痕属植物;立金花。[<上条]

king·dom [ˈkiŋdəm] *n* Ⓒ①王国:the United K ~ [缩 the UK]联合王国(大不列颠与爱尔兰的合称)。[见 England]②领域;界:the ~ of thought 思想领域/the animal, vegetable and mineral ~ 动物界;植物界;矿物界/The cock's kitchen is her ~ 厨师的厨房乃是她的领域。‖ ***the K ~ of God*** 上帝的国度/~ ***come*** 天国;西天:She has gone to ~ come. 她升天了(死了)。/***come into one's*** ~ [俚]飞黄腾达;成为富翁(指继承财产)。[同上]

【辨异】A kingdom 可由女王(queen)统治。

king·fish [ˈkiŋfiʃ] (*pl* ~es; 集体名词不变) *n* ①(产于大西洋或太平洋沿岸的)王鱼;食用鱼。②[口语]大亨;首脑;(政党)头子。[king + fish]

king·fish·er [ˈkiŋˌfiʃə] *n* Ⓒ[鸟类]翠鸟;鱼狗。[king + fish]

king·like [ˈkiŋˌlaik] *a* = kingly, a

king·ly [ˈkiŋli] **I** (kinglier, kingliest) *a* 国王的;君主的;适合国王身分的:the ~ form of government 君主政体/Not all kings behave in a ~ way. 并不是所有国王的举止行为都和国王的身分相称的。

II *ad* 国王似地;象君主那样地。[<king, a]

king·mak·er [ˈkiŋˈmeikə] *n* 拥立国王的谋臣;能左右候选人进行选择的要人;竞选的后台老板。[king + maker]

king·pin [ˈkiŋˌpin] *n*①核心人物;主要成分。②【机】主轴。[king + pin]

king·ship [ˈkiŋˌʃip] *n* Ⓤ国王地位(身分,职务);国王尊严。[king + ship]

king-size(d) [ˈkiŋˌsaiz(d)] *a* [用于商标广告等]特大的;特长的:~ cigarettes 特长(大)香烟。[king + size(d)]

kink [kiŋk] **I** *n* Ⓒ①(绳索等的)纽结。②(思想)疙瘩。

II *vt* & *vi* (使)纽结,(使)绞缠:The hosepipe ~ easily. 这根输水软管容易绞缠起来。[<北欧日耳曼语系;>下条]

kink·y [ˈkiŋki] *a*①(绳子等)绞缠的;(头发等)卷曲的:~ hair 卷发。②(性情等)乖僻的;古怪的;(行为等)不正当的。[<上条]

kin(s)·folk [ˈkinzfəuk] *n* [复]家属;亲属;血亲:He has no ~ in Shanghai. 他在上海没有亲属。[kin +

folk]

kin·ship [ˈkinʃip] *n* [U]①亲属关系;血亲关系:The ~ system of that tribe includes many more people as relatives than we do. 那个宗族的家谱包括的亲属比起我们宗族家谱的人多许多。②(性格等)类似:There is a strong feeling of ~ between them even though they have only just met. 即使他俩刚刚见面,就有一种意气相投的强烈感情。[< kin]

kins·man [ˈkinzmən] (*pl* kinsmen [ˈkinzmən]) *n* 男亲属:Brothers and uncles are kinsmen. 兄弟,叔叔伯伯均系男亲属。[kin + man]

kins·woman [ˈkinzˌwumən] (*pl* kinswomen [ˈkinzˌwumin]) *n* 女亲属:Sisters and aunts are kinswomen. 姊妹,伯母婶母均系女亲属。[kin + woman]

ki·osk [kiˈɔsk] *n* [C]①(土耳其,伊朗等国的)凉亭。②(报刊,食口等)售货亭;公用电话间;音乐台。[土耳其语]

kip [kip] **I** *n* [俚]① [U](旅店;客栈的)床铺;睡觉:have a ~ 睡觉/Did you get enough ~ last night? 昨夜您睡得好吗? ② [C]睡觉的地方:find a ~ for the night 找个晚上睡觉的地方。

II (kipped; kipping) *vi* [常与 down 连用]睡;睡觉:time to ~ down 睡(觉)的时候/Let's ~ (down) here for the night. 我们晚上就睡在这儿。[<丹麦语]

kip·per [ˈkipə] **I** *n* [U]熏鲱鱼(= kippered herring).

II *vt* 将(鲱鱼等)腌;熏;晒干。[<?]

Kir·ghiz [ˈkəːgiz] (*pl* ~es) *n* & *a* 吉尔吉斯人(的);吉尔吉斯语(的)。

Kir·ghi·zia [ˈkəːgiziə] *n* 吉尔吉斯(= Kirghiz R)。[首都 Frunze 伏龙芝]

kirk [kəːk] *n*① [C](苏格兰)教堂。②[U][大写]教会:the K ~ of Scotland 苏格兰教会。[同 Church][<古斯堪的纳维亚语 kirkja]

kirsch [kiəʃ] *n* [U] 樱桃酒(亦作 kirschwasser)。[德语]

kir·tle [ˈkəːtl] *n* [C]①女长外衣;罩裙。②一种男衬衫;短外衣。[古英语 cyrtel]

kis·met [ˈkizmet] *n* [U]命运,天命。[<阿拉伯语]

kiss [kis] **I** ❶*vt*①吻:~ the baby's cheek = ~ the baby on the cheek 吻婴儿的脸蛋/~ one's wife and children 吻别爱人和子女/~ sb. good night 向某人吻别祝晚安/~ away sb's tears (用嘴)吸去某人的眼泪。②(风等)吹拂;轻拂:The wind ~ed her hair. 风吹动她的头发。/A soft breeze ~ed the golden wheat in the fields. 和风轻拂田野金黄色的麦子。❷*vi* ①接吻:They ~ed when they met. 他们见面时接吻。/They ~ed good-bye when they went away. 他们分别时接吻道声再见。②接触;相碰撞:The two balls ~ed. 那两只球相碰撞。‖ ~ ***the book*** (在法庭上)吻着圣经宣誓/~ ***the dust*** (***ground***) 屈服,忍辱含垢;被杀掉/~ ***hands*** (***the Queen's hand***) [英](就任政府要职时)吻君王(女王)的手。/~ ***the rod*** 甘心受罚

II *n* [C]①吻:give sb. a ~ = throw a ~ at sb. 同某人接吻。②接触;轻拂。‖ ~ ***of death*** 出于好心做的坏事;帮倒忙:Everyone hates John so much that his approval of the plan will give it the ~ of death. 大家都非常恨约翰,他所赞同的计划将是根本行不通的事。/~ ***of life*** 嘴对嘴进行人工呼吸抢救溺死者的方法;[比喻]抢救;起死回生术;恢复元气:The government gave that business the ~ of life by voting it more money. 政府投票决定给那家事业拨更多的款使之恢复经营。[<古英语 cyssan; >下条]

kiss·er [ˈkisə] *n*①接吻者。②[俚]嘴(巴)。[<上条]

kit[1] [kit] **I** *n*①[C] 木桶。②[U](士兵;水手;旅游者的衣服、日用品等物)个人餐具(用具):camping ~ 野营用具/golfing (shooting, skiing) ~ 高尔夫球(射击,滑雪)用具/Don't lose any of your ~. 不要把你个人装备用具中任何一件东西丢失掉。③[C][U]成套物件(用具;器材);成套元件:a modelairplane ~ 模型飞机的成套元件/a survival ~ 一套飞行员救生用具/This toy aircraft is made from a ~. 这架玩具飞机是由配套的小零件构成的。④[C]用具包(袋);工具箱:a firstaid ~ 急救包/a tool ~ 工具箱。‖ ***do-it-yourself*** ~ 自己装备的一套设备(尤指家具和收音机)。/***the whole*** ~ ***and caboodle*** [美俚]全部;所有的东西:Let's sell the whole ~ and caboodle. 让我们把所有东西卖掉。

II *vt* 装备;配备。‖ ~ ***sb. out*** (***up***) ***with sth.*** 用某物将某人装备起来:All ~ted out with clothes for the holiday. 所有的一切都披上了节日盛装。/The men were ~ted out with the latest gear for high-altitude climbing. 那些人以最新式的登高用具装备起来。[可能<中古荷兰语 kitte (a tub); >kit bag]

kit[2] [kit] *n* 小猫。[<kitten; >kitty]

kit bag [ˈkit bæg] *n* [C] (士兵、水手等的)长形帆布袋;背袋。[kit[1] + bag]

kitch·en [ˈkitʃin] *n* [C]厨房;灶间。[<拉丁语 coquere (cook); >下六条]

[辨异] Kitchen 为厨房,系指房间而言;cooker 为厨房用餐,系指炊具而言;cook 为厨师,系指人而言。

kitch·en·ette [ˌkitʃiˈneit] *n* [C] (小公寓中的)小厨房;隔间小厨房。[<上条]

kitch·en gar·den [ˈkitʃin ˈgɑːdn] *n* [C] 菜园。[同上]

kitch·en maid [ˈkitʃin siŋk] *n* [C] 厨房水池(洗涤槽);[比喻]搬不动的东西,杂七杂八的东西。‖ ***every-thing* (*all*) *but the* ~** 大批用具:He's only staying three days, but he arrived here with everything but the kitchen sink. 他只打算在这里待三天,可是到达时除了厨房的水槽以外什么东西都带来了。[同上]

kitch·en-senk dra·ma [ˈkitʃinsiŋk ˈdrɑːmə] *n* [U] [C] 反映50至60年代英国劳动人民家庭生活的戏。[同上]

kitch·en unit [ˈkitʃin ˈjuːnit] *n* [C] 厨房配套用具(如水池;碗柜等)。[同上]

kite [kait] *n* [C] ①【动】鸢。②纸鸢;风筝。‖ ***fly a* ~** 1)放风筝。2)窥探形势;窥测方向;看风使舵。/***Go fly a* ~!** [美俚]滚开![英古语 çyta]

kith and kin [ˌkiθ ən ˈkin] *n* [U][动词用复]亲戚;朋友(总称):We may not agree with their politics, but we must remember that they are our kith and kin. 我们可以不赞同他们的政治见解,但是我们一定不要忘记他们是我们的亲戚。[古英语 cyth(kith) + kin]

kitsch [kitʃ] *n* ① [U] 矫揉造作的艺术;拙劣而无价值的文艺作品。②[定语](艺术上)矫揉造作的;拙劣的:a ~ plaster bust of Beethoven 蹩脚的贝多芬石膏塑像。[德语]

kit·ten [ˈkitn] **I** *n* 小猫。‖ **have (a litter of) ~s** 焦急不安;极度紧张:Mrs Jones was having ~s because it was very late and Susan wasn't home yet. 琼斯夫人忧心忡忡,因为到深夜了,而苏珊还未回家。

II *vi & vi* 产(小猫)。[<古法语 chat(cat) 的异体字;>下条;kit^2; chit^1]

kit·ten·ish [ˈkitəniʃ] *a* 小猫似的;闹着玩儿的。[<上条]

kit·ty [ˈkiti] *n* [C] ①[儿语]小猫:"Here, ~, ~," called the little girl. "小猫,小猫,到这儿来。"小女孩儿叫道。②(纸牌中的)全部赌注;(从赢家赌注中抽出的)头钱。③(大家共同)凑集的资金。[<kit^2]

ki·wi [ˈkiːwiː] *n* [C] ①【动】几鹬鸵,几维(新西兰的一种小鸵鸟)。②[大写][俚]新西兰人。[毛利语]

KKK, kkk [缩] = Ku Klux Klan [美] 三K党

kl [缩] = kilolitre(s) 千升

klax·on [ˈklæksn] *n* [专利商标名]高音电喇叭;电警笛。

kleen·ex [ˈkliːneks] *n* [U] [C] [有时大写,常用单][专利商标名]薄纸(可代替手帕用)。

klep·to·ma·ni·a [ˌkleptəuˈmeinjə] *n* [U]【医】盗窃狂(癖)。[<希腊语 kleptēs(thief) + mania; >下条]

klep·to·ma·ni·ac [ˌkleptəuˈmeiniæk] *n* 有盗窃癖的人。[<上条]

klieg light [ˈklig(lait)] *n* [C](拍电影用的)孤光灯。[<孤光灯的发明者 J.H. Kliegl (1869 – 1959)]

km [缩] = kilometre(s) 千米,公里。

knack [næk] *n* [C] [常用单][与 of 连用]诀窍;窍门;妙诀;技巧:There's a ~ in it. 这里面有窟窍(要做才能学会)。/He has a(the) ~ of making friends wherever he goes. 他无论到哪里都有交朋友的秘诀。/It's quite easy to drive a car when you have (get) the ~ of it. 只要掌握开车子的窍门,开起来就容易了。[中古英语 knak (sharp blow); > (knickknack)]

knack·er [ˈnækə] *n* ①无用的牲畜或废马的收购和屠宰者。②破屋破船的收购和拆卖者:a ~'s yard 旧货市场(商店)。[<?; >下条]

knack·ered [ˈnækəd] *n* [常作表语][俚]极度疲倦的:He was ~. 他非常疲倦。[<上条]

knap [næp] (knapped; knapping) *vt* (用锤)打碎(石头等);敲碎(某物等)。[<中古英语 imit]

knap·sack [ˈnæpsæk] *n* [C] (军用或旅行等)背包。[荷兰语]

[辨异] Haversack, knapsack, rucksack 均为帆布背包,所不同者前者多指行军旅行用时背在身上的干粮袋;knapsack 系既装衣服又装干粮的大型背包;rucksack 常为登山运动员用的大型背包,装衣服干粮等物,常套在架子上背着。

knave [neiv] *n* ①无赖;恶棍;好流子;坏家伙。②(纸牌)杰克(= Jack): the ~ of hearts 红桃杰克。[古英语 cnafa (boy); >下二条]

knav·er·y [ˈneivəri] *n* ①[U]无赖;欺诈。②[C]无赖行为;流氓行为;恶作剧。[<上条]

knav·ish [neiviʃ] *a* 无赖的;欺诈的:~ tricks 欺诈手段;阴谋诡计。[同上]

knead [niːd] *vt* ①捏;揣;揉搓:~ dough 揣面。②按摩:~ the muscles in stiff shoulder 按摩肩上的硬肌肉。[古英语 cnedan]

knee [niː] **I** *n* [C] ①膝;膝盖:move about on one's hands and ~ instead of walking 用双手双膝来回挪动代替走路。②(长袜;裤子;裙子;长衣等)衣服的膝部/the ~s of a pair trousers 裤子的膝部/big holes in the ~s of sb's old trousers 某人旧裤子膝部的大窟窿。‖ ***bend* (*bow*) *the* ~ *to*** 向…屈膝(跪下)。[同 bow down to]/***be* (*fall*) *on one's* ~*s* = *go***

(*down*) *on one's* ~*s* 跪下；屈膝/*bring sb. to kis* ~*s* 迫使某人屈服/*go at the* ~*s* [口语]把裤子膝部磨破/*learn sth. at one's mother's* ~ 记住母训；向母亲学会某事。

II (kneed; kneeing) *vt* [常与 in 连用]①用膝盖碰(撞)：~ sb. in the stomach 用膝盖顶在某人肚子上。②使裤子膝部凸出。③【机】用弯头管(合角铁)接合。[古英语 cneow; >下四条]

knee breech·es ['ni:britʃiz] *n* [复](长及膝盖的)短裤。[<上条]

knee·cap ['ni:kæp] I *n* [C] ①膝盖骨。②护膝。

II (kneecapped; kneecapping) *vt* (用枪)将…的膝盖骨打断。[knee + cap]

knee-deep ['ni:di:p] I *a* ①深及齐膝的：~ water 深及齐膝的水。[比较：The water is ~. 水深及膝。]/ They were ~ in water. 他们在水中齐膝了。②[~ in]深陷在…中的：be ~ in debt 债台高筑。

II *ad* 深及齐膝地；深陷在…中地。[knee + deep]

knee-high [ˌni:'hai] *a* & *ad* 高及齐膝的(地)：The grass was ~. 草高及膝。/I knew that man when he was only ~! 那个人只有齐膝高时我就了解他的！‖ ~ *to a grasshopper* (身材等)矮小的。[同上]

kneel [ni:l] (knelt, knelt [nelt]; kneeling ['ni:liŋ]) *vi* [常与 down 连用]跪(下)：~ in prayer 跪下祈祷/He knelt down to look for a coin he had dropped. 他跪下找掉下的一个硬币。[<古英语 cneow (knee)]

[辨异]在英国，除了文学上的用语外，通常用 knelt；在美国，则通常用 kneeled。

knell [nel] I *n*[常用单；前加 a 或 the]丧钟；[比喻]死亡的凶兆；希望的破灭：sound(toll) the ~ of imperialism 敲响帝国主义的丧钟/sound the ~ of all sb's hopes 预示某人整个希望的破灭。

II ❶ *vi* 发出丧钟声：The bell is ~ing. 钟响起了丧钟声。❷ *vt* 敲(钟)报丧(或宣布不幸事件)。[古英语 cnyllan]

knelt [nelt] *vi* kneel 的过去式和过去分词。

Knes·set(h) ['kneset] *n* 以色列议会。[<希伯来语]

knew [nju:] *v* know 的过去式。

knick·er·bock·ers ['nikəbɔkəz] *n* [复](齐膝)灯笼裤。[比较 plus fours][<《华盛顿·欧文假设的《纽约史》作者名 Diedrich Knickerbocker; >下条]

knick·ers ['nikəz] I *n* [复]①[英]女用扎口短衬裤。②[美](齐膝)灯笼裤[同 knickerbockers] ‖ *get one's* ~ *in a twist* [俚]把裤子卷得高高的；[比喻]行将动武；生气，发脾气。

II *int*[俚](生气或发脾气的表现)见鬼！[knickerbockers 的缩略词]

knick·knack ['niknæk] *n* [C](珠宝；小衣服；小家具等)小件装饰物；小玩意儿；小摆设。[亦作 nick-nack; knack]的迭词]

knife [naif] I (pl knives [naivz]) *n*①(有柄的)小刀：a pocket ~ 折合小刀/a table ~ 餐刀。②手术刀；匕首；刀具。‖ *before you can* (*could*) *say* ~ [俚]突然；很快：She ran off before you could say "~". 她很快地逃跑了。/*get* (*have*) *one's* ~ *in* (*into*) *sb.* 想伤害某人：Be careful with George; he wants to get his ~ in you. 小心乔治，他想伤害你。/*play a good* ~ *and fork* 饱餐一顿；吃得津津有味/*sharpen one's* ~ *for sb.* 对某人磨刀霍霍；准备攻击(惩罚)某人。/*under the* ~【医】经受手术：The sick man died under the ~. 该病人在进行手术时死了。/*War to the* ~ 激战；白刃战；你死我活的战斗。

II (knifed; knifing) ❶ *vt* (用小刀)刺；砍；戳；捅…：During the fight he was knifed in the back. 搏斗时，他背上被刺了一刀。❷ *vi* [~ through] 劈开；穿过：~ through the heavy seas 劈波斩浪。/A new highway ~s through the jungle. 新公路穿过丛林。[古英语 cnif; >clasp-knife, jacknife; paper-knife, pocketnife, table-knife; 下二条]

[辨异] Knife and fork 作刀叉解，为名词固定短语，应用时词序不能颠倒，如：Put your knife and fork down on the plate if you've finished eating. 您吃完了就把刀叉放在盘子里。

knife-edge ['naifedʒ] *n* [C] 刀刃；刀刃形物；(岩石等的)锋利边缘；(裤子等衣服的)锋利褶痕。‖ *on a* ~ (对于某种结果)无法确定：on a ~ about examinations 关于考试的成绩尚无法确定。/The success or failure of the plan was balanced on a ~. 计划的成败与否很难确定。[<上条]

knife-grind·er ['naifˌgraində] *n* 磨刀工人；磨刀工具(如砂轮；磨刀石等)。[同上]

knight [nait] I *n* [C]①[中世纪]骑士。②[与代]爵士(名字前加 Sir)：Sir James Hill was made a ~ for his service to his country. 詹姆斯·希尔先生由于效忠祖国封为爵士。③【史】[英]郡选议员(= ~ of the shire)。④(国际象棋中的)马。

II *vt* 封…为爵士：sir George (Smith) has been ~ed by the Queen. 乔治(史密斯)先生被女王封为爵士。[古英语 cnight(boy); >下三条]

knight-er·rant ['nait'erənt] (*pl* knights-errant) *n*[中世纪]游侠骑士；侠客。[<上条]

knight·hood ['nailhud] ①[U]骑士地位(身分；资格)；

[C]骑士称号:The Queen conferred ~s on two magicians. 女王以骑士的称号授予两个魔术家。②[U]骑士(总称):the ~ of the Commonwealth [英]全国的骑士/The ~ of England suffered heavy losses in the Wars of the Roses. 在(1455-1485)玫瑰战争中,英国的骑士遭受惨重的损失。③[U]骑士精神;侠客义气:The golden age of ~ was a long time ago. 骑士精神的黄金时代乃是很久以前的事了。[同上]

knight·ly ['naitli] ***a*** 骑士般的;侠义的;勇敢而文静的:~ qualities 骑士般的品质。[同上]

knit [nit] (knit(ted); knitting) ❶ ***vt*** ①编织…:~ stockings out of wool = ~ wool into stockings 从毛线制袜子=将毛线织成袜子。/K~ one's purl one. 织一针,倒一针。/She's ~ting her husband a pair of socks. 她正给她丈夫织短袜。②使紧密结合:~ broken bones (together)接骨/be ~ted together by common interests. 由于共同利益紧密结合在一起。/Mortar is used to ~ bricks together. 用灰沙水泥混浆把砖紧密结合在一起。③[常用过去分词]使严密;弄结实:a closely ~ argument 严密的论证/a well-~ body 结实(健壮)的身体。❷ ***vi*** ①编织:She often ~s while reading. 她看书报时经常织东西。/K~ to the last ten stitches, then turn the needles and ~ back. 织到末尾十针时,然后把针倒来反织。②(折骨等)紧密结合:I hope the two edges of that broken bone will ~ (together) smoothly. 我希望断骨的两边将会紧密接合得好好地。‖ ~ ***one's*** (***the***) ***brows*** 皱眉头;发愁;深思/~ ***up*** 适合编织:This wool ~s up well. 这样的毛线织起来很顺利。/~ ***sth. up*** 织完某物;织补某物:~ up this collar (pattern) 织完这条领子(这个花纹图案)。[<古英语cnotta(knot); >下三条;well-knit]

knit·ter ['nitə] ***n*** 编织者;编织机。[<上条]

knit·ting ['nitiŋ] ***n*** [U] 编织;编织物(品):a ~ machine 编织机/a ~ needle (手工或机用)织针/keep one's ~ in a bag 把编织物放在包里。[同上]

knit·wear ['nitwɛə] ***n*** [U](毛线等)针织品衣服(总称):woolen ~ 毛线衣/This shop sells ~. 这家商店卖针织品衣服。[同上]

knives [naiz] ***n*** knife 的复数。

knob [nɔb] **I** ***n*** [C]①圆形突出物;(电视机;收音机等的)旋钮;调节器;(抽屉、门等的)球形捏手;(建筑物等上的)顶华;(旗杆等上端的)顶球;(手杖等上端的)球形捏把:turn the ~ clockwise to switch the set on 开收音(或电视)机时顺时针地将旋钮转动。/open the door by turning the ~ (the door ~) 转动捏手开门/a stick with a big ~ on the end 一端有球形捏把的手杖。②【医】疖;瘤;疙瘩;(树干等的)节。③(煤)球;(糖)粒;(油)珠:a ~ of butter 黄油珠。‖ ***with ~s on*** 更突出地;更加。

II [knobbed; knobbing] ***vt*** 使成球形突出物(如装上旋钮、顶球、捏手、把手等等)。[<中古低地德语knobbe (knot); >下条]

knob·ker·rie ['nɔbkəri] ***n*** [C] (打人的)圆头棍(棒)。[<南非公用语 knopkierie]

knock [nɔk] **I** ❶ ***vi*** ①敲(打):~ at (on) the door before entering 敲门进去/Who is ~ing? 谁在敲门? ②碰(撞):~ into sb. (sth.) 撞在某人(某物)上。③(发动机因故障)发出的梆梆梆爆击声:This old car engine (= The engine of his old car) has been ~ing a lot recently. 近来这部旧车子的发动机一直梆梆梆地响得很厉害。❷ ***vt*** ①敲(打)…;猛击…:~ a hole in the wall 把墙凿个孔/~ sb. flat (semseless) 把人打倒在地(打昏过去)。/~ one's head on (against) the wall 把头朝墙上撞/~ sb. on the head 猛击某人头/~ the bottom out of sth. 把某物的底敲掉。②使碰(撞):~ one's head on (against) the wall 把头朝墙上撞。[比较:~ sb. on the head]③[俚]使震惊;使惊讶:Her words really ~ed me. 她的话实在使我震惊。/What ~s me is his impudence. 使我惊讶的乃是他的厚颜无耻。④[俚]说…的坏话;找…岔子:Don't ~ other dictionaries just because they aren't as good as this one. 不要因为别的一些字典不如这本字典好,就说他们不好。/Why must you always ~ my driving? 你干嘛老要找我开车的岔子。‖ ~ ***about*** (***around***) 1) ***v prep*** [无被动式]不被注意地存放在(某处):That old thing has been ~ing about the house for years. 那件旧物不被注意地一直存放在屋子里多年了。2) ***v ad*** 漫游;出现:He has ~ed about all over Asia. 他漫游过整个亚洲。/He has been ~ing here for years. 他一直在这里待了多年了。/~ ***sb.*** (***sth.***) ***about*** 粗暴对待某人;碰撞(某物):They say he ~s his wife about. 他们说他粗暴地对待爱人。/The ship had been ~ed about by storms. 那船曾遭到风暴碰撞过。/~ ***about with sb.*** [俚]和某人发生两性关系:She's ~ing about with a married man. 她正和一个成了家的男人发生不正当的两性关系。/~ ***sth.*** (***sb.***) ***back*** 1)痛饮…:~ back ten glasses of wine 将十杯酒一饮而尽。2)向(某人)要价;使(某人)惊讶:That car must have ~ed her back a few pounds. 那辆小轿车想必向她要价好几英镑了。/The news ~ed him back. 此消息

使他感屋惊讶。/~ ***the bottom out of*** 使破坏;使驳倒;使无效:Her refusal has ~ed the bottom out of my plans. 她拒不同意使得我的计划徒劳无效。/His reasoning ~ed the bottom out of my argument. 他阐述的理由有力驳斥了我的论点。/~ ***sb. down*** 把某人击(撞)倒:~ one's opponent down 把对手击倒。/He was ~ed by a bus. 他被公共汽车撞倒在地。/~ ***sth. down*** [常用被动式]拆除,拆散,拆毁(房屋、桥梁等):The machines will be ~ed before being packed for shipment to Singapore. 先把这些机器拆散,才能包装上船运往新加坡。/Our house is being ~ed down to make way for a new road. 为了把这条路开辟成一条新公路正在拆毁我们的房子。/~ ***sth. down to sb.*** [常用被动式]拍卖给某人:The painting was ~ed down to Mr Johnson for fifty pounds. 那幅画以 50 英镑拍卖给约翰逊先生了。[比较:The painting was ~ed down at fifty pounds. 那幅画以 50 英镑拍卖了。]/~ ***sth.*** (***sb.***) ***down*** (***to sth.***) [有时用被动式]迫使索价降低;迫使(某人)减价:The price was ~ed down to five yuan. 价钱被迫降低 5 元。/He asked five thousand yuan for his old car but I managed to ~ him down ten per cent (= I ~ed his price down to four thousand five hundred yuan). 他的旧卧车要价五千元,但我设法使他降低百分之十(降为 4500 元)。/~ ***sb. down with a feather*** 使某人非常惊奇。/~ ***sth. in*** 把某物敲进去:~ in a nail 把钉子敲进去。/~ in the top of a barrel 把桶顶敲进去。/~ ***sb.*** (***sth.***) ***into a cocked hat*** 把某人打得不成样子;把(某事)驳得体无完肤。[见 cocked, a]/~ ***sth. into sb.*** 把某事强加给某人:K~ some sense into him (his head). 把某种思想意识强加给他(他的头脑里)。/~ ***into sb.*** 偶然遇到某人。/~ ***sth. into shape*** 使某事日趋完善。/~ ***off*** (***work***) 停工;(工作)中断:~ off working 停工。/Let's ~ off (work) early today. 让我们今天早收工。/It's time to ~ off for tea. 现在是停工用茶的时候。/~ ***sb. off*** 1)打败,击倒某人:~ off three oppenents 击倒对手三人。2)[俚]很快诱使某人放弃。/~ ***sth. off*** 1)减价:I'll ~ twenty dollars off the price. 我打算减价 20 美元。2)很快写出;完成:~ off an article (some verses) for a magazine 匆匆给杂志写就一篇文章(几节诗)。/I have a lot of work to ~ off before I can take my holiday. 我要把一大堆工作做完才能休假。3)[板球]夺分:~ off the runs needed to win a match 夺取板球比赛获胜所需要的分数。4)偷盗;抢劫:~ off sb's coat 偷某人上衣/~ off a bank 抢劫银行。5)敲毁:~ off the whole cake 把整个饼子敲毁掉。/~ ***it off*** [用于祈使,表示命令][俚]停止(吵嘴等一类令人讨厌的事)。/~ ***on*** (***forward***) [橄榄球]用手击球;犯规/~ on the head 使(希望等)破灭;使(计划等)落空;使(建议等)告吹:Her refusal has ~ed all my careful plans on the head. 她的拒绝使得我整个的周密计划全部落空。/~ ***one's head against*** (***on***) ***a brick wall*** 碰壁;[比喻]失败;完蛋/~ ***sb. out*** (***cold***) 1)[拳击]击倒某人;[球赛]败下阵来[常用被动式]:Our team was ~ed out in the first part(round) of the competition. 我们球队在前半场(第一轮)比赛中失败了。2) = ~ ***sb. sideways***; ~ ***sb. for a loop***(***for six***) 使某人大吃一惊(甚为愕然,不知所措,无言以答):She was ~ed out by the news. 那消息使他甚为愕然。/Her unexpected words ~ed me cold. 她那出乎意外的话真叫我不知如何是好。/~ ***sb. out*** (***of***) (由于比赛失败)把某人从…中淘汰出去。/~ ***sth. out*** 把…敲空;使无用;使走调:~ out one's pipe 把烟斗敲空。/He ~ed out a tune on the piano. 他的钢琴弹得走了调。/~ ***spots off sth.*** (***sb.***) = ~ ***spots out of sth.*** (***sb.***) 彻底打败…;远远胜过…。/~ (***sths***) ***together*** 把(某物)仓卒拼凑成…,把(某物)草草做成…:~ boards together for a camp table 把一些板子仓卒拼成野营的桌子。/The bookshelves had obviously been ~ed together. 那些书架显然是草草做成的。/~ ***people's*** (***your, their***) ***heads together*** 拿着两人(你俩,他俩)的头相撞;武力制止两人(你俩,他俩)争吵;使俩人(你俩,他俩)讲清道理/~ ***up*** [网球](比赛前)练球/~ ***sb. up*** 1)[口语](敲门)叫醒某人:Please could you ~ me up at seven o'clock? 请您能在七点钟敲门叫醒我吗?2)[口语]使某人疲倦,精疲力竭:He was ~ed up after the long steep climb. 经过长时期的陡峭攀登,他已精疲力竭。3)[美俚]猛击(打)某人。4)[美俚]使某人婚前怀孕:He ~ed up his girl friend and her family are causing trouble. 他使得他的女朋友婚前怀孕,以至他女朋友的亲属正为此发愁。/~ ***sth. up*** 1)仓卒建成(房子等);修成(桥等);搭好(帐篷等);做成(家具、饭等):~ up a shelter for mountain-climbers 匆匆给登山者搭好帐篷。/~ up a meal from whatever there is in the larder. 就家中贮藏的现存食品草草做一顿饭。/This house was just ~ed up. 这所房子是仓卒之间才建成的。2)挣(钱):Andrew ~ed up over four thousand pounds last year. 去年安得鲁挣了四千多英镑。3)[板球赛]很快得(分):The team needs to ~ up

forty-five more runs before tea. 板球队必须于下午的茶点前夺得 45 分以上。/～ *up copy* 写文章准备(在报纸等上)发表(出版)。

II ***n*** [C] ①敲(打);敲门声;碰(撞):get a nasty (heavy) ～ on the head 头部受到严重碰撞/I heard a ～ at the door. 我听到了敲门声。/I knew him by his ～. 从他的敲门声中我就知道是他。②(发动机等因出了故障的)梆梆梆的爆击声:a ～ in the engine 发动机出了故障的梆梆梆爆击声。③[板球赛]回合;盘;局:have a good ～ 击球成功。④[俚]不幸;批评;指责;侮辱;挫折;困苦以及财产上的损失等:He's taken (had) quite a few ～s lately. 近来他经济上受到了严重损失。‖ ～ *for* ～ *agreement* 同意付给保险费。[古英语 cnocian; >下七条]

knock·a·bout ['nɔkəbaut] ***a***①(戏剧,电影演出中因做出粗鲁碰撞的动作)令人发笑的;粗鲁滑稽剧的:～ comedy 闹剧;滑稽剧。/The clowns gave a ～ performance. 小丑们作了令人发笑的滑稽表演。[[同] slapstick; 见 slap]②(衣服、小轿车等)适合于粗活用的;适合马虎点用的:a ～ suit for a boy to wear when playing outdoors 一套适合孩子在外面玩儿的马虎衣服。[<上条]

knock·down ['nɔkdaun] **I** ***n*** [U] [拳击]击倒:The first ～ came soon after the beginning of the match. 头一次击倒是在拳击比赛开始不久发生的。

II ***a*** ①大吃一惊的;当头一棒的;不知所措的:The news of his failure came as a ～ blow to him. 他考试失败的消息传来犹如给他当头一棒。②减(降)价的:He couldn't sell them even at the ～ price. 即便降价他也不会卖掉那些东西。[<knock down]

knock·er ['nɔkə] ***n*** [C] ①敲门者;敲东西的人:a ～-up (挨门挨户的)唤醒者。②(供人敲门的)门环;门锤(现已被电铃替换;此词亦作 door knocker) ③[俚]吹毛求疵者;爱挑剔的人。④[复][俚]妇女的乳房。‖ *up to the* ～ [俚]1)健康正常:not feel up to the ～ 感到身体不大好。2)充分地,完全地:be prepared up to the ～ 作好了充分准备。[<knock]

knock-kneed [ˌnɔk'niːd] ***a*** (走动时)膝相碰撞的。[同上]

knock-on [ˌnɔk'ɔn] ***n*** [U] [橄榄球](用)手击球,犯规。[亦作 knock-forward][<knock on]

knock(-)out ['nɔk-aut] ***n*** [a ～] ①[拳击]击倒;(给对方)一击[缩 KO]: He won the fight by a ～. 他利用击倒对方取得拳击比赛的胜利。②令人羡慕的人(物);诱人注目的人(物):Isn't she a ～! 难道他不令人爱慕! /You really look a ～ in your new dress. 你穿上新衣服的形象实在令人倾倒。③[定语](药物)令人昏倒的,失去知觉的:～ pills 安眠药(丸)。[< knock out]

knock-up ['nɔkʌp] ***n*** [U] [网球](比赛前)练球。[同上]

knoll [nəul] ***n*** [C]小土堆;小圆丘。[古英语 cnoll]

knop [nɔp] ***n*** [C]①【建】顶华。②(门、抽屉、手杖等上的)球形捏手;(树干等的)节;(花)苞。[中古英语<古英语 cnop]

knot [nɔt] **I** ***n*** [C]①结:a harde ～ 死结。[[反] a slip ～ 活节]mak a～ 打结/tie a ～ in a rope = tie a rope in (with) a ～ 把绳子打个结/undo (*or* untie) a ～ 把结解开。②(婚姻上的)结合:the marriage-～ 良缘缔结。③(衣服、执星带、装饰带等上的)花结:a granny('s) ～ 打错的平结/a reef ～ 平结,方结。④(树、木板等上的)节疤;节瘤;(用力时肌肤上鼓出的)硬块:The muscles of his arms stood out in ～s as he lifted the heavy box. 他举重箱子时两只胳膊上的肌肤上鼓出了许多硬块。⑤麻烦事;难题;疙瘩:～s in the mind 思想上的疙瘩。⑥一小群,一小队:a ～ of whispers 一小君低声细语的人/People are standing about in ～s. 人们三五成群地站着。⑦【海】节(每小时航行的浬数,约为 1,853 米);海里,浬:a vessel of 35 ～s 一只每小时航行三十五浬的船。‖ ***a Gordian*** ～ 难解的结;难事/***cut the*** (***Gordian***) ～ 一刀两断;快刀斩乱麻;果敢地解决问题。/***get tied*** (***up***) ***into*** ～***s*** (***over***) (对某事)甚感困惑。/***tie oneself in*** (***up in***, ***intp***) ～***s*** 陷入困境。

II (knotted; knotting) ❶ ***vt*** 将…打结;使连结将…捆扎:～ the rope tightly 将绳子节打紧/～ two ropes together 将两根绳子连起来/～ a parcel firmly 将包捆结实。/K～ the end of the thread before you begin sewing. 先将线打好结您才开始缝纫。❷ ***vi*** 打结;连结:string that ～s easily 容易打结的绳子/This wire is too stiff to ～ easily. 这根金属线(丝)太硬,不易打结。[古英语 cnotta; >下二条;slipknot, topknot]

knot·hole ['nɔthəul] ***n*** [C] (树,木板的)节疤眼(窟窿)。[<上条]

knot·ty ['nɔti] (knottier; knottiest) ***a*** ①多结的;多节疤的:a ～ board 多节疤的木板。②难解决的;棘手的;令人扑朔迷离的:a ～ problem 难题/a ～ question, hard to answer 棘手的问题,难于解答。[同上]

know [nəu] (knew [njuː], know [nəun]; knowing ['nəuiŋ]) **I** ❶ ***vt*** ①知道;了解;懂(会、通晓:～ all about that 那事全知道/～ for certain that... 确实知

道…。/He ~s a lot of English. 你通晓英语。/Do you ~ how to play chess? 您会下棋吗? /I ~ how to swim (where to go, how that should be done). 我会游泳(会认路,知道该怎么做)。/I don't ~ whether he is here or not. 我不知道他是否在这里。/I ~ (that) he is a brave (an honest) man = I ~ him to be brave (honest). 我知道他是勇敢(老实)人=我知道他是勇敢(老实)的。/There's no ~ing (= It is impossible to ~) when we shall meet again. 不知我们何时再相会。[见 knowing]/We ~ what we are but not what we may be. 我们知道我们的现在,可是不知道我们的未来。②[仅用于过去或完成式]看见,听见:I have ~n him (to) run faster than that. 我一直看见他跑得比那个人快。/I have never ~n a man (to) die of love, but I have ~n a disappointed lover(to) lose weight. 我从未听说过恋爱死人,而只看到过失恋的人消瘦。③认识;熟悉:~ sb. by name 只熟悉某人名字/~ sb. by sight 同某人只是面熟/~ one's lines (by heart) 背熟台词/~ truth through practice 通过实践才认识真理/Do you ~ Mr Green? 你认识格林先生吗? /I've ~n him since I was a child. 我从小就认识他。/I have ~n him fot more than ten years. 我已认识他十多年了。/I should like to ~ Dr Johnson. 我希望认识约翰逊博士。/I ~ Mr White only to say hullo to. 我同怀特先生不过是打招呼的朋友。④能识别;能认出:I knew her for a French. 我看出她是法国人。/I would ~ Comrade Li even in a crowd. 即使在人群中我也能认出李同志来。/You will ~ his house by the red roof. 你根据红屋顶就会认出他的房子的。/You will ~ him by the colour of his hair. 您根据他头发的颜色就会认出他来的。/She ~s a good wine when she tastes it. 她只要一尝,就辨得出是好酒。/He ~s a good singing voice when he hears one. 他只要一听,就有识别歌声好的能力。⑤经历;体验:He's ~n better days. 他可过过好日子。/He knew poverty and sorrow in his early life. 他在早年生活中经受过困苦。/He has ~n both grief and happiness. 不幸和幸福他都曾经历过。/If you had ~n what I ~m, you would ~ why. 如果你尝过我所经历的苦头,你就知道我为什么要哭。❷ *vi* ①知道;了解;懂:I'm not guessing — I really ~. 我不是在猜——我真知道。/His father came here yesterday — Yes, I ~. 他父亲昨天来了——是的,我知道。②是;同意;赞成:"He's very ill". "Yes, I ~". "他得了重病。""是呀,我说哩。"‖ ~ ***about*** 知道;会…:I ~ about that. 我知道那件事。/He ~s about swimming. 他会游泳。/I ~ about how to do it (how it should be done). 我知道怎么做(知道应该怎么做)。/I knew about that. 我听说过那件事。[knew 为过去式作听见,看见解。见本条目 *vt*②;比较:I ~ about that]/ ~ ***all the answers*** 好像什么都知道;自命万事通。/ ~ ***a thing or two*** = ~ ***one's business*** (***onions***) = ~ ***the ropes*** = ~ ***what's what*** 明白事理;有判断力;熟习业务;精明能干。/~ ***better*** (***than to do sth.***) 很懂得(而不至于做某事);有充分智慧(而不去做某事):You ought to ~ better than to go out without an overcoat on such a cold day. 你应该懂得这样冷的天气不穿大衣出门是不行的。/~ ***one's own mind*** 有自己的想法(愿望);有决断。/~ ***of*** 听说…:I ~ of him but I can't really say that I ~ him. 我听说过他,不过真不能说是认识他。/I don't actually ~ the man you mention, but of course I ~ of him. 我确实不认识你提到的那个人,不过倒是听说过。/~ ... ***from*** ... 分清;识别;区别:~ right from wrong 分清是非。/~ a friend from an enemy 分清敌友/They're twins and it's almost impossible to ~ one from the other. 他俩乃是孪生,几乎彼此难分。/He doesn't ~ his left from his right. 他左右不分。/***be ~n as*** 以…知名;通称为:She's ~n as a great singer. 她以名副其实的歌唱家而著称。/Samuel Clemens, ~n as Mark Twain, became a famous writer. [美]萨缪尔·克莱门斯通称为马克·吐温成了著名作家。/***be ~n to*** 为…所熟习(知道):He's ~n to everyone as a good actor. 他是大家所熟悉的优秀演员。/He's ~n to the police. 他是警方所熟悉的人物。[同 be known by; be well-known to]/***make it ~n to sb. that...*** 向某人宣布…,让某人知道…:***He made it ~n to his frineds that he did not want to enter politics.*** 他向朋友们宣布过,他不想参加政治活动了。/***make oneself ~n to sb.*** 向某人自我介绍:There's your host; you'd better make yourself ~n to him. 主人来了,您最好向他自我介绍一下。/***not ~ sb. from Adam*** = ***not ~ sb. from a bar of soap*** [口语]根本不认识某人;与某人素不相识:Jane got married recently, but I don't know her husband from Adam. 简最近结了婚,可是我根本不认识她丈夫。[注:Adam(亚当)系圣经上所说的世界上第一个男人,乃人类始祖,因此根本无法认识。]/***Not that I ~ of.*** 我没听说过。/***What do you ~*** (***about that***)? [口语][表示惊奇]您说奇怪不奇怪? 真没想到! / ***you*** ~ [作为插入语,加强陈述的语气]要知道,要

懂得:You'll have to try harder, you ～, if you want to succeed. 如果您要想有所成就,您要知道,还得更加努力。/You ～ (very well) that you shouldn't do that! 你要懂得,你不该那样干!

II *n* [U] 知情[仅用于下条固定短语]。‖ ***in the*** ～ [口语]知内情:I should ask Comrade Liu, he's a director of the firm and in the ～. 我想问问刘同志,他是那家公司董事,而且知道内情。[古英语 cnawan; >下九条;forknow]

[辨异] Know, learn, understand 三词除了其名自不同的释义容易区分外,尚共同具有"知道,会,了解"的含义,应用时易于混淆。凡是听到看到或本来就知道就会的,其对象既包括事又包括人,一般用 know 的现在式,如:It is a wise father that knows his own child (无论怎样聪明的父亲不一定都了解自己的儿子)。这句中的 know 不可用 learn 或 understand 替换。learn 具有"学"的内涵,即"知道,会"乃从学而来,系对事而言,不包括人在内。具有"知道"含义时,一般用过去式或完成式。如:He learnt that he was wrong (他知道他不对)。He learnt of his son's behaviour (他知道他儿子的行为)。具有"会"的含义时,一般用现在时行时。如:He is learning French (他会法语)。He is learning (how) to cook (他会做吃的)。两句中的"is learning"可以用"knows"替换,但切不能用"is knowing"替换。用"knows"替换时第二句中的 how 不能可有可无,一定要随后跟上,即成为:主语 + know + how + to + v...这样的类型。understand 着重在对于某一件事情的意义知道不知道,领会了没有;对于某人的个性,思想感情等了解不了解;对于某件事情的消息获悉不获悉。如:Do you understand what I say? (你知道我说的意义吗?) I understand how you feel (我理解你的感受)。I understand he was married (我得知他结了婚)。总起来说,know 着重原本就会,learn 着重学会 understand 着重领会。除此以外,know 尚具有认识,识别的含义。

know·a·ble ['nəuəbl] *a* 可知的,可了解的。[<上条; [反] unknowable]

know-(it-)all ['nəu(it)ɔːl] *n* 知识里手,自称万事通的人。[同上]

know-how ['nəuhau] *n* [U] [口语]实际知识;专门技能;雇窍:pass one's technical ～ to others. 把技术传给别人。[同上]

know·ing ['nəuiŋ] **I** *a* ①机警的;老练的;有见识的:a ～ fellow 很老练的人;很机警的人。②使出眼色的;令人会意的:a ～ smile 使出眼色的笑。/He said nothing but gave us a ～ look. 他什么没说,只是给我们使了个眼色。

II *n* [U] 知道;认识。‖ ***there's no*** ～ 不知道:There's no ～ what their next move will be (what the weather will be). 不知道他们下步干什么(天气怎么样)。[<know; >下条]

know·ing·ly ['nəuiŋli] *ad* ①有意识地;故意地:He would never ～ do anything to hrut your interests. 他决不会故意干出损害你利益的事情来。②机警地;老练地:look ～ st sb. 机警地注视某人。[<上条]

knowl·edge ['nɔlidʒ] *n* [U]①知识;学识;学问:book ～ 书本知识/genuine ～ 真知/～ of the class struggle 阶级斗争知识/～ of the struggle for production 生产斗争知识/acquire a ～ of English 求得英语知识/K～ is power. 知识即力量。/He has a good ～ of the English language but not much ～ of English history. 他有丰富的英国语言知识,但是没有好多英国历史知识。②认识;理解;知道:a ～ of the truth 对实情了解/not much ～ of the truth 对实情不甚理解/perecptual (rational) ～ 感性(理性)认识/sb's ～ of Mr Smith 某人对史密斯先生的认识/have no ～ of ... 不理解(不知识,不认识)…。/He has a good ～ of Beijing but not much ～ of Shanghai. 他对北京很熟,可是对上海则知道得不多。③消息:K～ of victory (defeat) soon spread. 胜利(失败)的消息很快传开了。‖ ***bring to sb's*** ～ 让某人知道:The matter was never brought to the ～ of the leader. 这件事情从不让领导知道。/***come to sb's*** ～ 被某人知道:The matter never came to the ～ of my mother. 我母亲根本不知道那件事。/It has come to my ～ that you have been spreading gossip about me. 我听说你一直在散布我的流言蜚语。/***to*** (***the best of***) ***sb's*** ～ 据某人所知:to my certain ～ 我确知/I am not quite sure, but to the best of my ～ his story is true. 我不敢十分肯定,不过就我所知,他讲的属实。/***without sb's*** ～ 尽管某人不知道:do good for the people without the ～ of others 不声中响地为人民做好事。/He left home without his wife's ～. 尽管他妻子不知道,他还是离开家了。[比较 learing][<know; >foreknowledge; acknowledge; 下条]

knowl·edge·a·ble ['nɔlidʒəbl] *a* 有知识的;有学问的;渊博的:a ～ critic of art and literature 有见识的文艺批评家/make some ～ remarks at the meeting 会上作了精辟的发言/He's very ～ about the Chinese classics. 他对中国古典作品造诣很深。[<上条;>下条]

knowl·edge·a·bly [ˈnɔlidʒəbli] *ad* 有知识地;有学问地;渊博地:He speaks very ~ about the plays. 他谈起戏剧来极为渊博。

known [nəun] **I** *v* know 的过去分词。

II *a* 闻名的;大家都知道的:a nationally ~ advanced unit 全国闻名的先进单位/number (quantity)【数】已知数(量)。[> unbeknown, unknown, well-known]

knuck·le [ˈnʌk] **I** *n* [C]①[人]指(关)节。②[动物]肘节:boiled pig's ~s 烧猪蹄。③【机】关叉节;时状节;转向节;万向接头;铰链接合;钩爬:~ bearing 铰式支座/joint 肘(形)节/universal joint ~ 万向接头关节‖ ***rap sb. over (on) the ~s; give sb. a rap over (on) the ~s*** 敲打某人的手指关节;处罚某人;谴责某人:He rapped his leader over the ~s for wasting public money. 他谴责领导浪费公款。/***near the ~*** 不合适的;无礼貌的;近乎下流的:That joke of his was a bit near the ~, don't you think? 他说的那种笑话有点近乎低级下流,你看呢?

II *vi* 以指关节贴地。‖ ~ ***down*** 开始努力工作:You'll really have to ~ down if you want to pass examination. 如果你想考试及格,就得要勤奋学习。/ ~ ***down to*** 认真地致力于…:He ~d down to the job (to finding the answer). 他专心地致力于工作(效力于寻求答案)。/~ ***under*** (***to sb.***)(向某人)承认失败;屈服。[中古荷兰语和中古低地德语 knokel; > 下二条]

knuck·le-bone [ˈnʌkl-bəun] *n* [C] ①人的指关节;羊拐子。②[复]用羊拐子骨片做的游戏;打拐儿。[<上条]

knuck·le-dust·er [ˈnʌklˈdʌstə] *n* [C] (作武器用的)金属指关节套(环)[美作 brass bnuckles]。[同上]

KO [ˈnɔkaut] **I** *n* [缩] = knockout [拳击]打倒地地。

II (KO'd; Koing) *vt* [缩] = knock out 把…打倒:Ali ~'d him right at the start of the fight. (拳击)比赛一开始,阿里就顺利地把他打倒在地和。[knockout 的缩略词]

ko·a·la [kəuˈɑːlə] *n*【动】考拉(澳大利亚无尾小熊)[亦作 knala bear]。[<澳大利亚土语]

Ko·be [ˈkəubi] *n* 神户。[日本]

ko·bo [ˈkɔbəu] *n* [U]克布(尼日利亚币制单位,等于百分之一奈拉。即 1%naira);克布硬币。

ko·dak [ˈkəudæk] **I** *n* [C]①[商标名][K~]柯达照相机。②小型照相机。

II *vt* 用小型照相机拍摄。

kohl [kəul] *n* [U] 眼圈膏(阿拉伯妇女涂黑眼圈的化装品)。[阿拉伯语]

kohl·ra·bi [ˈkəulˈrɑːbi] *n* [C][U] [蔬菜]苤蓝,球茎甘蓝(甘蓝与萝卜的杂交)。[德语<意大利语 càvolo rapa]

kol·(k)hoz [kɔlˈhɔːz] *n* [原苏联]集体农庄。[<俄语 колхоз]

ko·pe(c)k [ˈkəupek] *n* [C] 戈比(苏联辅币,= 1% 卢布)。[见 rouble][<俄语 копейка]

kop·je, kop·pie [ˈkɔpi] *n* [C][南非]丘陵,小山。[南非公用语]

Ko·ran [kɔˈrɑːn] *n* [the ~] 可兰经。[<阿拉伯语 qur'ān (book)]

Ko·re·a [kəˈriə] *n* 朝鲜:the Democratic People's Repulblic of K~ 朝鲜民族主义人民共和国[首都 Pyongyang 平壤]。["高丽"的转译;>下条]

Ko·re·an [kəˈriən] **I** *a* 朝鲜的;朝鲜人的。

II *n*①朝鲜人;朝鲜族。②[U] 朝鲜语。[<上条]

k(o)u·mis(s) [ˈkuːmis] *n* [U] 马奶酒(亦作 koumyss) [<鞑靼语 kumiz]

ko·sher [ˈkəuʃə] **I** *a* ①(肉等食物)按犹太教规清洁可食的;(食品店的)食品按犹太教规供应的,清洁的:~ meat 合乎犹太教规清洁可食的肉/a ~ restaurant 犹太教卫生餐馆。②正常的;循规蹈矩的;合乎伦理的:We found things going on that were not ~. 我们发现有些人做的事情不怎么正当。

II *n* [U] 犹太教卫生食品或食品店。[希伯来语 kāshēr (proper)]

ko(w)·tow [ˈkəutau] **I** *n* [U] 叩头;磕头。

II *vi* 叩头;磕头;低三下四;卑躬屈节:Be polite, but don't ~. 讲礼貌,但不是低三下四的。‖ ~ ***to sb.*** 向某人低三下四,磕头屈膝。[<汉语 k'o-t'ou]

Kow·loon [kəuˈluːn] *n* 九龙。

k p h [缩] = kilometres per hour 千米小时。

Kr [无素符号]= krypton 氪

kraal [krɑːl] **I** *n* [C]①[南非](用栏栅围起来的)村庄。②家畜栏。

II *vt* 把(家畜)关在栏中。[南非通用语<葡萄牙语 curral]

kraft [krɑːft] *n* 牛皮纸(= ~ paper)。[德语,= strength]

K·ra·tion [ˈkeiˈræʃən] *n* [美]应急口粮(k 种口粮)。[<美国生理学家 Ancel Keys (生于 1904 年)在二次世界大战中提出来的,K= Ancel Keys]

Krem·lin [ˈkremlin] *n* [the K~](位于莫斯科中心的)克里姆林宫;俄罗斯政府:How will the K~ answer the latest message from Washington? 俄罗斯政府将

怎样回答美国政府最近提出的国情咨文！[<俄语 Кремль]

kris [kri:s] *n* [C](马来亚人的)波纹刃口短剑。[亦作 creese, crease, cris][马来语]

kro·na ['krəunə] (*pl* kronor ['krəunɔ:]) *n* [C]克朗(瑞典,冰岛货币单位)。[瑞典克朗[缩] Skr, 冰岛克朗[缩] Ikr][瑞典语<拉丁语 corona (crown)]

kro·ne ['krəune] (*pl* kroner ['krəuneə]) *n* [C]克朗(丹麦,挪威货币单位)。[丹麦克朗[缩] Dkr, 挪威克朗[缩] Nkr][丹麦语<拉丁语 corona (crown)]

kryp·ton ['kriptɔn] *n* [U]【化】氪[[缩] Kr]。[<希腊语 kryptein (hide)]

Kt *n* [缩] = knight 爵士:Sir John Falstaff, Kt 约翰·法尔斯塔弗爵士。

Kua·la Lumpur ['kwɑ:lə'lumpuə] *n* 吉隆坡。[马来西亚首都]

ku·dos ['kju:dɔs] *n* [U][口语]光荣;荣誉;夸奖;赞美:He got a great deal of ~ for his work at the university. 他在大学的学习受到了一连串的夸奖。[[同] glory][希腊语 kydos (glory)]

Ku Klux Klan ['kju: klʌks 'klæn] *n* [the ~] 三K党(迫害黑人和进步工人的美国恐怖组织)。[<希腊语 kyklos(circle)]

kuk·ri ['kukri] *n* [C](尼泊尔人用作武器的)弯刀。[印地语]

ku·lak [ku:'lɑ:k] *n* [C]富农。[<俄语 кулак]

kiim·mel ['kumə] *n* [U] 库梅尔酒(一种饭后用的香味酒)。[德语]

kum·quat ['kʌmkwɔt] *n* [C]金橘树;金柑;金橘。[汉语 Chin chu (golden orange)]

kung fu [ˌkʌŋ'fu:] *n* [U]功夫(中国武术,以拳打脚踢进行徒手搏斗)。[汉语]

Kuo·min·tang ['kwəumin'tæŋ] *n* [the K~] 国民党:the Revolutionary Committee of the K~ [中国]国民党革命委员会。[<汉语]

ku·rus [ku'ruʃ] (*pl* ~) *n* 库鲁(土耳其辅币 = 1% 里拉)。

kvass [kvɑ:s] *n* [U] [俄] 克瓦斯酒(一种类似啤酒的饮料 = quass)。[<俄语 kvas]

Ku·wait [ku'weit] *n* 科威特:the State of K~ 科威特国[亚洲,首都 Kuwait 科威特]

kw [缩] = kilowatt(s) 千瓦,瓩。

kwash·i·or·kor [ˌkwæʃi'ɔ:kə] *n* [U]加西卡病,小儿恶性营养不良症(因缺蛋白质所引起)。[<加纳土语]

kwe·la ['kweilə] *n* [U]南非的一种爵士音乐(跳舞时甚为流行)。[<南非土语]

kwh, K. W. H., kw. -he., kw-hr [缩] = kilowatt-hour 千瓦小时。

kayt [kjɑ:t] *n* [C] 元(缅甸货币单位, = loopyas) [[缩] K]。

ky·mo·graph ['kaiməgrɑ:f] *n* [C]【医】描波器;记波器(亦作 Cymograph)。

Kyo·to ['kjəutəu] *n* 京都[日本]。

ky·ri·e (e·lei·son) ['kirii (i'leiisən)] *n* [U] [the ~]【宗】主啊,怜悯我们(希腊正教和天主教作弥撒时的起始语;英国圣公会对十戒的回答语)! [[同] Lord, have mercy。][<希腊语]

Kyu·shu ['kju:ʃu:] *n* 九州。[日本]

L l

L, l [el] (*pl* L's, l's *or* Ls, ls [elz]) ①英语的第十二个字母。②罗马数字的 50:XL = 40。LXV = 65。

L. [缩] = ①litre(s) (公)升。②L-plate(考汽车司机的)L形标板。③Latin 拉丁。

L·l· [缩] = ①left 左。②line 线。③lake 湖、泊。④loch [苏格兰]湖;海湾。⑤lough [爱尔兰]湖;海湾。

£ [币制符号] = pound(s) 英镑。£16s 3d = 1 pound 6 shillings and 3 pence 一英镑六先令三便士/Five pounds can also be written £5. 五英镑也可写为£5。

La [化学符号] = lanthanum 镧。

la [lɑ:] *n* [C] [U]【乐】大音阶的第六音;简谱的 6 字

音。Sing(a) ～ 唱6(拉)字音。[见 gamut]

laager·ger ['lɑːɡə] *n* [C](用车辆围起来的)临时防御营地;装甲车停车处:go into a ～ for safety 为了安全进入车辆围起来的临时防御营地。

Lab· [缩] = **Labour Party** [英]工党。

lab [læb] *n*[口语]实验室。[laboratory 的简体]

la·bel ['leibl] **I** *n* [C]签条;标签:plant ～s 植物标签/not ～s on one's luggage 在行李上贴上标签。

II (label(l)ed; label(l)ing) *vt* ①贴标签于;拴标签于:properly ～led luggage 标签贴好了的行李/～ the bottle poison (poisonous) 把瓶子贴上有毒标签/～ a trunk for London 给皮箱拴上运往伦敦的标签。②给(某人)贴上…的标签;把…称为(列为):～ sb. as a demagogue (a liar) 给某人贴上蛊惑人心政客(撒谎者)的标签/His enemies ～led the boy a thief. 那个孩子的人污蔑他为小偷。[见 rag][古法语]

la·bi·al ['leibjəl] **I** *a* 唇的;唇音的:～ sounds 唇音。

II *n* [C]【语】唇音(如:[m],[p],[v]等)[<拉丁语 labium (lip)]

la·bile ['leibail] *a*【理化】不稳的;不安定的;易变的:～ equilibrium 不稳定平衡/～ state【化】不稳定态;易变态。

lab·o·ra·to·ry [lə'bɔrətəri] *n* [C] 实验室;研究室:a control ～ 化验室;检验室/a hot (semi hot, warm) ～ 强(中等、弱)放射性物质研究实验室。[<拉丁语 labor; >lab]

la·bo·ri·ous [lə'bɔːriəs] *a* ①[指工作]艰巨的;辛苦的;吃力的:a ～ task 艰巨的任务;辛苦的工作。②[指人等]勤劳的;努力的:Bees and ants are ～ insect. 蜜蜂和蚂蚁是勤劳的昆虫。③[指文体]矫揉造作的;艰涩的:～ style (speech) 艰涩的文体(枯燥无味的讲话)。[<下条]

la·bo(u)r ['leibə] **I** *n* ①[U]劳动:hard ～ 苦役;劳役(惩罚性的劳动)/manual(physical) ～ 体力劳动/mental ～ 脑力劳动/wage ～ 雇佣劳动/an amount of ～ 劳动量/an anstrument of ～ 劳动工具/means of ～ 劳动手段/reform through ～ 劳动改造/earn one's living by manual ～ 靠体力劳动谋生/be sentenced four years' hard ～ 被判处苦役四年/L ～ conquers all things 劳动征服一切。②[C](辛苦的)工作;活计:the twelve ～s of Hercules (希腊神话中的大力士)海格立斯的十二件大工作;需要花巨大力量去完成的十二件大工作;③[U]劳方;劳动人民。L～ and Capital 劳方和资方。/skilled (unskilled) ～ 熟练(不熟练)工人。④[C]阵痛;分娩:difficult ～ 难产/a woman in ～ 临产的妇女。‖ *a ～ of love* 乐意做的工作,不考虑报酬的活儿。

II ❶ *vi* ①劳动;工作:～ in the fields 在田里劳动/～ for the happiness of mankind 为人类幸福而工作 ②努力;争取:～ at a task 努力工作;埋头工作/～ in the cause of peace 为和平事业而努力/～ to complete a task 争取完成任务/I ～ed to understand him. 我努力想了解他的意思。③(人)费力地缓步前进;(车、船等)费力地颠簸或摇晃前进:The old woman ～ed up the hillside with her bags. 那老太太挎着包费力地慢慢上了山坡。/The ship ～ed through the heavy sea. 船在巨浪中摇晃航行。❷ *vt* ①作不必要详细地阐述;作过分详细地解释:～ the point(argument) 无必要详细地阐述论点(论据)。/He ～ed the point so that the audience lost interest. 他过分详细地解释论点,因此听众不感兴趣。②使厌烦;使劳累:～ sb. with unnecessary details 用不必要细节去厌烦某人。‖ ～ ***under sb.(sth).*** 因某人(某事)而受害;因某人(某事)而苦恼:～ under a defect (a delusion, a misunderstanding) 由于缺点(抱着错觉,产生误解)而吃苦头。[<拉丁语 labor; >下十一条;belabour; collaborate; elaborate]

[辨异] 名词 labour, toil 表示辛勤的劳动和艰苦的工作;带有强迫,劳累和不愉快的感情,名词 work 表示一般性的体力劳动和脑力劳动。

La·bo(u)r Day ['leibə'dei] *n* ①五一国际劳动节。[同 May Day] ②(美国、加拿大的)劳动节(九月的第一个星期一)。[<上条]

la·bo(u)red ['leibəd] *a* ①吃力的;缓慢而困难的:～ breathing 缓慢而困难的呼吸。②(文体等)矫揉造作的;艰涩的;不自然的;/a ～ style of writing 矫揉造作的文体。[<上条]

la·bo(u)r·er ['leibərə] *n* 劳动者;工人:an agricultural ～ 农业工人。[同 a farm worker] a free ～ 自由劳动者/a longterm (a seasonal) ～ 长(短)工。[同上]

la·bo(u)r ex·change ['leibə iks'tʃeindʒ] *n* [C]职业介绍所。[同 employment exchange][同上]

la·bo(u)r·ing ['leibəriŋ] *a* 劳动的;辛苦的:the ～ class(es) 工人阶级/the ～ people 劳动人民/the ～ heart 跳动厉害的心藏。[同上]

La·bo(u)r·ite ['leibərait] *n* [英]工党党员;工党的追随(支持)者。[同上]

la·bo(u)r mar·ket ['leibə 'mɑːkit] *n* 劳务市场;劳动力市场。[同上]

La·bour Par·ty ['leibə 'pɑːti] *n* [C][英]工党。[同 the Labour Party][同上]

la·bo(u)r-sav·ing ['leibə 'seiviŋ] *a* 节省劳动力的:～

devices (洗衣机、真空吸尘器等)节省劳动力的用具。[同上]

la·bo(u)r u·ni·on [ˈleibə ˈjuːnjən] *n* 工会。[同 trade(s) union][同上]

la·bur·num [ləˈbəːnəm] *n* [C][U]【植】金链花属。[拉丁语]

lab·y·rinth [ˈlæbərinθ] *n* [C]①迷宫;曲径;[比喻]错综复杂的事;曲折而难以摆脱的处境。②【解】迷路 bony (membranous) ~ 骨(膜)迷路。[>下条]

lay·y·rin·thine [ˌlæbəˈrinθain] *a* 迷宫似的;曲径的;错综复杂的。[<上条]

lac [læk] *n* [U]虫漆;拉克漆:~ vanish (磨)光漆。[<印地语]

lace [leis] **I** *n* ①[C]带;束带;系带:a pair of shoe-~s 一双鞋带。②[U]花边:gold (silver) ~ (大礼服上的)金(银)边/handmade ~ 手工织的花边:a dress trimmed with ~ 镶有花边的衣服。③[定语](有)花边的:a ~ collar 有花边的衣领/a ~ curtain 有花边的窗帘。[比较:lacecurtain *a* 故意装饰的;模仿成中产阶级的]

II [有时与 up 连用]① *vt* 用带子把…系紧:~ (up) one's shoes 把鞋带系紧 ② *vi* 用带子系紧:a corset that ~s (up) at the side 两边用带子系得紧紧的女用束腹带。‖ ~ ***into sb.*** 骂某人;打某人。/~ ***with*** 搀…于:a glass of milk ~d with rum 搀了朗姆酒的一杯牛奶。[> lacy; necklace, shoe-lace; interlace, unlace; strait-laced]

lac·er·ate [ˈlæsəreit] *vt* ①撕破;划破(皮肉):The cat's claws ~d the child's flesh. 猫爪把小孩子的肉抓破了。②伤害(感情等):~ sb's feeling 伤害某人感情/Sharp words ~ the soul. 恶语伤心。[>下条]

lac·er·a·tion [ˌlæsəˈreiʃən] *n* ①[C]伤口;抓伤处。[<上条]

lach·ry·mal [ˈlækriməl] *a* 泪的;含眼泪的:~ gland(s)【解】泪腺。[<tear]

lach·ry·ma·tor [ˈlækrimeitə] *n* 催泪剂。[同 tear-gas][见上条]

lach·ry·mose [ˈlækriməus] *a* ①爱哭的;满是眼泪的。[同 tearful] ②悲哀的;令人落泪的:~ poetry (tones) 感人落泪的诗歌(悲哀的声调)。[同上]

lack [læk] **I** ❶ *vt* [宾语后常跟 in] ①缺乏;短少;没有:~ common sense 缺乏常识/~ words with which to express one's thanks 无法用言语来表达感激之情。/It ~s five minute of nine. 九点还差五分。/What I ~ in experience I made up in curiosity. 我以急于求知的精神来弥补经验的缺乏。②需要:What do you ~? [商业用语]您要点什么? ❷ *vi* [be ~ing] 缺乏:Money was ~ing for the plan. 该计划缺钱。/Help was ~-ing during the storm. 风暴时缺乏援救。‖ ~ ***for*** [正式用语]需要/~ ***for nothing*** 什么也不缺少,样样东西均有。[比较:be ~ing for]/***be ~ing in sth.*** 缺少;没有[同 ~ sth.]:He's ~ing in courage. 他缺少勇气。

II *n* [~ of] ①[U]缺乏;不足:(a) ~ of skill (cash) 缺乏技能(现金)/~ of technical data 技术资料的不足/show a complete ~ of method 显得毫无条理/There is no ~ of food. 粮食不缺(有吃的)。/The plant died for (through) ~ of water. 植物因缺水分枯萎了。②[C]缺少的东西;需要的东西:supply the ~ 供应短少(需要)的东西/Your ~ is heat. 你身上缺少热量。

[辨异] Lacking 系形容词,作表语用。因此 be lacking 并不表进行式,而是"系动词+表语"形式。只限于用在不及物动词范围。

lack·a·dai·si·cal [ˌlækəˈdeizikəl] *a* 没精打采的;懒洋洋的:too ~ to be a good student 太懒散当不了一个好学生/do sth. in ~ manner 干某事态度懒散的样子。[>下条]

lack·a·dai·si·cal·ly [ˌlækəˈdeizikəli] *ad* 没精打采地;懒洋洋地:do sth. ~ 没精打采地做某事。[<上条]

lack·ey [ˈlæki] *n* [C]①着号衣的服务员;男仆。②[比喻]走狗;奴才:feudalism and its ~ 封建主义及其奴才。[<西班牙语 lacayo]

la·con·ic [ləˈkɔnic] *a* ①(文章、语言等)简洁的;精练的/a ~ answer (reply) 简要的回答/a ~ style 简洁的文体。②(人)说话简洁的:a ~ person 说话简洁的。[<希腊语;>下二条]

la·con·i·cal·ly [ləˈkɔnikəli] *ad* (说话、写文章等)简洁地;精练地。[<上条]

la·con·i·cism [ləˈkɔnisizəm], **lac·o·nism** [ˈlækənizəm] *n* ①[U]简洁;简明。②[C]简洁的语句或表达方式;警句。[同上]

lac·quer [ˈlækə] **I** *n* ①(真)漆;亮漆。②漆器[同 lacquer ware]: carved ~ 雕漆/Japanese ~ 日本漆;拉克漆。③(固定发型的)胶水。

II *vt* 用漆涂(喷);使表面光亮。[见 lac][<葡萄牙语 laca(gum lac)]

lac·quey [ˈlæki] *n* = lackey。

la·crosse [ləˈkrɔs] *n* [U](盛行于北美的)长曲棍球运动。[<法语 la(the) + crosse(crutch)]

lac·tate [ˈlækteit] **I** *vi* ①出乳;分泌乳汁。②喂奶。

II *n*【化】乳酸盐(酯):calcium ~ 乳酸钙。[<拉丁

语 lac(milk);>下条]

lac·ta·tion [læk'teiʃən] *n* [U]①乳汁分泌;产奶。②产奶期;哺乳期。[<上条]

lac·te·al ['læktiəl] **I** *a* 乳汁的;乳状的。

II *n* [C]【解】乳糜管。[见前条]

lac·tic ['læktik] *a* 乳的:~ acid 乳酸/~ fermentation 乳酸发酵。[见以上三条]

lac·tose ['læktəus] *n* [U]【化】(婴儿或病人服用的)乳糖。[[同] milk sugar][见 lactate]

la·cu·na [lə'kju:nə] (*pl* ~s *or* ~e [lə'kju:ni:] *n* [C]空隙;空白;漏洞;脱漏(尤指文字方面的):several ~s in sb's letter 某人信中脱漏的几个地方。[拉丁语;见 a ditch]

lac·y ['leisi] (lacier, laciest) *a* (有)花边的;花边似的。[< lace]

lad [læd] *n* [C]少年;青年;小家伙;小伙子:He's just a ~. 他正是翩翩少年。‖ ***a bit of a*** ~ 相当粗犷豪放。[[反] lass][中世纪英语 ladde]

lad·der ['lædə] **I** *n* [C]①梯子:a rope(scaling) ~ 绳(云)梯。[[同] rungs] ②阶梯:the ~ of fame(success) 成名(成功)的阶梯。③(袜子脱线后的)梯形裂缝;抽丝:a ~-proof tights 不易脱线的紧身衣。[[同] run, n] ‖ ***get one's foot on the*** ~ 着手;开始;打基础/***kick away*** (***down***) ***the*** ~ 过河拆桥/***see through a*** ~ 望得远;显而易见。

II *vi* (袜;汗衫等因脱线而)出现梯形裂缝;出现抽丝现象:a pair of stocking that will not ~ 一双不会脱线的长袜子。[[同] run, v][> stepladder]

lad·die ['lædi] *n* = lad

lade [leid] (laded, laded (laden ['leidn]); lading ['leidiŋ] ❶ *vt* 装载(货物等)。❷ *vi* 装货。[<下条;lading]

[辨异] Lade 和 load 的含义相同,均为装载,但后者系常用词。

la-de-da, la(h)-di-da(h) ['lɑ:di'dɑ:] *a* [口语](举止、行为等)装模作样的;装作有教养的;文雅的;上流社会的;(说话等)装腔作势的。

lad·en ['leidn] **I** *v* lade 的过去分词。

II *a* [常与 with 连用]装满了的:the heavily ~ ship 满了载的船/bushes ~ with fruit 果实累累的树枝/a heart (mind) ~ with grief (sorrow) 满腔悲哀的心境。[<上条]

La·dies, La·dies' ['leidiz] *n* [用作单]女公共厕所:Is there a L~ near here? 这儿附近有女厕所吗?[[同] a woman's public lavatory]。[< lady]

[辨异] 英国用 Ladies('),美国用 Ladies(') room。

la dies' man ['leidiz mən] *n* = lady's man

lad·ing ['leidiŋ] *n* [U]装载;装货;船货:a bill of ~ 提(货)单。[< lade]

la·dle ['leidl] **I** *n* [C]勺;【机】铸勺:a soup ~ 汤勺。

II *vt* 用勺舀(盛)。‖ ~ ***in*** 舀进;插入:~ in a few Chinese proverbs in one's talk 谈话中插入几句中国谚语/~ ***out*** 舀进;给予;灌输:~ our soup 舀汤/~ out honours and decorations 授予勋章和奖章/Don't ~ out too much information to a class of small children. 不要随便给低年级小学生灌输过多的信息知识。[见 lade]

la·dy ['leidi] *n* ①贵妇人;淑女;有文化教养的妇女:The ladies retired to the drawing room. 女客退到休息室去了。/She is not quite a ~. 她不很大方。[[反] gentleman] ②[仅用复,称呼语]女士们:Good morning, ladies! 早安,女士们!/Ladies and gentlemen! 女士们,先生们![此为演说或祝酒时的用语。注意一般单数用 Madame。另比较:Ladies(') 女厕所;ladies' shoes 女皮鞋] ③[L~][冠于官名,职称或丈夫的教名前]…夫人;[冠于教名前]…小姐:L ~ President 总统夫人/L~ Mayoress (伦敦)市长夫人/L~ Wilson(Hamilton) 威尔逊(汉密尔顿)夫人。[[反] Lord; Sir] ④(房子的)女主人:the ~ of the house 房子的女主人。⑤[定语](人)女的;(动物)雌的;母的:a ~ clerk (doctor); ~ clerks (doctors) 女职员(女医生)。[注:一般用 a woman clerk (doctor)]a ~ elephant 母象。‖ ***a*** ~ ***of easy virtue*** 放荡的女人/***a*** ~ ***of the bedchamer*** 宫女。[[同] lady-in-waiting]/***My L***~ 太太,夫人,小姐(对贵族妇女的称呼)/***Our L***~ 圣母玛利亚/***young*** ~ 小姐。[<古英语;>landlady; 下八条]

[辨异] Lady 系表示对妇女的尊称,相当汉语中的夫人,太太,小姐,笼统地称为"女士"。演讲的对象全是妇女时,则只说 Ladies 而不说 Gentlemen。Lady 作定语修饰人时,显得粗俗无礼,在英国一般都说 a woman doctor, a woman teacher, 很少用 lady 替换 woman, 因为一般都用 lady 来修饰动物"母的","雌的"。

la·dy·bird ['leidibə:d], **la·dy·bug** ['leidibʌg] *n* 瓢虫;花姑娘。[<上条]

La·dy-cha·pel ['leidi'tʃæpəl] *n* [C](大教堂中)圣母堂。[同上]

La·dy Day ['leidi 'dei] *n* 【宗】天使报喜节(三月二十五日天使加百列奉告圣母玛利亚她将生耶稣)。[同前]

la·dy-in-wait·ing ['leidi-in-'weitiŋ] (*pl* ladies-inwait-

ing) ***n*** 宫女;侍女。[[同] 1 lady of the bed-chamber][同上]

la·dy-kill·er [ˈleidi ˈkilə] ***n*** 风流雅士;使妇女一见倾心的男人。[同上]

la·dy·like [ˈleidilaik] ***a*** ①(举止、行为等)贵妇人似的;文静的;高雅的。②[指男人]娇气的。[同上]

la·dy·ship [ˈleidiʃip] ***n*** [常大写]①[U]贵妇人身分。②太太;夫人;小姐(对妇女的尊称)。‖ ***Her*** ~ [单]/***Their*** ~***s*** [复][第三人称,即间接称呼]太太;夫人;小姐/***Your*** ~(***s***) [第二人称,即直接称呼]太太;夫人;小姐。[同上]

la·dy's man [ˈleidiz mən] ***n*** 喜欢同妇女交往的男人(= ladies' man)。[同上]

lag^{1} [læg] **I** (lagged, lagged; lagging) ***vi*** [与 behind 连用]落后;停滞;走得慢:~ behind 落后/a man who has ~ged far behind the others in education 一个在教育方面远远落后于别人的人。/The lame child ~ged behind. 那个瘸孩子落在后面了。

II ***n*** [C]落后;滞后;延缓:a time ~ 时滞(时间滞差)/the ~ of the tide 迟潮时间/go forward without ~ 毫不迟缓地进行。[? <中古丹麦语;>time-lag;laggard]

lag^{2} [læg] ***n*** [俚]犯人:an old ~ 惯犯,多次坐牢的人。[<?]

lag^{3} [læg] **I** ***n*** [C]【机】(用来保温或防寒的)外套,防护套,罩壳:the ~ of a cylinder 汽缸保温套。

II (lagged; lagging) [~ sth. with] ***vt*** 【机】(为了保温或防寒)给…加上外套;用隔热(保温,绝缘等)材料保护(水管;贮水器等):~ a water pipe with insulating material 用绝缘材料把水管包起来。[<斯堪的纳维亚语]

la·ger [ˈlɑːgə] ***n*** ①[U]淡啤酒。②[C]一杯(瓶)淡啤酒。[<storehouse beer]

lag·gard [ˈlægəd] **I** ***n*** 落后者;迟钝者。

II ***a*** 落后的;迟钝的:~ pupils who keep the whole class back 拖住全班后腿的后进学生。[<lag^{1}]

lag·ging [ˈlægiŋ] ***n*** ①[U](水管等容器的)隔热(保温,绝缘等)材料。②[C](锅炉等的)外套;防护套;罩壳。[<lag^{3}]

la·goon [ləˈguːn] ***n*** [C]【地】(夹在沙洲或珊瑚礁与海之间的)濒海湖;泻湖;浅咸水湖。[<拉丁语 lacuna (lake)]

la·ic [ˈleiik] ***a*** 俗人的;外行人的。[>下条]

la·i·cize [ˈleiisaiz] ***vt*** ①【宗】使还俗,使不受教会约束。②把(公职等)交给俗人;让外行担任:~ education 将教育交给外行去办。[<上条]

laid [leid] ***v*** lay 的过去式和过去分词。

lain [lein] ***v*** lie 的过去分词。

lair [lɛə] ***n*** [C]兽窝;兽穴:the bandits'(pirates') ~ 匪(海盗)巢。/The police tracked the thieves to their ~. 公安人员直追踪到小偷的巢穴。[<古英 leger]

laird [lɛəd] ***n*** [苏格兰]地主。[比较 squire]

lais·sez-faire, lais·ser-faire [ˈleiseiˈfɛə] ***n*** [U]放任主义(尤指商业上的放任自流)。[法语;等于 let act]

la·i·ty [ˈleiiti] ***n*** [the ~,动词用复]①俗人(总称)(以别于僧侣或教士)。②外行;门外汉(总称)(以别于专家学者)。[<lay^{2},a]

lake^{1} [leik] ***n*** [C]湖:the Dongting(Tungting) L~ 洞庭湖/The L~ poets in England are Coleridge, Wordsworth and Southey who lived in the L~ district. 英国的湖畔诗人为柯尔律治,华兹华斯和骚塞,他们曾在英格兰西北部的湖泊区住过。‖ ***the L~ District***; ***the L~s*** 英格兰西北部的湖泊区/~ ***dwelling*** (建在木桩上的)湖上房屋/***the Great L~s*** 大西洋/***L~ Poets*** (***School***) 湖畔诗人,(湖畔派)/ ***L~ Success*** 成功湖[美纽约近郊]。[拉丁语]

[辨异] Lake 前面不要定冠词,可是中国的湖名则习惯上加 the。

lake^{2} [leik] ***n*** [常作 crimson ~][U]【化】色淀,沉淀色料;深红色颜料:~ red 色淀红。[见 lac]

lakh [lɑːk] ***n*** [印度和巴基斯坦用语]十万(尤指卢比)。[<印地语]

lam [læm] (lammed; lamming) ***vt*** & ***vi*** [俚],打;鞭打。‖ ~ ***into sb***. 打某人;(用言语)攻击某人。[<北欧日耳曼语系]

la·ma [ˈlɑːmə] ***n*** [C]喇嘛。见[Dalai Lama][<西藏语;>下二条]

la·ma·ism [ˈlæməizəm] ***n*** [常大写][U]喇嘛教。[<上条]

la·ma·ser·y [ˈlæməsəri] ***n*** [C]喇嘛庙。[同上]

lamb [læm] **I** ***n*** ①[C]羔羊;小羊:L~s baa(bleat) 羊咩咩叫/as gentle (innocent) as a ~ 羔羊般的温驯(天真无邪)。②[U]羔羊肉[[同] mutton]:roast ~ 烤羊肉/a leg of ~ 羔羊肉腿。③[C]性情温存的人;天真活泼的青年人。‖ ***like a*** ~ 顺从地;天真无邪的。/***as well be hanged for a sheep as a*** ~ 见 sheep。

II ***vi*** 生小羊:the ~ing season 接羔季节。[古英语;>lambkin... lambskin]

lam·ben·cy [ˈlæmbənsi] ***n*** [U]闪烁;柔光;巧妙。[<下条]

lam·bent [ˈlæmbənt] ***a*** ①(光、焰等)浮动的;闪烁的:~ tongue of flame 火光熊熊。②(月光等)柔和的:

~ eyes 温柔的眼光/the ~ sky 淡白的天色/The moonlight is ~. 月色溶溶。③巧妙的;有风趣的(幽默等):~ humour 颇有风趣的诙谐。[<lick; >上条]

lamb·kin ['læmkin] *n* [C]小羔羊;小乖乖。[< lamb]

lamb·like ['læmlaik] *a* 羔羊般的;温顺的;善良的;顺从的。[同上]

lamb·skin ['læmˌskin] *n*①[C](带毛的)羔羊皮。②[U]羔皮革。[同前]

lame [leim] **I** *a* ①跛的;瘸的:go ~ 变成瘸子/walk ~ 一瘸一拐地走/be ~ in(of) the left leg 左腿瘸的。②(立论、辩解等)无说服力的;站不住的;不能令人满意的:give a ~ excuse for being late 给迟到制造站不住脚的托辞(借口)。③(诗歌等)不合韵律的;别扭的。

II *vt* 使跛(瘸);使成残废:~ sb. for life 使某人终身残废。[<古英语 lama; >lame duck... lameness]

la·mé [lɑːˈmei] *n* [U]金银丝织品(物):gold ~ 有金丝的织品。[法语]

lame duck [ˌleimˈdʌk] *n* [C]①无用人;(破船、破车等)无用物:no waiting for ~s 无需等待走不动的破车子。②财政困难的商业机构。③卸任的官员或落选的议员:a ~ during one's first term 第一任期满即将卸位的官员。[<lame]

lame·ly [leimli] *ad* 跛脚地;残缺不全地;不令人满意地。[同上]

lame·ness ['leimnis] *n* [U]①跛脚。②残缺;无用;蹩脚。[同上]

la·ment [ləˈment] **I** [C] ❶ *vt* 哀悼;为…而悲伤:~ the death of sb. 哀悼某人逝世/~ one's misfortunes 为自己的不幸而悲伤。②对…表示遗憾;惋惜;悔恨:~ sb's absence 对某人缺度表示遗憾/~ one's folly 悔恨自己的愚笨。❷ *vi* [~ for (over)]哀悼;悲伤:~ for sb. over his death 为某人逝世而哀悼。/Why does she ~? 她干吗悲伤? /She ~s over her misfortunes. 她为她自己的不幸而悲伤。‖ ***the late ~ed*** 死者;最近死的(人)。

II *n* [C]①悲叹;恸哭;哀悼。②挽词(歌);悼词:a funeral ~ 送葬的挽歌。[<拉丁语;>下三条]

lam·en·ta·ble ['læməntəbl] *a* ①可悲的;悲惨的:a ~ accident 一场悲惨的意外事故。②质量低劣的;令人惋惜的:a ~ performance of a play (an opera) 令人遗憾的戏剧(歌剧)演出。[<上条]

lam·en·ta·bly ['læməntəbli] *ad* 悲哀地;令人惋惜地。[同上]

lam·en·ta·tion [ˌleimənˈteiʃən] *n* ①[U]悲伤。②[C]叹声;恸哭;哀歌。[同上]

lam·i·nate I ['læmineit] ❶ *vt* ①把…压成薄片;把…分成薄片;用薄片覆盖。②用薄片迭成;积层:~ the sheets of paper 把一张张的纸迭起来。❷ *vi* 分成薄片。

II ['læminit] *n* [U]薄片制品。②[C]层压板。[>下条]

lam·i·nat·ed ['læmineitid] *a* 由薄片层积的;迭成的:~ plastics (wood) 叠合塑胶板(层积胶合板)。[<上条]

lamp [læmp] *n* [C]灯:an arc (electric) ~ 孤光(电)灯/an infrered ~ 红外线灯/an oil (kerosene) ~ 煤油灯/an ultraviolet ~ 紫外线灯。见 lantern [>下三条; lamp-post; lamp-shade; spirit-lamp]

lamp-black ['læmpblæk] *n* [U](制颜料和油墨用的)灯黑;灯烟;烟墨。[<上条]

lamp·light ['læmplait] *n* [U]灯光:read by ~ 借灯光阅读。[同上]

lamp·light·er ['læmpˌlaitə] *n* 点灯者。[同前]

lam·poon [læmˈpuːn] **I** *n* [C]讽刺诗(文);杂文:write a ~ about sb. 写攻击某人的讽刺文。

II *vt* 用讽刺诗(文)嘲弄;讽刺:He was viciously ~ed by cartoonists. 他遭到漫画家们的恶意讽刺。[<法语 lampons]

lamp(-)post ['læmppəust] *n* [C](路)灯柱。[< lamp]

lamp(-)shade ['læmpʃeid] *n* [C]灯罩。[同上]

lance· [lɑːns, læns] **I** *n* [C]①长枪;棋竿矛;捕鱼矛(叉)。②[外科]柳叶刀;双刃小刀。‖ ***break a ~ with*** 同…交锋;同…辩论

II *vt* ①用长枪刺。②用手术刀把(肉)切开:~ an abscess 将脓疮节开。[<拉丁语 lancea; >free-lance; 下二条; launch]

lanc·er ['lɑːnsə] *n* ①使用长枪的骑兵。②[the ~s] [U][动词用单]四对人以上所跳的集体舞,集体舞曲。[<上条]

lan·cet ['lɑːnsit] *n* [C]①[外科]柳叶刀;双刃小刀。【建】尖顶拱门;尖顶形窗。[同上]

land [lænd] **I** *n* ①[U]陆地;地面:a forest ~ 森林陆地。[比较:the forest ~s 森林地产]~-based aircraft 陆上基地的飞机/a ~ breeze 陆风/a ~ campaign 陆战/a ~ force 地面部队/a ~ utilization 土地利用/Come in sight of ~ 看见陆地/glad to be on ~ = glad to reach(come to) ~ 高兴到达陆地/travel over ~ and sea 地上和海上旅行/Are you going by ~ or by sea? 你打算由陆路去还是由海路去? /L~ travel and sea travel are both pleasant. 地面旅行和海上旅

行均为乐事。/The storm blew fiercely over ~ and sea. 风暴猛烈地袭击了陆地和海面。[反 sea, water]②

[U]土地;田地:rich ~ 沃野/waste ~ 荒地/rough and stony ~ 起伏不平而多石头的土地/a lot of good corn ~ round here 附近的大片良田/go(work) on the ~ 下地;务农;在地里劳动/Back to the ~! 回到田园生活! ③[C]国土;国家(一般用 country):my native ~ 我的祖国。[比较:my native place 我的故乡]/wat between ~s 两国战争/the ~ of the dead 阴间;冥府。[反 the ~ of the living]/visit distant ~s 远游异国。④[U]田产;地皮:How far does your ~ extend? 您的田产面积有多大? /Do you own much ~ here? 您在这儿拥有很多地皮? /L~ prices have risen quickly. 地皮价猛涨了。⑤[the ~s][动词用复]地产:the forest ~s of Norway 挪威的森林地产/own houses and ~s 拥有房地产。‖ *clear* ~ 清基;排除地上的树木(以备开垦)/*clear the* ~ (船只)离岸出航/*make* ~ 看见陆地;抵岸/*the L ~ of Promise* = *the Promised L*~ 迦南地;希望之乡(上帝赐给 Abraham 的土地)/*the ~ of the living* 人间;现世/*see* (*find out*) *how the ~ lies* 弄清情况;了解事情真相。

II ❶ *vt* ①使登(着)陆;使降落:The passengers were ~ed as soon as the ship reached harbour. 船一抵港,乘客便立即登陆了。/The pilot ~ed the airliner safely. 飞行员使客机安全降落。②使卸下:~ the goods at Dover 把货卸到多弗尔/~ goods from a ship 把货从船上卸下来。③[口语]弄到;得到:~ a good job 谋得好工作/~ a valuable prize 获得重奖/~ a contract for building a factory 取得建筑工厂的合同。④[俚]打;击;揍:~ a blow on sb's nose 打在某人鼻子上/~ sb. one in the eye. 给某人眼睛打了一拳。❷ *vi* ①登(着)陆;降落:We ~ed at Bomby. 我们在孟买登陆了。/The airliner ~ed safely. 客机安全降落了。/The bird ~ed on the branch. 鸟儿落在树枝上了。/The ball ~ed in the water. 球落在水中了。②卸货:Goods ~ed from a train. 货从火车上卸下来了。‖ ~ *on one's feet* [比喻]幸运;摆脱麻烦;免遭伤害/ ~ *sb.* (*oneself*) *in sth.* 使某人(自己)处于某事中,陷入某事中:~ oneself in a passive position 使自己处于被动地位/What a mess you've ~ed us all 你使我们大家陷入多么困难的地间地! /~ *up* 到达;发现! in 自己处在…:She ~ed up in a strange city without any money or friends. 她不花一个钱,不靠一个朋友独自一个人到达了一个陌生城市。/The boy will ~ up one of these days. 那男孩这几天会回来的。[> borderland, crashland, dreamland, fairyland, farmland, fatherland, grassland, Greenland, headland, highland, homeland, Iceland, inland, mainland, midland, motherland, tableland, upland, wooderland, woodland, overland; 以下 landed... landward; outlandish]

[辨异]名词 land 与 earth, ground, soil 均具有地面的含义,所不同者后三词着重指带有泥土而能生长出植物的地方而言,而 land 则指与 sa, water 相对而言,为"陆地";ground 系指与 sky 相对而言,为"地上"。

land-a·gent ['lænd 'eidʒənt] *n* 地产交易商;地产买卖中间人[同 a real estate agent];[英]田产经管人;二东家。[<上条]

land·ar·my ['lænd 'ɑːmi] *n* 战时女耕队。[同上]

lan·dau ['lændɔː] *n* [C](顶篷可折叠的)四轮马车。[<德语]

land·ed ['lændid] *a* ①拥有大量土地的:the ~ chasses (gentry) 地主阶级(地主豪绅)/a ~ family 地主家庭/the ~ interests 大批土地所有者(地主总称)。②地皮的:~ property 地产。[<land, v]

land·fall ['lændfɔːl] *n* (航海或航空中)第一次靠岸或着陆;初见陆地:a good (bad) ~ 按期(末按期)靠岸或着陆。[<land, n]

land·grave ['lændgreiv] *n* [C]【史】(中世纪)德国有领地的伯爵;德国某些王子的称号。[<德语 Land (land) + Graf (a count)]

land·hold·er ['lændˌhəuldə] *n* ①土地所有人;业主。②(常指)土地租用人;佃户。[同前]

land·ing ['lændiŋ] *n* [C]①登陆;着陆;降落:effect a ~ 实行登陆/make a forced ~ 迫降/make an emergency ~ 作紧急降落/The aeroplane made a safe ~. 飞机安全降落了。/Happy ~! [机场告别语]祝旅途平安! ②码头[同 ~-place];楼梯平台。③[定语]登(着)陆的;降落的:a ~ craft 登陆艇/a ~ field (strip) 飞机起落场(跑道)/a ~ force 登陆部队/a ~ party 登陆(分遣队)。[<land, v; >下四条]

land·ing(-)gear ['lændiŋ giə] *n* [U]飞机的起落装置,起落架(如机下身的滑行轮或浮艇等)。[<上条]

land·ing(-)net ['lændiŋnet] *n* [C]捞鱼的长柄网兜。[同上]

land·ing(-)place ['lændiŋ pleis] *n* [C]码头;登陆处;卸货处。[同前]

land·ing(-)stage ['lændiŋ steidʒ] *n* [C]趸船;浮码头。[同上]

land·la·dy [ˈlændˌleidi] (*pl* landladies) ***n*** ①女房东:owe one's ~ three months' 欠女房东三个月的房租。②(旅店等)老板娘:seaside landladies 海滨的旅店老板娘。[见 landlord]

land·locked [ˈlændlɔkt] ***a*** (海湾、港口等)为陆地围住的:a ~ country, that lacks a port for sea trade 一个没有海上贸易港市的内陆国家。

land·lord [ˈlændlɔːd] ***n*** [C]①地主:the despotic ~ 恶霸地主。②房东;(旅店等)老板;店主。[见 landlady; landed classes]

land-lub·ber [ˈlændˌlʌbə] ***n*** ①不习惯水上生活的人,未出过海的人。②[贬义][水手用语]旱鸭子;外行水手:call sb. ~ in scorn 轻蔑地称某人为旱鸭子:[land + lubber]

land·mark [ˈlændmaːk] ***n*** [C]①【海】陆标;地物:The tower on the hilltop is a well-known ~. 山顶上的塔乃是尽人皆知的陆标。②界标;里程碑:~s in the history of mankind 人类历史上的里程牌/The conquest of space is a ~ in the development of civilization. 征服宇宙空间是文明发展上的里程碑。[land + mark]

land·mine [ˈlændmain] ***n*** [C]地雷。[<mine²]

land·own·er [ˈlændəunə] ***n*** 土地所有者;地主。[land + owner]

land·rov·er [ˈlændˈrəuvə] ***n*** [常大写][商标名](适用于崎岖路上行驶的)轻便车辆。[land + rover]

land·scape [ˈlændskeip] **I** ***n*** ①[C]风景;景色。②[C]风景画;[U]风景绘画。③[定语]风景的:~ architecture (gardening) 庭园设计(学)。

II ❶ ***vt*** 使自然美化。❷ ***vi*** 从事自然美化工作。[<荷兰语;land + scape]

land·slide [ˈændslaid] ***n*** [C]①山崩;崩塌;塌方[同 land slip]。②竞选中获压倒性多数票;竞选胜利:a Democratic ~ [美]民主党大胜。[<land]

land·slip [ˈændslip] ***n*** [C]山崩;崩塌;塌方(= landslide, ①)。[见上条①][land + slip]

land·ward [ˈændwəd] **I** ***ad*** 朝陆地地(= land-wards)。**II** ***a*** 朝陆地的:a ~ breeze 向陆地吹的微风/The ~ side of Oslo is encircled by hills. [挪威]奥斯陆朝陆的一面为山所环绕。[见下条][land + ward]

land·wards [ˈlændwədz] ***ad*** = landward, **I**

[辨异] Landward 可以作副词或形容词,而 landwards 只能作副词不能作形容词。作副词时英用 landwards,美用 landward。

lane [lein] ***n*** ①小巷;胡同;弄堂;(乡间)小路:a blind ~ 死胡同/a ~ between fields in the countryside 乡村田间小路。②(人群间的)通路;(飞机)航线;(船的)航道;【体】跑道:a ~ between lines of men 一列列士兵间的通路/a ~ between rows of machines in a factory 工厂里一排排机器间的通路。③(大街、马路的)单行车道:the inside (outside) ~ 内(外)车道/the nearside (offside) ~ 左(右)车道 ‖ ***the L*** ~ = ***Drury L*** ~ [伦敦]特鲁利街(戏院区)/***It is a long*** ~ ***that has no turning***. [谚]路必有弯;山穷水尽自有路。[<古英语 lanu]

lang·syne [ˈlæŋˈsain] ***ad*** & ***n*** [苏格兰]往昔;昔日。[同 long since]

lan·guage [ˈlæŋgwidʒ] ***n*** ①[U]语言:the oral (spoken) ~ 口语/the written ~ 书面语/L~ is a means of intercourse between people. 语言是人们的交际工具。/L~ is the immediate reality of thought. 语言是思想的直接表现。②[C](某)国语;(某)民族语;语种;…语:an agglutinative (inflexional, isolating) ~ 粘合(屈折;独立)语/analytic (synthetic) ~ 分析(综合)语/the Chinese ~ 汉语(简称 Chinese)/the ~s of Asia (Europe) 亚(欧)洲各族语种/A foreign ~ is a weapon in the struggle of life. 外国语是人生斗争的一种武器。/He is learning two foreign ~s. 他学两种外国语。③[U](使用语言时所表现出来的)独特风格;文体;言词;说法:the ~ of poetry 诗歌的独特语言/Shake-speare's ~ 莎士比亚的行文用字(语言独特风格)/in sb's own ~ 按某人自己的说法/the poet's beautiful ~ 诗人的漂亮语言/a person with a good command (an easy flow) of ~ 善于辞令的人;口似悬河的人。④[U][C]语言符号;机器代码:computer ~ 电脑(计算机)语言/finger (gesture) ~ 手语(聋哑人用)/the ~ of flowers 花的语言(例如 lily 百合象征"纯洁")/the ~ of algebra 代数语言(表示数字)/The movement of the cat's tail was clearly part of his ~ of anger. 猫尾巴的摇动是显明表示发怒的一个方面。⑤[U]术语;专门语:legal ~ 法律用语/medical (technical) ~ 医学(技术)用语/the ~ of diplomacy 外交用语(辞令)。‖ ***a dead*** ~ 死的语言;不再被使用的语言(如古希腊语)/***a living*** ~ 活的语言;正在使用的语言(如汉语、英语等)/***bad*** (***strong***) ~ 脏话;下流话;粗野话;骂人话:use bad ~ to sb. 对某人出言不逊。/Hold your tongue! Not much of your bad (strong) ~, there! 住口! 你少说些粗野话,好吗? [见 linguistic; >下条]

[辨异] Language 语言;speech 言语;口语。

lan·guage la·bor·a·tory [ˈlæŋgwidʒ ləˈbɔrətər] ***n*** [C]语言实验室;语言教室。[<上条]

lan·guid ['læŋgwid] *a* ①倦怠的:make sb. ~ 令人感到倦意 ②没精打采的:be too ~ to go anythere (do anything) 没精打采得哪儿也不愿意去(什么事情也不愿干)③暮气沉沉的;慢腾腾的:a ~ market 萧条的市场/~ movements 迟缓的动作/a ~ style 沉闷的文体[见 languor; >下条]

lan·guid·ly ['læŋgwidli] *ad* 倦怠地;没精打采地;暮气沉沉地;慢腾腾地[<上条]

lan·guish ['læŋgwiʃ] *vi* ①变得衰弱无力;失去活力;(植物等)凋零:The plants ~ed from lack of water. 植物因缺水而凋零了。②[~ for]因渴望(思念)而苦恼:give sb a ~ing look = give sb ~ing looks (思念某人)对某人显露出苦恼的样子/~ for home (love, sympathy) 因思家(渴望爱情,同情)而苦恼 ③[~ in]受苦;受折磨:~ in prison 在狱中受折磨[见前条]

lan·guor ['læŋgə] *n* [U] ①(身体)衰弱无力;(意志)消沉;(精神)萎靡不振:Disease and fatigue produce ~ 疾病和疲劳引起身体衰弱无力 ②(气候等令人)沉闷;倦怠:the ~ of summer day 夏日的沉闷 ③[常用复]柔情[见 languid; >下二条]

lan·guor·ous ['læŋgərəs] *a* 令人倦怠的;沉闷的;衰弱无力的:~ fragrance 闷人的香味[<上条]

lan·guor·ous·ly ['læŋgərəsli] *ad* 倦怠地;衰弱无力地;萎靡不振地:sprawl ~ on a sofa 倦怠地伸开四肢躺在沙发上[同上]

lan·gur ['læŋguə] *n* [C]长尾猴(= long-tailed monkey)[印地语]

lank [læŋk] *a* ①(身体等)细长的;瘦长的;(草)稀少的 ②(发)平直的[>下条]

lank·y ['læŋki] (lankier, lankiest) *a* (人)过分瘦长的;瘦长难看的:~ legs 长腿/a ~ person 长个子/a ~, overgrown boy 又高又瘦的男孩[<上条]

[辨异] lank 泛指一般身材的细长瘦长;lanky 指身材长得过分细长瘦长,瘦长地到了难看的程度

lan·o·line ['lænəli(:)n] *n* [U]【化】羊毛脂[<拉丁语 lana (wool) + oleum(oil)]

lan·tern ['læntən] *n* [C] ①提灯;灯笼:a magic ~ 幻灯/a signal ~ 信号灯/the Feast of L~s [中国]灯节;元宵节/carry a ~ 提着灯/like a ~ in the dark 象黑暗中的明灯 ②信号台 ③【建】灯笼式屋顶 ④[定语]提灯的:a ~ slide 幻灯片[<希腊语;>jack-o'-'lantern;>下条]

lan·tern-jawed ['læntən 'dʒɔ:d] *a* 下巴瘦长的:have ~ cheeks 有着又瘦又长的下巴[<上条]

lan·tha·num ['lænθənəm] *n* [U]【化】镧[符号 La][<希腊语]

lan·yard ['lænjəd] *n* [C](水手或士兵套在脖子上用以)系哨子或刀子的绳子[<古法语 lasne(noose)]

Lao [lau] **I** *a* 老挝的;老挝人的;寮人的:the L~ People's Democratic Republic 老挝人民民主共和国[首都 Vientiane 万象]

II *n* [U]老挝语

Laos [lauz] *n* 老挝;寮国[亚洲]

Lao·tian ['lauʃiən] **I** *a* 老挝人的;老挝语的

II *n* 老挝人

lap[1] [læp] **I** *n* ①大腿:have (hold) the baby on (in) one's ~ 把婴儿放在大腿上 ②贴近大腿的衣服下摆;裤上部;裤衩;裤兜 ③互搭;互接;重叠部分;【机】余面:~ riveting (joint) 互搭铆钉(接头)/inside ~ 内余面 /the front ~ of a winter coat 冬大衣前面的余面(重叠部分)④(跑道的)一周;一圈;一段行程;工作阶段:~ time【体】赛跑一圈的时间/overtake the other runners (riders, drivers) on the last ~ 最后一圈追上其他的赛跑运动员(骑手,开车者)/the first sixty-kilometre ~ of the march 行军第一程的六十公里路 ⑤[纺织]棉卷;毛卷;布卷;(滚筒上纱,线,绳,索,缆的)一圈 ⑥控制;掌管:drop (dump) sth in (into) sb's ~ 把某事交给某人掌管;把某事推到某人身上/Everything falls into his ~. 他事事如意。‖ ***be*** (***live***) ***in the ~ of luxury*** 生活在奢侈的环境中/(***be***) ***in the ~ of the gods***. (结果)难测;由神(命运)掌管:Now it is in the ~ of the gods. 现在只有听天由命。

II *vt* (lapped, lapped; lapping) ❶ ①使包住;使包围:be ~ped in luxury 生活奢侈/~ a bandage (a)round the wrist = ~ the wrist with (in) a bandage 用纱布包扎手腕 ②将(孩子)抱在大腿上;将(孩子等)搂在怀中 ③使互搭;使互接;使余面重叠:~ a shingle over another on the roof 将盖屋板一块搭着一块地盖在屋顶上 ④【体】(赛跑)超过(某人)一圈;跑完一圈:~ sb at the mile 一英里赛跑超过某人一圈/~ a course in three minutes nine seconds 三分九秒跑完一圈 ⑤使(棉,毛,布等)成卷;使(纱,线,绳,索,缆等)绕成圈 ❷ *vi* ①包起来;围起来:Joy ~ped over him. 他过得愉快。/The rough edges must ~ under. 毛边得包没起来。②互搭;互接;余面重迭:Put the slates on the roof so that they ~ over. 将石板瓦盖在房顶上,使其互搭着。③【体】跑完全程:He ~ped at full (top) speed. 他以最快的速度跑完全程。/She ~ped in under two minutes. 她不到两分钟跑完全程。[<古英语 læppa; >lapel; overlap]

lap² [læp] **I** (lapped; lapping) ❶ *vt* [~ up] ①舐;舐食;贪婪地喝(吃):~ up a plate of soup 贪婪地喝完一盆汤/The cat quickly ~ped up all the milk and looked for more. 猫很快把整个牛奶舐食光了还想喝。②[口语]爱听;不加思索地接受:~ up compliments 受听恭维话/~ up sb's monologue 爱听某人道白 ③(水)拍打;溅泼:The sea ~s the base of the cliff. 海水拍打岸边的悬崖峭壁。❷ *vi* ①舐;舐食:Uncover, dogs, and ~. 狗,把盖子打开舐吧!②[常与 against, on, at 连用](水)拍打;溅泼:~ at sb's feet (浪)拍打某些人的脚/little waves ~ping on the the beach 拍打着海滩的轻波/water ~ping against the sides of a canoe 拍打着小舟船舷的水

II *n* ①[C] (一)舐;舐食:empty the plate with three ~s of the tongue 舐三次把盘中食物吃光 ②[U](水的)拍打声:the ~ of the waves against the side of a boat 涌向船舷的波浪拍打声[<古英语 lapian]

La Paz [lɑːˈpæz] *n* 打巴斯[玻利维亚首教]

lap·dog [ˈlæpdɔg] *n* 叭儿狗

la·pel [ləˈpel] *n* [C](西服上衣)剥领;延及前面的翻领[比较:turnover collar 翻领][<lap²]

lap·i·dar·y [ˈlæpidəri] **I** *n* 宝石工;玉器雕琢师傅

II *a* ①刻在石上的:a ~ inscription 碑文/a neat ~ style 整齐的碑刻文体 ②精湛的;精确的:~ ~ speech 精彩的讲话[<stone]

lap·is laz·u·li [ˌlæpis ˈlæzjulai] *n* ①[U][C][常用单]【矿】青金石;天青石;琉璃壁;金精 ②[U]天青色[拉丁语]

lapse [læps] **I** *n* ①[C](言行上的)小差错;小失误:a ~ of memory 记错/a ~ of the pen (the tongue) 笔误(失言)[[同] slip] ②[U][C][后跟 from, into](道德上的)失检;偏离;堕落:a ~ from faith (respectability, virtue) 信仰上的动摇(作风上的不体面,道德上的败坏)/a ~ from true belief into heresy 放弃真正信仰相信邪说/a ~ into crime 犯罪 ③[U][a ~](时间)流逝;推移;间歇:a long ~ of time 一段长时间/after a ~ of five years 事隔五年以后/with the lapse of time 随着时间的推移 ④[U]【法】权利终止或失效

II *vi* ①[后跟 from](行为上)失检;(信仰上)背离;(责任等)失职/~ from virtue into vice 道德败坏[比较:a ~ from virtue]/I fear he has ~d again. 我又怕他失检了。②[后跟 into]坠入;陷入:~ into bad habits 染成恶习/~ into silence 陷入一片沉静 ③【法】(权利等)终止;失效:Privileges and rights may ~ if they are not made use of. 权利不使,即可作废。[<拉丁语 labi (slip); >下条;elapse; relapse]

lapsed [læpst] *a* ①(言行等)失检的;(信仰)背离的;背叛的:a ~ Catholic 背叛的天主教徒 ②【法】权利终止的;失效的;作废的[<上条]

lap·wing [ˈlæpwiŋ] *n* 田凫;凤头小京燕[[同] pe(e)wit][<古英语]

lar·board [ˈlɑːbəd] *n* & *a* [船]左舷(的)[现在通用 port side][<board]

lar·ce·ny [ˈlɑːsni] *n* [U]【法】偷窃罪;偷窃;[C]偷窃案[<拉丁语 latro (robber)]

larch [lɑːtʃ] *n* [C]落叶松;[U]落叶松木[<拉丁语 larix]

lard [lɑːd] **I** *n* [U]猪油:leaf ~ 板油;大油

II *vt* ①加猪油于… ②(烹调前)加少量咸(腊,肥)肉片于(其它肉)中:~ a boned chicken 在去掉骨头的鸡肉中加少量咸肉片 ‖ ~ ***with*** 加修饰物于…;使(讲话等)充满;使(文章等)润饰:a speech ~ed with boring quotations 充满了厌烦引文的讲话[<拉丁语 lardum; >下条;interlard]

lard·er [ˈlɑːdə] *n* [C] 食品室;食品柜[见 pantry][<上条]

large [ˈlɑːdʒ] **I** (larger, largest) *a* ①(体积,容,面积,规模,范围等)大的:a ~ building 大建筑物/a ~ family 大家庭/a ~ garden (room) 大花园(房间)/a ~ merchant 大商人;巨商/a ~ (small) size 大(小)尺寸;大(小)型号/A man with a ~ family needs a ~ house. 一个大家庭的人需要一所大房子。[[反] small]②(见识等)广的;(权限等)广泛的:a man of ~ views 见识广的人/give an official ~ powers (discretion) 给予官员广泛的(处理)权限 ③(心胸等)开阔的;宽宏大量的;慷慨无私的:a ~ heart 宽阔的胸怀;宽宏大量 ④(数目,数量等)大批的;众多的:a ~ number of students 大批学生/a ~ population 众多的人口[[同] big] ‖ ***as ~ as life*** 见 life/***a man ~ of limb***; ***a man with ~ limbs*** 四肢粗大的

II *n* 大(仅用于下列习语) ‖ ***at*** ~ 1)(犯人,动物等)自由行动的(地);逍遥自在的(地):The escaped prisoner is still at ~. 逃犯仍逍遥法外/Cattle and sheep roamed at ~ on the big ranch. 牛羊在大牧场上自由地奔跑。2)详尽地;仔细地:talk (write) at ~ 详细地说(写)/There's no time to discuss the subject at ~ at this meeting. 这次会来不及详细地讨论这个问题。3)总的看来;一般说来:The young generation, at ~, is a bright group. 总的看来,年轻一代是生气勃勃的。4)笼统地;随便地;无目的地:scatter accusations at ~ 随便指控;信口指责/They are nothing but preliminary arrangements made at ~. 他们仅仅

笼统地作出初步安排。/*in the* ~ 大规模地;一般地

III ad ①夸大地:talk ~ 说大话;夸大其词 ②大;大大地(仅用于下列习语)‖ ***bulk*** (***loom***, ***writ or written***) ~ 显得大或重要(显得突出,以明显形式表示)[见 bulk, loom, writ or written]/***by and*** ~ 大体而论;一般而论[见 by][<拉丁语 largus; >下五条; enlarge]

[**辨异**] large 不如 big 用的普遍,也不如 great 带有感情色。a large city 只是说明城市的面积大,而 a great city 除了表明城市面积大以外,还具有"重要","著名","了不起"等的含义。large 不能形容人,但可以形容人的四肢,如"a man with ~ limbs 四肢粗大的人"便是其中一例。

large-heart·ed [ˈlɑːdʒˈhɑːtid] ***a*** 宽宏大量的;富于同情心的:a ~ human person 富于同情心的人[<上条]

large in·tes·tine [ˈlɑːdʒ inˈtestin] ***n*** C【解】大肠[反 small intestine][同上]

large·ly [ˈlɑːdʒli] ***ad*** ①在很大程度上;主要地:This country is ~ desert land. 这个国家的土地主要是沙漠。②大规模地;大量地:build ~ 大兴土木 ③慷慨地;大方地:give ~ to charity 慷慨捐助慈善事业[同前]

large-mind·ed [ˈlɑːdʒˈmaindid] ***a*** 宽宏大量的;思想开朗的:a ~ thinker and statesman 心胸开阔的思想家和政治家

large·ness [ˈlɑːdʒnis] ***n*** U ①大;巨大 ②广大 ③宽大[同上]

large-scale [ˈlɑːdʒˈskeil] ***a*** ①大规模的;大型的:a ~ operations 大规模的军事演习 ②(地图)大比例尺寸的:a ~ map 大比例尺寸(绘制)的地图[large + scale]

lar·gess(e) [ˈlɑːdʒəs] ***n*** U ①慷慨的赠(赐)予;赠给物 ②慷慨;大方[见 large][法语]

larg·ish [ˈlɑːdʒiʃ] ***a*** 稍大的;略大的[<large]

lar·go [ˈlɑːgəu] **I** (*pl* ~s) ***n*** U【乐】稍缓慢的乐章(乐曲)

II *a* & *ad* 【乐】稍缓慢的(地)[意大利语]

lar·i·at [ˈlæriət] ***n*** C套马绳;拴马绳[同 lasso][西班牙语]

lark[1] [lɑːk] ***n*** C云雀;百灵鸟:as happy as a ~ 雀跃;非常快乐 ‖ ***be up*** (*or* ***rise***) ***with the*** ~ 早起/***If the sky falls we shall catch*** ~***s***. 天塌下来我们就抓云雀;[谚]何必杞人忧天。[古英语]

lark[2] [lɑːk] **I** ***n*** C嬉耍;玩儿;乐趣:be on a ~ 闹着玩儿/be fond of having a ~ 喜欢玩儿/He did it for a ~. 他干那个为着好玩儿。/What a ~! 真有趣!

II *vi* 嬉耍;玩乐 ‖ ~ ***about*** (***around***) 闹着玩儿:Stop ~ing about and get on with your work. 别闹着玩儿,去工作吧。[可能<古斯堪的纳维亚语]

lark·spur [ˈɑːkspəː] ***n*** C【植】飞燕草;翠雀属[同 delphinium][lark[1] + spur]

larn [lɑːn] ***vt*** & ***vi*** [方言] = learn.

lar·rup [ˈlærəp] ***vt*** & ***vi*** [方言] = beat, hit.

lar·va [ˈlɑːvə] (*pl* ~e [ˈlɑːviː] *or* ~s) ***n*** 【动】幼虫;幼虫体:The tadpole is the ~ of the frog. 蝌蚪乃蛙的幼体。[见 maggot][<拉丁语 ghost; >下条]

lar·val [ˈlɑːvəl] ***a*** 幼虫的;幼体的[<上条]

lar·yn·gi·tis [ˌlærinˈdʒaitis] ***n*** U【医】喉炎[<larynx]

lar·yn·gol·o·gy [ˌlæriŋˈgɔlədʒi] ***n*** U【医】喉科学[同上]

la·ryn·go·scope [ləˈriŋgəskəup] ***n*** U【医】喉镜[laryngo + scope]

lar·ynx [ˈlæriŋks] (*pl* ~es *or* larynges) ***n*** 【解】喉(头)(= voice box)[见 pharynx][>上二条]

las·car [ˈlæskə] ***n*** C印度水手[<印地语<波斯语 lashkar (army)]

las·civ·i·ous [ləˈsiviəs] ***a*** 淫荡的;好色的;挑动春情的[<拉丁语]

la·ser [ˈleizə] ***n*** ①激光;莱塞;激光(发射)器:gas ~ 气体莱塞/junction ~ 半导体结型激光器 ②[定语]激光的;莱塞的:~ beams 激光光束/a ~ transmitter 激光发射机/a ~ space-to-ground voice link 激光空对地通话联系/a ~ seeker 激光自导导弹[light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation 的缩略语]

lash [læʃ] **I** ***n*** ①C鞭梢;鞭子抽打部分;猛烈一鞭:give sb twenty ~es 打某人二十鞭/The whip was two feet from butt to ~. 这鞭子从握柄到鞭梢为两英尺长。②[the ~]鞭打;鞭刑;[比喻]责骂;辛辣的讽刺;严厉的批评:the ~ of sb's tongue 某人的出言不善/the ~ of criticism 严厉的批评/a criminal sentenced to the ~ 判过鞭刑的罪犯/the ~ of the waves on the rocks 拍打着礁石的浪花 ③C睫毛[同 eyelash]

II *vt* ①打;鞭打:~ the horse across the horse with the whip 用鞭子打马背 ②(风,雨,浪等)冲击;急打:The rain was ~ing the windows 雨急打着窗子/The waves ~ed the rocks. 浪冲击了岩礁。/The wind ~ed the sails. 风鼓动了帆。③伸出(手,脚);甩动(尾巴):The tiger ~ed its tail angrily. 那虎愤怒地甩动尾巴。④痛斥;讽刺;抨击;挖苦:~ sb with

one's tongue 抨击某人 ⑤用绳(索等)捆绑[见 lace] ❷ *vi* ①猛打;用鞭打:～ back at the enemy 猛烈地反击敌人 ②[～ against](风,雨,浪等)猛烈冲击;急打:The rain was ～ing against the window. 雨猛烈地打着窗子。③(手,脚)伸出来;(尾巴)甩起来:The cat's tail ～ed about angrily. 猫的尾巴愤怒地甩来甩去。‖ ～ ***sth down*** 把某物捆紧/～ ***sb into*** (***a state***) 煽动某人进入(某种状态):～ sb into a fury 煽动某人发怒/～ ***one thing to another***; ～ ***things together*** 将物相互捆在一起/～ ***out*** [口语](钱等)花光;耗尽:～ out the food 把食物搞光/He ～ed out on a new car. 他挥霍了一大笔钱来买了一辆新轿车。/ ～ ***out against***(***at***) ***sb***(***sth***) 1)(用武器,手,脚等)猛烈攻击;打;踢:The horse ～ed out at me. 那马猛踢我。2)(用言语等)猛烈抨击;谴责;批判:The speaker ～ed out against Fascism. 演讲者狠批法西斯主义。[>下二条]

lash·ing ['læʃiŋ] ***n*** ①[U]捆绑;[C](捆东西的)绳子 ②[C](一)鞭;(一)击;(一)打;(一)踢 ③[复][～s of][口语]大量;许多:strawberries with ～s of cream 拦有大量奶油的草莓/～s of drink (food) = ～s to drink (to eat) 大量的饮料(食物)[<上条]

La·shio ['lɑːʃiəu] ***n*** 腊戍[缅甸]

lash-up ['læʃ'ʌp] **I** ***n*** [C]临时拼凑的代用物;权宜之计 **II** ***a*** 临时凑合的;权宜的[同上]

lass [læs], **las·sie** [læsi] ***n*** 小姑娘;少女;情侣[吉诺尔斯语]

las·si·tude ['læsitjuːd] ***n*** [U] ①疲乏;疲劳:sb's physical ～ 某人身体疲乏 ②厌倦;乏味;没精打彩:the pleasant ～ of a warm afternoon 温暖的下午使人感觉舒适和睏倦[<faint]

las·so ['læsəu] **I** (*pl* ～s *or* ～es ['læsəuz]) ***n*** [C]套马绳;拴马绳

II ***vt*** 用套马绳套:～ a head of cattle 用套绳套一头牛[[同] lariat][<西班牙语;lace 的同源异体字]

last[1] [lɑːst, læst] **I** ***a*** ①最后的;末尾的:the ～ letters of the alphabet 英语字母的最后几个(如 XYZ)/the ～ month of the year 那年的最后一个月/the ～ two days of the week. 那周的最后两天。/the ～ Sunday in June 六月的最后一个星期日/the second ～ page = next to the ～ page 倒数第二页/the ～ two students in the row 这一排的最后两个学生/the two ～ (*or* the ～ two) persons to arrive 最后到达的两个人/fight through to the ～ drop of one's blood 战斗到最后一滴血/The captain is always the ～ to leave the ship. 船长老是最后一个人离开船只。[[反] first]②仅余的;唯一剩下的:drink the ～ of the wine 喝仅余下的酒/falter at the ～ moment 关键时刻发生动摇/pay one's debts to the ～ cents 把债还得一分也不欠/Share the ～ piece of bread with sb. 与某人分享唯一剩下来的一块面包。/This is my ～ hope. 这是我唯一的希望。/I'm almost out of money; this is my ～ one yuan. 我几乎没有钱了。这是我唯一剩下来的一元。③刚过去的;此刻以前的;最近的:～ evening (night) 昨晚(夜)[比较:yesterday morning (afternoon) 昨天上午(下午)]/～ week (month) 上周(上月)/～ year 去年[比较:within the past year 在去年一年内]/～ Thursday = on Thursday ～ (星期五以后说的为)最近一个星期四;(星期三以前说的则为)上星期四(= on Thursday ～ week)/～ May = in May ～ (六月以后说的为)今年五月;(四月以前说的则为)去年五月(= in May ～ year)/～ summer (秋季以后说的为)最近一个夏天;(春季说的则为)去年夏天/this day ～ week (month, year) 上周(上月,去年)今天;一周(月,年)前/the night (week, month, year) before ～ 前晚(上上周,前一个月,前年)/in (for, during) the ～ few days (weeks, months, year) 在最近几天(周,月,年)里/the ～ news I heard 工所听到的最近消息/the ～ time I saw him 我上次看见他的时候/as I said in my ～ (letter) 照我前信中所说的[比较:This will be my ～ letter to you. 这将是我最后给你的一封信。]/He's lived here for the ～ three or four years. 最近三四年来他一直住在这里。/This week's class was duller than ～ (week's). 这周的课比上周的更加枯燥无味。/He did each new job better than the ～. 他干每一件新工作都比上一件干得更好。[[反] next]④决不至于…的;最不可能的;最不适合;最不希望(愿意)的:He is the ～ man to do it. 他决不会干那件事。[比较:He was the ～ man to come. 最后来的是他。]/He's the ～ person I thought would come! 他是我认为断然不会来的人呀! /He's the ～ man I wanted to see. 他是我所最不愿意见的那个人。/That's the ～ thing I should do. 那样的事我哪里会干呢。[比较:That's the ～ thing I should expect him to do. 那样的事我预料他是决不会干的。]/She's the ～ woman I want to sit next to at dinner. 她是我在宴会上最不愿意与之挨着坐在一起的女人。⑤结论性的;权威性的;决定性的:the ～ explanation 结论性的解释/I've said my ～ word on this question. 关于这个问题,我已发表了决定性的意见。⑥最新式的;最时髦的:the ～ thing in electric fans (in hats) 最新式的电扇

(最时髦的帽子)/This is the ~ thing in laboursaving devices. 这是节省劳力的最新产品。‖ ***be on one's ~ legs*** 见 leg/***have the ~ word*** 作总结性发言;作决定性发言[见 word]/***the L~ Day*** 最后审判日;世界末日[见 dooms-day at doom]/***the ~ ~ post*** 见 post/***the ~ straw*** 见 straw[来自谚语 It is the ~ straw that breaks the camel's back. 骆驼负载过重时,再加一根稻草也会把它压垮;适可而止。]

II *ad* ①最末(后:~ of all 到最末了/speak ~ at the meeting 在会上最后发言/Who came in ~? 谁最后进来的? /What line comes ~ in the poem? 诗中哪行居最末? /The horse I bet on came in ~. 我打赌的那匹马最后到达。[反 first, ad]②上次;最后一次:since I saw you ~ 自我上次见你以后/When were you ~ in Beijing = When were you in Beijing ~? 你最近一次是什么时候在北京的? /When did you ~ get a letter from her? 你最近一次是什么时候收到她的信? /She was quite well when I saw her ~ (when I ~ saw her). 我最近一次见到她时她很好。[反 next, ad] ‖ ***~ but not least*** 最后但并非最不重要的(一点)/***second (third, fourth…) ~ = ~ but one (two, three…)*** 倒数第二(第三,第四…)

III *n* ①[the ~ of]最后的人或东西:the ~ of the apples 最后的苹果/the ~ of March 三月底/the ~ of sb's report 某人报告的结尾部分/James II, the ~ of the Stuart kings 詹姆士二世,斯图亚特王朝的末代皇帝/the ~ of the southward wild geese 最后一群南飞雁 ②[C]鞋楦:a piece of ~ 一只鞋楦 ‖ ***at (long) ~*** 终于:come at ~ 终于来临/At (long) ~, he has understood. 他终于明白了。/***breathe one's ~*** 死;断气/***make shoes to ~*** 制造的鞋子经久耐穿/***see the ~ of sb*** 永远不再见到某人;最后一次见到某人/***stick to one's ~*** 安守本分;莫管闲事/***to (till) the ~*** 直到最后;一直到底;直到死:hold on to the ~ 坚持到底/He was ill and at ~ he died, but he was cheerful to the ~. 他生了病,终于死了,但是当他一息尚存时,始终乐观。/***We shall never hear the ~ of this.*** 人们总是喋喋不休地谈论此事;这件事情我们将永远听个没完(一时听不完,还得听)。[last, a & ad 为 late 的最高级形式之一;last, a>lastly]

last² [lɑːst, læst] ❶ ***vi*** 持续;持久:This cloth will not ~ long. 这种布不经穿。/The hot weather ~ed until September. 热天持续到九月份。/Her anger won't ~. 她不会老发脾气了。/The performance ~ed three hours. 演出继续了三个小时。❷ ***vt*** [无被动式]够…用;够…维持:This watch will ~ me a lifetime. 这只表够我用一辈子。/We have enough food to ~ us six months. 我们有够维持半年的粮食。‖ ***~ out*** 维持下去;拖过;经受住:Will Jim ~ out in his new job? 吉姆的新工作会持久吗? /Will this coal ~ out to the winter? 这批煤能维持到冬天吗? /The patient ~ed out the attack. 病人经受住了(疾病的)袭击。[<古英语 læstan; lasting; outlast]

last ditch [lɑːst 'ditʃ] **I *n*** [C]最后一道防线;最后一着:fight the enemy to ~ 与敌人战斗到底

II last-dctch *a* 最后一道防线的;无后退余地的;拼到最后的:make a ~ effort to do sth 尽最后力量做某事[last¹ + ditch]

last·ing ['lɑːstiŋ] **I *a*** 持久的;耐久的;永恒的:a ~ friendship (peace) 永恒的友谊(持久和平)/a ~ sorrow 长恨;长期的悲痛

II *n* 羽绫(布);厚实斜纹织物[<上条;>everlasting]

last·ly ['lɑːstli] ***ad*** 最后;末了(= finally):L~, I must explain that…. 最后,我得说明…。/L~, let me mention the great support I've had from my wife. 最后,让我谈谈从我爱人那里宣以的大量支援。[反 first(ly)][<last¹ a]

[辨异] at last 终于:He tried serveral times and at last he succeeded. 他尝试了好几次,终于成功了。

lat. [缩] = latitude 纬度;at about 80°S L~ 南纬八十度附近

latch [lætʃ] **I *n*** [C] ①(门,窗)闩;扒闩 ②碰锁;弹簧锁 ‖ ***on the ~*** 门反闩着(未上锁):The door is on the ~. 门上着闩。/***off the ~*** (门,窗)半开的;未完全闩上

II ❶ ***vt*** 使闩上:L~ the doors and windows. 把门窗闩上。❷ ***vi*** 闩上:The door won't ~ properly. 门闩得不牢。‖ ***~ on*** [后面常跟 to] 1)获得:~ on to new ideas 获得新见解 2)了解[注:此条系动副搭配,on 为副词]/***~ onto*** 1)了解(= ~ on to) 2)不准(某人)去;不让离开(某人)[>下二条]

latch·key ['lætʃkiː] ***n*** [C]门闩钥匙;碰锁钥匙[<上条]

latch·key child ['lætʃkiː'tʃaild] ***n*** [口语](父母外出时留在家里)无人看管的孩子[同上]

late [leit] **I** (later, latest; *or* latter, last) ***a*** ①迟的;迟到的:a ~ comer 迟到的人/be ~ for work (the office, school) 迟上班(上办公室,上学)[比较:be ~ from work (an office, school) 迟下班(下办公,放学)]/The train was ten minutes ~. 火车误点(迟到)十分钟。/I was too ~ by five minutes for the train. 我迟到五分钟,未赶上火车。[反 early]②(时,日,

季节等)晚的;晚期的:a ~ dinner 晚开的午餐/a ~ food store 营业关门晚的食品店/the ~ rice 晚稻/a ~ worker 工作很晚的人/a week ~r 一星期以后/at a ~ hour 在深夜(在很晚的时刻)/in ~ spring 在暮春/in the ~ eighties 在八十年代后期/in one's ~ years 在晚年时期/cater to (the needs of) ~ customers 满足晚来顾客的需要/favour ~ marriage 提倡晚婚[比较:marry ~ in life 结婚迟]/keep ~ hours 晚睡晚起/return in the ~ afternoon 傍晚(下午很晚)回来/The ~ edition of this paper appears at 3pm. 此报的晚版于下午三时出版。[比较:the ~r edition 较晚版;the final ~ 最晚版]③新近的;最近的:the ~ floods 最近的大水/the ~st fashions 最新式样/the ~st news 最新消息/the ~ political troubles 最近的政治纠纷/the very ~st improvements 极新近的改进/the ~ changes in the government 政府的近来变化/Miss Jane's ~st novel will be her last. 简小姐新近出版的小说将是她最后的一部了。④前任的;才卸任的:the ~ government 前任政府/the ~ president (prime minister) 前任总统(首相或总理)⑤已故的;才去世的:the ~ Dr Johnson 已故的约翰逊博士/her ~ husband 她已故的丈夫;她的先夫(系指寡妇而言)[比较:her former 她先前的丈夫;她的前夫(系指离婚的妇女而言] ‖ ***at (the) ~st*** 最迟;至迟:Be here on Monday at (the) ~st. 至迟星期一到此。/***of ~*** 最近;近来:I've been rather ill of ~. 近来我的身体有点儿不舒服。/***It is never too ~ to mend.*** 亡羊补牢;犹未为晚(改过不嫌晚)。

II (later, latest) ***ad*** ①迟:come ~ 迟来/arrive home ~ 到家迟/get up ~ 迟起/go to bed ~ 迟睡/marry ~ in life 结婚迟/The bus arrived five minutes ~. 该公共汽车迟到五分钟。[反 in time] ②晚;晚期:two years ~r 两年后/~ in 1940's 在二十世纪四十年代末期/sit (stay) up ~ 坐到深夜(到深夜不睡)/The bush was planted ~ in the season. 这个季度末种植的灌木。[反 early]③最近;不久前:~ a young worker and now a student 不久前为青年工人,现在是大学生 ‖ ***as ~ as; no ~r than*** 不迟于…;最迟到…:I saw her as ~ as (no ~r than) yesterday. 直到昨天我还看见过她。/***Better ~ than never.*** [谚]迟做总比不做好。/***early and ~*** 从早到晚:She's at her desk early and ~. 她一天到晚在桌前工作。/***early or ~; sooner or ~r*** 迟早;总有一天:We shall be able to find out the truth early or ~. 我们迟早会查明真相的。/***~ in the day*** 太迟;比所希望或预料的还迟:It's rather ~ in the day to report it. 你报告的时间未免太迟了。/***~ on*** 下回;以后(= at a ~r time):a few days ~r on 数日后/Tell me about it ~r on. 此事您请下回再告诉我。[>下条;belated]

[辨异] 人们可以说 a late (an early) hour 或 the late (early) afternoon, 但不能说 a late (an early) minute 或 a late (an early) time, 只能说 five minutes late (early)或 time late (early)。

la·teen sail [lə'tiːn 'seil] ***n*** [C][U](航船)三角帆[<法语;sail]

late·ly ['leitli] ***ad*** 最近;不久前:①[用于否定或疑问] Have you seen her ~? 您最近见过她吗?[比较肯定句:I saw her a few days ago. 几天前我还见过她。]/I haven't been home ~. 最近我不在家。[比较肯定句:I was home not long ago. 不久前我在家。]②[与 only 或 just 连用,表示强调]/It is only (just) ~ that I got your letter. 最近我才接到你的信。‖ ***as ~ as*** 不迟于…;最迟到…(= as late as):I saw Mr Green as ~ as last Sunday. 直到上星期日我还看见过格林先生。[<上条]

[辨异] lately 与 recently 含义相同。前者用于否定句或疑问句,后者用于肯定句,例如 I have seen him quite recently (a short time ago). 我最近(不久前)看见过他。

la·ten·cy ['leitənsi] ***n*** [U]潜伏;潜在:A ~ period is the length of time between catching a disease and showing signs having caught it. 疾病的潜伏期乃是得病与病症表现出来的那一段时期。[<下条]

la·tent ['leitənt] ***a*** 潜伏的;潜在的:~ abilities 潜在能力[比较 ~ force 潜力]/~ bacteria (disease germs) 潜伏性病菌/~ energy (heat)【理】潜能(热)/a ~ infection 潜伏性传染病/the image on a photographic film 摄影胶卷上的隐象[<拉丁语 latere (lurk); >上条]

lat·er ['leitə] (late 的比较级之一) **I** ***a*** 更迟的;更后的;较近的:a ~ edition 较近的版本/There's a ~ edition of this paper at 5pm. 下午五是地这张报纸有较晚版。

II ***ad*** 过后;以后;日后:I will see you. 以后再见。‖ ***~ on*** 以后;日后[见 late, ad]:as we shall see ~ on 正如我们日后要见到的/L~ on he realized his mistake. 后来他认识到了。/***no ~ than*** 见 late ad/***See you ~.*** 再见!/***sooner or ~*** 迟早

lat·er·al ['lætərəl] **I** ***a*** 横的;侧面;向旁边的:a ~ branch 分支;旁系/pinch out the ~ buds (shoots) 掐掉横生的嫩芽

II ***n*** [C] ①一切向两旁分开或生长的东西;旁系;横

枝;支流;支线等 ②【语】舌侧音;旁流音[<拉丁语 latus (a side); >collateral, equilateral, multilateral, unilateral]

lat·er·ite ['lætərait] ***n*** [U](铺路的)红土(泥)

lat·est ['leitist] **I** ***a*** (late 的最高级之一) ①最迟的;最晚的;最后的:the ~ date 最迟的日子 ②最新的;最近的:the ~ news 最新消息/the ~ thing 最新发明;新出品

II ***n*** [U][the ~]最新消息;最新式样(样式):hear the ~ about the war 听到战争最新消息/wear the ~ in hats 戴上最新式样的帽子 ‖ ***at the*** ~ 最迟;至迟:Please be here tomorrow at the ~. 请您最迟于明天到这里来。/I shall be back by five o'clock at the ~. 我最迟五点回来。

la·tex ['leiteks] (*pl* latices ['lætisi:z] *or* ~ex) ***n*** [U]【植】乳汁;胶乳;汁液[拉丁语;a fluid]

lath [lɑ:θ] (*pl* ~s ['lɑ:ðz]) ***n*** [C]【建】板条:built with ~ and plaster 用板条和沙灰浆进行建筑[<古英语 latt]

lathe [leið] ***n*** [C]车床;镟床[见 turner]: horing (buffing) ~ 镗床(磨光机)/engine ~ 普通车床/~ bed 车床床身/~ drill 卧式钻床/~ turner 车(镟)工[可能<荷兰语]

lath·er ['lɑ:ðə] **I** ***n*** [U] ①肥皂泡沫:make a ~ on sb's face before shaving 刮脸前先打上肥皂泡沫 ②(马)汗珠 ‖ (***be***) ***in a*** ~ (忙得)满身大汗;忙得着急

II ❶ ***vt*** ①使涂上皂沫:~ one's chin before shaving 刮胡子前先涂上皂沫[比较:make a ~ on sb's face before shaving]②使出汗:The horse was badly ~ed 那马(跑得)满身大汗 ③[口语]狠狠地打 ❷ ***vi*** (肥皂)起泡沫;(马)出汗:This soap ~s well. 这肥皂的泡沫多。/Soap does not ~ in sea-water. 肥皂在海水中不起泡沫。[古英语 leathor (soap)]

Lat·in ['lætin] **I** ***n*** ①[U]拉丁语[同 language of ancient Rome]: old ~ (公元前 75 年以前)古拉丁语/classical ~ (公元前 75—公元 175 年)古典拉丁语/late ~ 古典打丁语末到中古拉丁语前的拉丁语(175—600 年)/medieval ~ (600—1500 年)中古拉丁语/modern ~ (1500 年以后)现代拉丁语 ②[C]拉丁人(尤指拉丁美洲人);古罗马人

II ***a*** 拉丁的;拉丁语的;拉丁人的:~ abbreviations 拉丁文缩略语(如 etc)/~ America(n) 拉丁美洲(的);拉丁美洲(人)/the ~ Church 罗马天主教/~ cross 纵长十字(†)/the ~ Quarter 拉丁区(巴黎塞纳河南面的大学生与艺术家荟萃处)/French, Italian and Spanish are ~ languages. 法语,意大利语,西班牙语都是拉丁系的语言。/The Italians are a ~ race. 意大利人属于拉丁民族。[>下二条]

Lat·in·ist ['lætinist] ***n*** 拉丁语学者;拉丁语专家[<上条]

lat·in·ize, lat·in·ise ['lætinaiz] ***vt*** [常大写]使拉丁化;使译成拉语:~ a Chinese character 使汉字拉丁化;将汉字拼写成拉丁字母[同上]

lat·ish ['leitiʃ] ***a*** & ***ad*** 稍迟的(地);稍晚的(地):get up ~ 起床稍微迟点/It was ~ when we showed up. 我们出席稍微迟了一点。[<late]

lat·i·tude ['lætitju:d] ***n*** ①[U]纬度:the north (south) ~ 北(南)纬:in ~ 40°N 在北纬四十度/The ~ of the ship is twenty degrees south. 航船的纬度为南纬二十度。[缩 lat; 反 longitude]②[复]地方:high (low) ~s 高(低)纬度地方;跟赤道远(近)的地方/warm ~s 热带地方 ③[U](言行等)自由:allow people much ~ in a religious belief 在宗教信仰方面给予人很多自由/Some ~ must be given. 必须给予某些程度的自由。④胶卷曝光的时限[<拉丁语 latus (wide); >下二条]

lat·i·tu·di·nal [ˌlæti'tj:udinl] ***a*** 纬度的[<上条]

lat·i·tu·di·nar·i·an ['lætiˌtju:di'nɛəriən] ***a*** & ***n*** (在宗教信仰等方面)能容纳各种不同意见的(人)[同上]

la·trine [lə'tri:n] ***n*** [C](营地)茅坑;公共厕所[<拉丁语 lavare (wash)]

lat·ter ['lætə] ***a*** (late 的比较级之一) ①[位于 the, this, these 后]后面的;后半的;末了的:the ~ half of the year (the century) 下半年(世纪)/the ~ years of sb's life 某人后半生[反 first]②[the ~]后者(的):Of the two, the ~ is far better than the former. 两者中后者比前者好多了。/Of pigs (the pig) and cows (the cow), the ~ are(is) more valuable. 猪和牛,后者的价值更大些。[反 the former]③近来的[同 recent]:We have colour TV in these ~ days. 现今我们有了彩色电视。[>下条]

[辨异] the latter 除了作形容词"后者的"以外,一般均作代词"后者"释义。latter 具有"近来的"含义时,只能用于构成固定短语"in these ~ days"(现今,在最近的这些日子里)。

lat·ter·ly ['lætəli] ***ad*** 近来;现今[反 formerly][<上条]

lat·tice ['lætis] ***n*** [常作定语] ①[U][C]【建】格构;格子:a ~ beam (grider) 格构梁;花格梁/a ~ frame 格子框架/a ~ window 格构窗;花格窗 ②【理】网格;点阵;晶格:atomic ~ 原子晶格(点阵)/~ wound coil 蜂房式线圈;格子线圈[见 lath]

Lat·vi·a ['lætviə] *n* 拉脱维亚[波罗的海沿岸新独立的国家][>下条]

Lat·vi·an ['lætviən] **I** *a* 拉脱维亚的;拉脱维亚人的:the ~ Republic 拉脱维亚共和国[首都 Riga 里加]

II *n* ①[C]拉脱维亚人 ②[U]拉脱维亚语[<上条]

laud [lɔːd] **I** *vt* 赞美:~ sb to the skies 把某人捧上天;极力赞扬某人

II *n* [U]赞美:all glory, honour, and ~ to thee 一切光荣、名誉以及好话全属于你[<拉丁语 laus (praise); >下二条]

laud·a·ble ['lɔːdəbl] *a* 可赞美的;可嘉的:a ~ ambition (idea) 壮志(意见)可嘉[<上条]

laud·a·to·ry ['lɔːdətəri] *a* 颂扬性的;表示赞美的:a ~ article 颂扬性的文章/a lecture ~ on sb's life 对某人一生表示赞美的演讲[同上]

laugh [lɑːf] **I** ❶ *vi* 哈哈笑;大笑;发笑:He ~ed silently to himself. 他自己暗暗发笑。/It's not a matter to ~ about. 那可不是好笑的事。/The jokes made everybody ~. 那些笑话逗得大家哈哈大笑。❷ *vt* ①[表示状态或结果]使笑得:~ oneself sick (silly) 笑病了(笑傻了)/~ oneself helpless 笑个不止/~ oneself into convulsion 笑得前仰后合/~ oneself to death 笑得要死/~ sb out of countenance (the house) 笑得某人难为情的(笑得某人出了房子)②含笑表示:~ a reply 含笑作答/She ~ed her consent. 她含笑同意。/He ~ed his denial (disrespect). 他以笑表示否认(不恭)。‖ ~ *at* 1)因…而发笑:~ at a joke (a funny story) 听到笑话(滑稽故事)而发笑 2)嘲笑:Don't ~ at a person who is in trouble. 不要嘲笑一个有困难的人。3)漠视;不以为然;对…付诸一笑:~ at difficulties 蔑视困难/~ at sb's threats 对某人的恐吓一笑了之/~ *away* 以笑驱走(疑虑等);笑着消磨(时间)/~ *down* 以笑声来打断(拒绝,中止);以笑声使沉默/~ a speaker (a proposal, suggestion) down 以笑声打断演讲者的话(拒绝提案,建议) /~ *off* 以笑摆脱(困境等);以笑蔑视(困难等);对…一笑置之:~ off an embarrassing situation 对尴尬的处境一笑置之/He bravely ~ed off his pain. 他英勇地不把疼痛当回事。/~ *over* 笑着讨论,审查,阅读等;想着…就发笑:~ over a letter (a result) 一面看信一面笑(笑谈结果)/How we ~ed over the joke! 我们一说起那笑话就发笑! /~ *in sb's face* 当面嘲笑某人;公然蔑视某人/~ *in*(*up*)*one's sleeve* 暗喜;偷偷地笑/~ *on*(*out of*) *the wrong*(*the other*) *side of one's mouth*(*face*) 转喜为忧;哭/~ *one's head off* 痛快地笑;大笑不已/~ *sb*(*sth*) *out of court* 以嘲笑表示拒绝(抗议等);对…一笑置之/*He ~s best who ~s last ~s longest*. [谚]勿高兴得过早;谁笑在最后,谁笑得最好。[[同] smile]

II *n* [C] ①(大)笑;笑声:break into a ~ 突然笑起来:raise a ~ 引起一阵笑声/give a loud ~ 大笑/laugh a hearty ~ 放声大笑/have a good ~ 痛笑不已/They all joined in the ~. 他们都笑了起来。②嘲笑:have a good many ~s over sb's foolishness 对某人的愚蠢行为嘲笑不已 ③伴随某种行为的笑:answer with a ~ 笑着回答/beat sb for ~s 为开玩笑而打某人 ‖ *have the last* ~ 笑在最后;转败为胜;获得最后胜利/*have*(*get*) *the* ~ *of sb* 某人反被嘲笑(指使嘲笑别人的人反被嘲笑)/*have the* ~ *on one's side* (先被人笑)这回轮到自己笑别人[<古英语;>下条;laughing; laughter]

laugh·a·ble ['lɑːfəbl] *a* 可笑的;有趣的:a ~ mistake 可笑的错误

laugh·a·bly ['lɑːfəbli] *ad* 可笑地;有趣地:sth looked ~ archaic 看起来古老得可笑的东西[<上条]

laugh·ing ['lɑːfiŋ] **I** *a* 笑的;带笑的;可笑的:a ~ face 一副笑脸/a ~ stream 含笑似的河流 ‖ *no* ~ *matter* 严肃的;不是闹着玩儿的事:It's no ~ matter. 可不是闹着玩儿的。

II *n* [U]笑:a sound of ~ 一阵笑声/hold one's ~ 忍住笑/Not so much ~, please. 请别笑得这么厉害。[<laugh; >下三条]

laugh·ing-gas ['lɑːfiŋ'gæs] *n* [U]【化】(牙科手术用的)笑气[符号 N_2O][<上条]

laugh·ing·ly ['lɑːfiŋli] *ad* 可笑地;含笑地;带着笑地:answer(reply) ~ 笑着回答[同前]

laugh·ing(-)stock ['lɑːfiŋ'stɔk] *n* [C]笑柄:make a ~ of oneself 闹笑话;出洋相[同上]

laugh·ter ['lɑːftə] *n* [U]笑;笑声:an outburst of ~ 一阵大笑/burst into ~ 哈哈大笑/roar with ~ 哄然大笑/She was filled with silent ~. 她暗自发笑。[<laugh]

[辨异] laughter 为不可数名词,具有抽象或概括作用。laughing 也是不可数名词,侧重动作。laugh 则为可数名词,表示行为。试比较:burst into laughter 哈哈大笑,burst into a laugh 噗嗤一笑

launch [lɔːntʃ] **I** ❶ *vt* ①使(船)下水:~ a new passenger liner from a shipyard 使一艘定期新客轮从船坞下水 ②发射;投掷:~ an artificial (a manmade) earth satellite 发射人造地球卫星/~ a missile (spacecraft, spaceshuttle) into outer space 发射导弹(宇宙飞船,航天飞机)至太空 ③发动;发起:~ an attack

upon the enemy 向敌人发起进攻/~ a mass movement 发起群众运动 ④创办;开办:~ a new enterprise 创办新企业 ❷ *vi* ①(船)下水;(飞机)起飞;(火箭等)发射 ②[常与 on, upon 连用]开始;着手 ‖ ~ ***sth against(at) sb*** 向某人进行某事:~ threats against(at) sb 向某人进行威胁/~ ***sb in(into)*** 使某人进入…:~ one's son into business (world) 让儿子进入商界/~ ***(out) into*** 开始从事;着手进行:out into extravagance 开始进行挥霍浪费/~ into a new subject 开始进行新的课题/~ out into a new argument (debate) 开始进行新的辩论/He ~ed out into business for himself. 他自己着手经商了。

II *n* ①U(导弹等)发射;(船)下水:~ of a space-shuttle 航天飞机的发射/~ of a new liner 新客轮的下水 ②C汽艇;游艇:a motor ~ 汽艇[<拉丁语 lancea (lance); >下三条]

launch·er ['lɔːntʃə] *n* C发射器;发射架;发射式启动装置:a post ~ 支柱式发射架/a tower ~ 发射塔;导弹垂直发射器[<上条]

launch·ing pad ['lɔːntʃiŋ 'pæd] *n* C导弹基地;火箭等发射台(场)[见下条;同上]

launch·ing site ['lɔːntʃiŋ'sait] *n* = launching pad.

laun·der ['lɔːndə] ❶ *vt* 洗烫(衣服等):Send these sheets to be ~ed. 把这些被单送去洗烫。❷ *vi* 洗烫衣服:~ or do other housework 洗烫衣服或干其它家务活/Will this fabric ~ well? 这种纺织品耐洗烫吗? [<拉丁语 lavare(wash); >laundress; laundry]

laun·d(e)r·ette [lɔː'dret], **laun·dro·mat** ['lɔːndrəmæt] *n* U(投钱入内即可自行操作的)自助洗衣店

laun·dress ['lɔːndris, 'lɑːndris] *n* 洗衣女工[<launder]

laun·dry ['lɔːndri, 'lɑːndri] *n* ①C洗衣店;洗衣房:Send these shirts to the ~. 把这些衬衫送到洗衣店去。②U[the ~]待洗或洗好的衣物等:Has the ~ come back yet? 洗的衣服送回来了吗? [同上;>下条]

laun·dry bas·ket ['lɔːndri 'bɑːskit] *n* C(装脏衣服的)洗衣筐(篮,篓)[同 linen basket; hamper][<上条]

laun·dry·man ['lændrimən] (*pl* laundrymen ['lɔːndrimən] *n* (代客取衣送衣的)洗衣店男工[反 laundrywoman 洗衣店女工][同上]

lau·re·ate ['lɔːriit] **I** *a* 戴桂冠的;配戴桂冠的;卓越的;获得荣誉的(尤指科学成就方面):~ head of Caesar 戴着桂冠的凯撒的头

II *n* C ①戴桂冠的人:the (Poet) L~ 桂冠诗人/L~ John Masefield's special ode [英]桂冠诗人约翰·梅斯菲尔德的特别颂诗 ②(科学或文化艺术上的)获得荣誉者;卓著成绩者:a Nobel ~ in physics 诺贝尔物理奖金获得者

III ['lɔːrieit] *vt* 授予…桂冠诗人的称号;授予…荣誉[<下条]

lau·rel ['lɔrəl] *n* ①C月桂树 ②U桂树叶(古罗马和希腊人用来编成叶环当作冠冕给优胜者戴在头上):a wreath of ~ 桂冠 ③[~s][单复同]荣誉;胜利;桂冠称号:win the regional ~s in the chess competitions 在象棋比赛中赢得地区的胜利 ‖ ***look to one's ~s*** 谦虚谨慎地保持荣誉;当心不要失掉荣誉/***rest on one's ~s*** 满足于已有的成就;吃老本/***win (gain) one's ~s*** 赢得荣誉;取得胜利[<拉丁语 laurus; >上条]

lav [læv] *n* 缩 = lavatory

la·va ['lɑːvə] *n* U ①火山岩;熔岩:a stream of ~ 火山岩流 ②浮岩(用于建筑和化工业):~ beds 浮岩床[见 pumice][<slide]

lav·a·to·ry ['lævətəri] *n* C盥洗盆;盥洗室;厕所[缩 lav][见 toilet, water-closet][<拉丁语 lavare(wash)]

lave [leiv] *vt* [诗] ①洗;给…沐浴:~ one's hands 洗手[同 bathe, wash]②(河水)沿…流;冲洗(两岸):The stream ~s its banks. 小河冲洗两岸。[<wash]

lav·en·der ['lævində] **I** *n* ①U【植】薄荷;熏衣草属 ②C薄荷式熏衣草花(茎,叶):~ water 熏衣草香水/place the ~ among linen sheets 把熏衣草花放在床单内 ③淡紫色

II *a* 淡紫色的:~ (blue) walls 淡紫色墙[<中古拉丁语]

lav·ish ['læviʃ] **I** *a* ①[指人]过于慷慨大方的;过分浪费的;滥开支的:a ~ spender 大手大脚花钱的人/be ~ with help 慷慨助人 ②[指物]过头的;过分的;大量的;滥用的:~ praise 吹捧;过于夸奖/a ~ feast 大摆宴席;大吃大喝/~ expenditure on luxuries 奢侈品方面的大量开支 ‖ ***(be) ~ of sth*** 对某事做得有些过分:be ~ of one's praise 吹嘘;夸奖自己/***(be) ~ in doing sth*** 在干某事方面慷慨大方:The old poor peasant is never ~ in giving money. 那老贫农从不滥花钱(很吝惜钱)。

II *vt* 滥花;乱给予 ‖ ~ ***on(upon)*** 过分地给予:~ kindness on sb 过于牵就某人/~ praise on sb (oneself) 吹捧某人(吹嘘自己)/~ money upon one's pleasures 滥花钱去寻欢作乐[<torrent of rain; >下条]

lav·ish·ly ['læviʃli] *ad* 过分地;大量地:Both volumes are ~ illustrated. 两册书均有大量插图。[<上条]

law [lɔː] **I** *n* ①U法;法律;法令:civil(criminal) ~ 民

(刑)法/commercial ~ 商法/common ~ 习惯法;不成文法[反 statute ~ 成文法]/international ~ 国际法(国际公法的简称)/the ~ of nations 国际公法(简称国际法)/observe the ~ 守法/deal with sb(sth) according to ~ 依法处理某人(某事)/regulated by ~ 法律所规定的/The ~ allows her to do that. 法律允许她那样做。/The ~ forbids stealing. 法律禁止偷窃。/Everyone is supposed to be equal before the ~. 法律面前人人平等。②U法治:maintain ~ and order 维护治安(维护法治和秩序)③U法学;法律知识:~ students 法科学生/read ~ 阅读法学书籍(以便当律师)/study ~ 研究法律[见 jurisprudence]④U法律界;律师事务:a court of ~ 法院/enter ~ 从事法律工作/practise (follow) the ~ 做律师 ⑤U诉讼;法律的执行:~ court 法庭[比较:a court of ~]/~ suit 诉讼/It's a question of ~, not a question of fact. 此事是属于法律方面的问题,而不是作案行为的问题。⑥C规则;守则:the ~s of cricket 板球规则/the ~s of painting 绘画规则 ⑦U C定律;规律;自然法则:Newton's ~ 牛顿定律/the ~s of motion 运动(三)定律/a natural ~ = a ~ of nature 自然法则[比较:the L~ of Nature (Reason) 天理]/the ~ of universal attraction 万有引力定律/the ~ of supply and demand 供求规律/the common basic ~s in the development of human society 人类社会发展中的共同基本规律/Where they saw chance, we see ~. 从他们过去所看到的偶然性中,我们现在发现了规律。‖ ***be a ~ unto oneself*** 一意孤行/***be at ~*** 在诉讼中/***be good(bad) ~*** (意见等)符合(违背)法律/***break(fail to observe) the ~*** 违法;犯法/***be within (without) the ~*** 合(不合)法/***go to ~ against sb; have(take) the ~ on(of) sb*** 控告某人;跟某人打官司/***lay down the ~*** 发号施令;说话武断;斥责/***the long arm of the ~*** 英勇缉拿罪犯归案的公安当局;法网/***Necessity knows no ~.*** 必要时不顾法律;[比喻]做事不择手段。/***take (have) the ~ into (in) one's own hands*** 滥用法律;无法无天[<古英语 lagu; >下五条;law-office… lawyer; by-law; in-law; outlaw]

[辨异] law 前加定冠词 the 即"the law"有两层含义:(一)法律总称,为不可数,动词用单。如 The law forbids stealing. 法律禁止偷窃。(二)公安机关和公安人员的总称,单复同,动词既可用单,也可用复。如 The law was (were) there in force. 公安人员大批地到了那里。

law-a·bid·ing [ˈlɔːəˌbaidiŋ] ***a*** 守法的:a ~ person 守法的人

law-break·er [ˈlɔːˌbreikə] ***n*** 犯法的人;罪犯[同上]

law·ful [ˈlɔːful] ***a*** 合法的;法定的;守法的:~ acts 合法行为/~ arrest 依法逮捕/a ~ marriage 合法婚姻/reach ~ age 到达法定年龄[同前;>反 unlawful]

law-giv·er [ˈlɔːgivə] ***n*** 立法人;制定法典者[同上]

law·less [ˈlɔːlis] ***a*** ①(国家,地方等)不依照法律管理的:a ~ country 无法纪的国家 ②野蛮的;无法无天的;非法的:a ~ man 不法之徒/a ~ tribe 野蛮部落;不受法律约束的部落[同上]

lawn [lɔːn] ***n*** ①C草坪:~ tennis 草地网球(不可数)/a tennis ~ 草地网地场/a ~ next to the house 房子旁边的草坪[<古法语 launde(health)]②U细夏布:a summer dress made of ~ 细夏布做的夏装[<法国城市 Laon 拉昂]

law-of·fice [ˈlɔːˈɔfis] ***n*** C律师事务所[<law]

law·of·fi·cer [ˈlɔːˈɔfisə] ***n*** 司法官;[英]检察长[同上]

law·yer [ˈlɔːjə] ***n*** 法律家;律师(attorney, solicitor, barrister, counsellor, advocate 等的通称)[<law]

lax [læks] ***a*** ①疏忽的;不小心的;不严格的;放纵的:~ behaviour(discipline) 疏忽的行为(松弛的纪律)/He is ~ in morals. 他品行不端正。②(肌肉等)松弛的;(针织品等)疏松的;(肠)宽松易泻肚的[<拉丁语 laxus; >laxity; relax, v]

lax·a·tive [ˈlæksətiv] **I** ***n*** C【医】轻泻剂;通便剂 **II** ***a*** 通大便的[法语;见上条]

lax·i·ty [ˈlæksiti], **lax·ness** [ˈlæksnis] ***n*** ①U疏忽;漫不经心;松弛:~ of meaning 意义的疏忽/~ in discipline 纪律松弛 ②C疏忽;松弛等方面的言行;腹泻[<lax]

lay¹ [lei] **I** (laid, laid; laying) ● ***vt*** ①放;搁:~ a knife on the dish. 把刀子放在盘子上。/~ one's hand on sb's shoulder 把手搭在某人肩上 ②摆:~ a fire 摆好柴火(准备生火)/~ the table 把桌子摆好(准备开饭)③[受词后跟 to]抡;挥:~ one's axe to the tree 抡斧砍树/~ pen to paper 挥笔写字 ④铺;铺设;铺盖:~ a railway track 铺铁路轨道/~ a new submarine cable 铺设新的海底电线/~ carpet on the floor = ~ the floor with carpet 铺地毯于地板上[比较:Who will ~ the carpet? 谁来铺设地毯?]/~ straw over the yard = ~ the yard with straw. 将稻草铺盖在院中。⑤砌(砖):be able to ~ bricks very quickly 能把砖砌得很快 ⑥布下(圈套);打好(基础):~ mines 布下地雷/~ an ambush 打好埋伏/~ a snare 布下陷阱/~ the foundation of a building 打好楼房基础 ⑦[常用被动式]安排(故事的背景,情节,时间、

地点等):The scene of the story is laid in London (in ancient times). 故事的背景是在伦敦(古代)⑧涂(颜料等);抹(沙灰浆等):~ colours on canvas 将颜料涂在画布上/~ plaster on the wall 在墙上抹沙灰浆 ⑨使倒下;使消除;使平息:~ sb low 把某人打倒在地/~ sb in the dust with a single blow 一拳把某人打倒在地上/sprinkle water on the roads to ~ the dust 把水洒在马路上不让灰尘飞扬/~ sb's doubts (fear) 消除某人疑虑(恐惧)/The wind laid the crops. 风把庄稼吹倒了。⑩拟订(计划);提出(问题);提起(讼诉):~ a plan carefully 精心地拟订计划/~ facts (questions) before a committee 将事实(问题)提交委员会/~ one's case before the court 向法院起诉 ⑪(禽类)下(蛋);(昆虫)产(卵):How many eggs does this hen ~ each month? 这只鸡一个月下多少蛋? ⑫赌;和…打赌:~ a wager on the result of the race 在赛跑结果方面打赌/I'll ~ you ten yuan that he will not come. 我愿和你赌十块钱,他不会来。/I'll ~ you a bet that … 我和你打赌…[同 I'll make you a bet that …] ❷ *vi* ①产卵;下蛋:The hens are not ~ing. 这些母鸡现在不下蛋了。②打赌:~ on a horse race 赛马打赌 ③努力干:~ to one's work 努力干工作 ④拟订计划:~ for a chance to escape 拟订计划找机会溜掉 ‖ ~ ***about one***(***with sth***)(用某物)向四面八方挥打;骂人:He laid about him with his big stick. 他用大棒向四面八方乱打。/~ ***an ambush*** (***a snare***, ***a trap***) ***for sb***(***sth***) 对某人(某事)设下圈套;打下埋伏[见 vt⑥]/~ ***sth aside*** 1)储蓄某物:~ aside twenty yuan each month 一个月储蓄二十元 2)把某事放在一起;搁置起来:~ one's book aside to listen to sb 把书放在一边听某人讲话 3)抛弃;放弃:~ aside bad habits 丢掉坏习惯/~ ***sth at sb's door*** 把某事归咎于某人[见 door]/~ ***sth back*** 使向后;使折回:The horse laid back its ears. 好马把耳朵收回。/~ ***sth bare*** 表明;说出:~ bare one's heart 交心;说出心里话/~ ***sth before*** 把某事提交给:~ one's dispute before the Judge for his decision 把争端提交法官裁决[见 vt ⑩]/~ ***sth by*** 储蓄某物;把某物搁置不用[同 ~ sth aside 1), 2]/~ ***claim to*** 要求;认为;主张:~ claim to the house 要求房子的产权/~ claim to being a good mother (自)认为是个好母亲/~ ***sb*** (***oneself***) ***down*** 使某人(自己)躺下:L~ the baby down gently. 让婴儿轻轻地躺下。/~ ***sth down*** 1)下(赌注);打赌:be ready to ~ down three hundred dollars 准备赌三百美元 2)(开始)造;建设:~ down a new ship 造新船 3)种(作物);使(土地)变为牧场:~ down land in (to, with, under) grass 使土地变为草地/The land is laid down with red or white clover. 这块地上种上了红花或白花苜蓿。4)贮藏(酒等):~ down claret and port 贮藏法国红葡萄酒和葡萄牙的紫红或白色葡萄酒/~ ***sth down***; ~ ***it down that*** …制定(规划等);规定:prices laid down by the manufacturers 厂主所制定的价格/The Constitution ~s it down that the Communist Party of China is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people. 宪法规定中国共产党是全中国人民的领导核心/~ ***down one's arms*** 放下武器;投降;缴枪:L~ down your arms, or we'll fire! 缴枪不杀! /~ ***down the law*** 见 law/~ ***down one's life*** 牺牲;献出生命:~ down one's life for one's country 为国献生/~ ***the blame*** (***for sth***) ***on sb*** 把(某事)归咎于某人;把(某事)推在某人身上[见 ~ sth at sb's door]/~ ***a*** (***heavy***) ***burden on sb*** 使某人负重责;使某人挑艰苦担子/~ ***sth flat*** 使倒下:crops laid flat by heavy rainstorms 被暴雨压倒的农作物/~ ***great*** (***little***) ***store by*** (***on***) ***sth*** 很重视(不重视)某事[lay 可由 set 互换;great 可用 much, more 互换;little 可用 no, less 互换]:The leader ~s great store by the young cadre's ability. 那位领导非常重视这个年青干部的才能。/~ (***one's***) ***hands on*** (***upon***) ***sth*** (***sb***) 1)得到某物:He keeps everything he can ~ his hands on. 凡能得到的东西他都不放手。2)对某人动武(行凶);伤害某人:How dare you ~ hand on me? 你敢对我动武? 3)找到某物:I have the English book somewhere, but I can't ~ my hands on it just now. 我是有本英语书放在哪儿的,可现在一下子找不着了。4)(为牧师,神父等就职)对某人施坚信礼,行按手礼/~ ***a ghost*** (***spirit***) [迷信]驱除鬼魂;镇鬼/~ ***hold of sth*** 抓住;占有某物/~ ***sth in*** 储存;储存某物:~ in provisions (stores, plenty of paper) 储存粮食(补给品,大批纸张)/~ ***into sb*** 痛打;痛骂某人/~ ***off*** 1)停止工作(活动);休息:The doctor told the patient to ~ off for a week. 医生嘱咐该病人休息一周。2)别干惹人烦恼的事:~ off smoking 别抽烟/Well, you can just ~ off. 嘿,你别要纠缠(打扰,讨厌,烦人等)! /L~ off me, will you? I have to study for a test. 别打扰我好吗? 我得准备考试。/~ ***sb off*** 暂时解雇某人:The black worker was laid off because of a shortage of materials. 那位黑人工人由于原料缺乏被暂时解雇了。/~ ***sth on*** 1)安装(水,电,煤气,电话等):We can't occupy the new house until electricity, gas and water are laid on. 我们等电,

煤气以及水接通后就可以住进新房子。2)组织;安排(参观,演出等服务活动):Sightseeing tours were laid onf or the venerable old workers. 为老工人安排好了参观旅游。/~ ***it on***; ~ ***it on with a trowel*** [口语]过分夸奖;竭力恭维:I think that's ~ing it on a bit too thick! 我认为那是有些太言过其实了。/He laid it on with a trowel. 他过分夸奖了。/~ ***one's finger on*** 见 finger/~ ***one's hope(s) on***. 把希望寄望寄托在…上。[lay 可用 pin 互换,见 pin, vt]/~ ***a strict injunction on sb*** (***to do sth***) 严厉强令某人(做某事)/~ ***stress*** (***emphasis***, ***weight***) ***on sth*** 强调某事重要;注重某事;把重点放在某事上[lay 可以由 place, put 互换;on 可由 upon 互换]:~ stress on investigation and study 注重调查研究/~ ***a tax on sth*** 对某物征税[lay 可由 levy 互换]/~***-oneself open to sth*** 使自己受到对某事的指责(非难,批评,诽谤等):By doing this, you'll ~ yourself to charges of racism. 你这样做,就会有人指责你在搞种族主义。/~ ***sth open*** 1)使某事暴露(揭露,显示,表明等):~ open the whole affair of sb's misconduct 揭露某人不端正行为的全部真相/~ open all one's plans 说明全部计划/~ ***sth out*** 1)摆开;展示(某物):~ out one's dinner jacket (evening clothes) 把晚宴礼服准备好/the magnificent scene that was laid out before the climbers. 展现在爬山者前面的壮丽景色。2)安排;布置;设计(城市建设,花园等);【机】为…定线(划样):well ~ out avenues and a garden (a printed page) 精心地设计林荫道和花园(版面)/The work for next week is all laid out. 下周的工作全都作了安排。3)花(钱);投资:~ out one's money carefully 慎重花钱 4)为(尸体)作殡葬准备/~ ***oneself out*** (***to do sth***) 竭尽全力(做某事):They laid themselves out to make the guests comfortable. 他们竭尽全力地款待客人。/~ ***over*** 旅途中作短暂停留(= stop over)/~ ***sb to rest*** 埋葬某人:She was laid to rest in a national cemetery. 她埋在国家公墓。/~ ***sth to sb's charge*** = ~ ***sth to the charge of sb*** 把某事归咎于某人[同 ~ sth at sb's door]/~ ***siege to*** 见 siege/~ ***sb under contribution*** 强迫某人付特别税;强迫某人捐献/~ ***sb under a*** (***the***) ***necessity*** 使某人有…的必要/~ ***sb under an obligation***; ~ ***an obligation on sb*** 使某人(对某事)承担义务;使某人感激/~ ***sth up*** 1)贮存;储蓄(某物):Bees ~ up honey for the winter. 蜜蜂为过冬贮蜜。/She has laid some money. 她积蓄了一些钱。2)引起;增添(麻烦等):You're only ~ing up trouble for yourself. 你简直是给自己添麻烦。3)[常用被动语态]使某物暂停使用(如使船入坞修理,使车进场保养):~ a ship up for repair 使船入坞修理/~ ***sb up*** [常用被动语态](因病等)使某人卧床:The girl was laid up for nearly a month with a broken leg. 那女孩子因腿跌断而卧床近一个月了。/~ ***up in lavender*** 小心保存(衣物等);把熏衣草夹在衣服中/~ ***sth waste*** (因战争等)使遭蹂躏;使成废墟;使(田园)荒芜

II ***n*** ①[U]位置;(地理)形势:the ~ of the land 地形;地势 ②[U]下蛋:be in full ~ 下蛋多 ③[C]价格:sell sth at a good ~ 高价出售某物 ④[C]诗歌;歌谣

III ***a*** ①世俗的;凡俗的[反 clerical]:a ~ brother (sister) 一般修士(修女)(非教会的专职修士修女) ②[法律,医学]外行的;未受过专业训练的[反 professional]:~ man (opinion) 门外汉(外行意见)/~ vocabulary 非专业性的词汇/The ~ mind understands little of the causes of diseases. 不懂医的人是不知道疾病起因的。/To the ~ mind the language of a lawyer seems to be full of jargon. 对于外行人来说,律师的语言中似乎充满了行话。[>layabout, lay-by, layer; allay; belay; mislay; overlay; outlay; relay; under-lay]

[辨异] 特别注意:切勿将本动词 lay 和动词 lie 的过去式"lay"混淆在一起。此 lie (lay, lain; lying)的含义的"躺";而另一个 lie (lied, lied; lying)为"说谎"。试比较:a bird lays an egg. 鸟下蛋。/A person lays the table with knives, plates, etc. 某人把刀子,盘子等摆在桌上。/He lay in prison for seven years. 他在监狱里关了七年了。/I'm tired; I must lie down. 我疲倦了,得躺一会儿。/He's lying. 他说谎。/She lied herself out of trouble. 她以说谎来摆脱麻烦。

lay² [lei] ***vi*** lie¹(躺,卧)的过去式

[辨异] lie¹ 的不规则变化为 lie, lay, lain; lying. 不要与 lie²(说谎)混淆起来。因为 lie² 的变化为 lied, lied; lying. 见上条辨异。

lay·a·bout [ˈleiəbaut] ***n*** [C]二流子;不务正业者[<上条]

lay-by [ˈleibai] (*pl* ~s) ***n*** [C]路旁停车处:We can park the car in this ~. 我们可以把小轿车停放在这里的路旁停车处。

lay·er [ˈleiə] **I** ***n*** [C] ①(一)层;地层;阶层:a ~ of clay (rock) 一层黏土(岩石)/seeds covered with a ~ of earth 盖上一层土的种子 ②[常构成复合词]铺设者;铺放(设)机/a brick ~ 泥瓦工/a pipe ~ 管理工人 ③[园艺]压枝;压条 ④下蛋的母鸡:a good(bad) ~ 下蛋多(少)的母鸡

II *vt* 用压枝(条)法培植(植物):~ carnations 用压条法培植康乃馨(石竹植物)[>bricklayer; 下条]

lay·er-cake ['leiəkeik] *n* [U][C]夹心蛋糕:a slice of ~ 一块夹心蛋糕

lay·ette [lei'et] *n* (衣服,被褥等)新生婴儿的全套用品:a ~ needed for a new-born baby 新生婴儿所必需的全套用品[法语]

lay fig·ure [ˌlei'figə] *n* [C] ①(用于服装展览等的)人体模型 ②傀儡[<lay[1], a]

lay·man ['leimən] (*pl* laymen ['leimən]) *n* ①俗人(与牧师,僧侣等相对而言)[反 cleric]②(法律,医学等方面的)外行,门外汉:Where the law is concerned, I am only a ~. 就法律而言,我不过是个外行罢了。[同上]

lay(-)off ['lei'ɔːf] *n* [美]临时解雇;临时失业;临时停业[<lay sb off]

lay(-)out ['leiaut] *n* [C] ①布置;陈设;安排;(房屋,书刊版面等)设计:the ~ of a building 房屋的设计/the ~ of a printed page 印刷版面设计 ②一套装备(工具,器具,衣服):a miner's ~ 矿工全套装备[<lay sth out]

laz·ar ['læzə] *n* [古]恶性患者(尤指麻风病患者)

laz·a·ret(te) [ˌlæz'ret] *n* = lazaretto

laz·a·ret·to [ˌlæzə'retəu] (*pl* ~s) *n* ①检疫所 ②传染病院;麻风病院 ③船舱;船上贮藏室[法语<意大利语 lazzaretto]

laz·a·rus ['læzərəs] *n* 乞丐;穷人 ‖ ~ ***and Dives*** 穷人和富人[<《圣经》]

laze [leiz] I ❶ *vi* 懒散;混日子:~ all day 终日懒散 ❷ [~ away]懒散地消磨(时间);混(日子):~ away the afternoon 混过下午 ‖ ~ ***about*** (***around***) 轻松愉快地消磨(时间)

II *n* 懒散;得过且过[lazy 的过去时形式]

la·zi·ly ['leizili] *ad* 懒洋洋地;懒惰地;缓慢地:stretch one's arms ~ 懒洋洋地伸展两只胳膊/a stream flowed into the lake ~ 缓缓流入湖中的小溪[同下]

la·zi·ness ['leizinis] *n* [U]懒惰;缓慢;迟钝[<下条]

la·zy ['leizi] *a* ①懒惰的;混日子的样子:a ~ fellow 懒人/a ~ afternoon 令人懒散的下午/Don't be so ~. 不要太懒。②缓慢的;慢悠悠的:a ~ river (stream) 水流缓慢的河流(小溪)[>上二条;下条]

la·zy(-)bones ['leizibəunz] *n* [U][单复同]懒骨头;懒家伙(= lazy-bone)[<上条]

lb [paund] (*pl* ~s [paundz]) [缩] =[拉]libra(e) 磅(重量单位):5 lbs 五磅(重)[拉丁语 libra(e)]

l.b.w., l b w [缩] = leg before wicket [板球](在三柱门击球处以脚挡住对方击球的)犯规动作

lc, l.c. [缩] = ①[拉]loco citato 在上述引文中 ②lower case [印刷]小写字母

L.C., L/C [缩] = Letter of Gredit 【商】信用证

L.C.C. [缩] = London County Council [古]伦敦郡议会

L.C.D., l.c.d. [缩] = least (lowest) common denominator 【数】最小公分母

L.C.J. [缩] = Lord Chief Justice [英]高等法院首席法官或庭长;高等法院主要审判员

L.C.M., l.c.m. [缩] = least (lowest) common multiple 【数】最小公倍数

L/Cpl. [缩] = lance corporal [英]陆军代理下士

Ld. [缩] ①= Limited 有限(公司)②= Lord

L.D.S. [缩] = Licentiate in Dental Surgery 领到正式开业执照的牙科医生

L-do·pa, L-Do·pa [ˌel'dəupə] *n* [缩] = levodopa [U]【医】(治疗帕金森氏病的)左旋多巴药(分子式:$C_9H_{11}NO_4$)[拉丁语]

L-driv·er ['elˌdraivə] *n* 正在考开车本事的汽车司机

lea [liː] *n* [C][诗]草地;牧场[古英语 leah]

leach [liːtʃ] I ❶ *vt* 使沥滤;沥取(某物):~ sth from sth 从某物中沥取某物/~ straw ashes to extract lye 沥滤稻草灰提取碱液 ❷ *vi* 过滤;滤掉:Much of the mineral content of this soil has ~ed out. 土壤中的大批矿物质都过滤掉了。‖ ~ ***away*** (***out***) 沥出;沥掉(某物):~ out alkali from ashes 从炭灰中沥出碱来

II *n* [U]过滤;过滤器[<古英语 leccan; >下条]

leach·ing ['liːtʃiŋ] *n* [U]淋溶;淋液:the ~ of the soil 【农】(受大雨淋湿所形成的促进植物生长的)土壤淋溶[<上条]

lead[1] [liːd] I (led, led; leading ['liːdiŋ]) ❶ 领导;率领;指挥:~ an army (expedition) 率领军队(探险队)/~ the choir (the singing) 指挥合唱队(唱歌)/~ sb onward(s) 领导某人向前进/a delegation led by sb 由某人所率领的代表团/The Communist Party ~s us from victory to victory. 共产党领导我们从胜利走向胜利。②引;引导;牵;牵引:~ sb in (out, back) 引某人进来(出去,回来)/~ sb through a series of caves 引导某人穿过一连串的山洞/~ the horse into the yard 把马牵到院子里来/~ a blind man 牵盲人 ③使居首位;使领先;使打头:~ the dance 领舞/He ~s his class in English. 在英语方面他在全班居第一。/A brass ~s the procession 军乐队在仪仗队前打头 ④[~ to]引诱;诱导;引起;使得:~ sb into a trap 引人上圈套/What led you to think so? 什么事使得你这样想? /Her careless spending led her into

debts. 她大手大脚的开支使得她债台高筑。/You might have been led to believe I was ill. 您也许以为我病了。/He is easier led than driven. 他宜于诱导而不宜于强迫(驱使)。⑤过(生活);使过…生活:~ a happy (hard) life 过幸福(痛苦)生活 ⑥[纸牌]先出(牌):~ trumps (the two of clubs) 先出王牌(梅花2)/~ one's highest card 先出最大的牌 ❷ *vi* ①领导;领路;带头;领先:~ in (the) charge 冲锋在前/~ in mathematics 数学居第一/Who is going to ~? 谁来领导。/The red horse is ~ing in a race. 赛马时红马领先。②[~ to][表示动作的结果]导致;通向:study ~ing to a bachelor of arts degree 可获得文学士学位的研究/Hard work ~s to success. 努力工作可导致成功。/Where does this road ~ (to)? 这条路通向哪里? ‖ ~ ***sb astray*** 把某人引入歧途/~ ***sb a dog's life*** 使某人过着穷苦的生活/~ ***sb away*** 使某人盲从;使某人转移话题:This argument ~s us away from the topic. 这种争论使我们偏离正题。/~ ***sb back*** 把某人领回;[纸牌]按搭档出牌的花色出(牌):~ sb back to the right way 把某人领到正路上/~ ***sb a (pretty) dance*** 见 dance, n. /~ ***a woman to the altar*** 娶一女子为妻;与一女子结婚/~ ***sb by the nose*** 牵着某人鼻子走;完全控制某人/~ ***the fashion*** 创立新式样;开创新风尚[比较:set the fashion]/~ ***off*** 开始;开头:she led off (the show) with a song. 她唱一支歌作为演出的开始。/He led off by saying that he learned a lot from the film. 他首先声称(头一个说),他从影片中学到了很多东西。/~ ***sb on*** 1)率领某人继续前进:~ on one's forces in gallant style. 率领部队勇敢前进。2)引诱或哄骗某人:John led us on to believe that he was a world traveler. 约翰哄我们相信他游历过全球。3)诱使某人干他不愿意干的事:~ on sb into doing sth not in his best interests 诱使某人干他最不感兴趣的事/~ ***the way (to)*** 引路;带路(到…)/~ ***up to*** 1)把…一直带到:~ sb up to the top of the mountain 把某人一直带到山顶 2)渐渐引到(某个话题):That's just what I was ~ing up to. 那正是我所要讲到的一点。3)导致:The report describes the negotiations which led up to the settlement. 那篇报道描述导致达成协议的谈判情况。/***All roads ~ to Rome***. [谚]殊途同归;条条道路通罗马。

II ***n*** ①[只用单]领导;先导;带头;榜样;示范:with sb in the ~ 由于某人带头/They followed the ~ of the majority leader in voting. 选举时他们效法多数党领导人。②[U][the ~]领先;(居)首位:gain (have) the ~ in a race 赛跑中领先 ③[C](剧中)主角;主要演员:the juvenile ~ 英俊的男主角/play the ~ in a play 扮演戏中的主角 ④[C]牵狗的皮带;绳子:keep one's dog on the ~ in the busy streets 在繁华的街道上牵好狗 ⑤[U]线索;揭示:a hot ~ 很好的线索/provide a ~ for sth 为某事提供线索 ⑥[C]【电】导线;引线:control ~ 操纵导线/down ~ 天线的引下导线/ground ~ 地线 ⑦[C][纸牌]出的头张牌;头一个出牌权:Whose ~ is it? 谁先出的牌? ⑧[定语]领先的;居首的;(新闻的)头条的;重要的:a ~ headline (新闻)头条标题/a ~ sheep among them 羊群中的头羊/the ~ story 头条新闻/the ~ article in this month's issue 本期月刊的最重要文章 ‖ ***a ~ (of)*** (空间,时间以及程度等)领先(的):hold a safe ~ 遥遥领先/have a ~ of ten feet in a race 赛跑比赛中领先十英尺/Our product still has a good ~ over that of our competitor. 我们的产品质量远远超过我们对手的。/***follow sb's*** ~ 以某人为榜样;效法某人[见本条目 ***n*** ①]/***give sb a*** ~ 给某人做出榜样(示范);给某人提示/***take over the*** ~ 领先;带头;做榜样[反 lose the ~ 落后;当后进]:take over the ~ in doing sth 在干某事上做榜样[古英语 lædan; > leader; lead-in; leading; mislead]

[辨异] lead 表示某人走在最前面,如 You lead and we'll follow. 你先走我们就来。guide 表示某人走在最前面并说明或解释某件事情,如 He guides the party round the Taj Mahal. 他领导一个团参观(印度)塔姬马哈尔陵并作解说。前者含义为领导,率领,领先;后者含义则为指引,指导,响导。

lead² [led] ***n*** ①[U]【化】铅[符号 Pb]:red (white) ~ 铅丹(铅白)②[U](做铅笔的)黑铅;石墨:black ~ 黑铅 ③[C](测水深的)测铅;铅锤 ④[复]铅皮;铅板;铅皮屋顶 ⑤[定语]铅的:~ acetate 醋(乙)酸铅/a accumulator 铅蓄电池/a ~ chamber 铅室/~ monoxide 氧化铅(密陀僧)/a (soft) ~ pencil (软)铅笔/a ~ pipe 铅管/~ poisoning 铅中毒/~ peroxide 过氧化铅;二氧化铅/~ shoot (猎枪用的)丸形铅弹/~ work 铅制品/~ works [用作单]铅矿冶炼厂;铅厂 ‖ ***cast (heave) the*** 用铅锤测水深/***swing the*** ~ [俚]装病(或用其它欺骗办法)逃避工作[古英语; > blacklead; 下二条]

lead·ed ['ledid] ***a*** 铅框的;铅格的:~ light (彩色)铅框小玻璃格子窗/a ~ window 铅框窗[<上条]

lead·en ['ledn] ***a*** ①铅制的:a ~ plate 铅盆 ②铅灰色的:a ~ sky (cloud) 铅灰色的天空(云)③呆板的;沉重的;深沉的;抑郁的:~ sleep 沉睡/a ~ heart 抑郁

的心情/look with ~ eyes 带着深沉的眼光瞧[同上]

lead·er [ˈliːdə] ***n*** ①领袖;领导;指挥者:the ~ of the Communist Party 共产党领导人/the ~ of the choir 合唱队指挥 ②主要演员;领唱者;领舞者;[美]首席小提琴手[同 concertmaster]:the ~ of an orchestra 交响乐团首席小提琴手 ③(报纸)社论;社评;主要文章:the ~ on the People's Daily 人民日报社论 ④【法】首席律师;主要辩护人:the ~ for the defence. 被告主要辩护人。⑤【商】(吸引顾客的)特别廉价商品 ⑥[复][印刷]指引线 ⑦【机】导杆;【建】水落管 ⑧【解】腱 ⑨【植】主干;顶枝:the ~ of a tree 树的主干(顶枝)⑩[定语]主要的:a ~ plane 农机/the "Times" ~ winters [美]时代杂志的主要撰稿人员 [<lead[1], v; >ringleader;下二条]

lead·er·ette [ˌliːdəˈret] ***n*** [C](新闻)短评;(报刊)编者按语[<上条]

lead·er·ship [ˈliːdəʃip] ***n*** ①[U]领导:collective ~ 集体领导/under the ~ of the Communist Party of China 在中国共产党的领导下/exercise ~ 执行领导/follow the ~ of the Party 服从党的领导 ②[the ~][单复同形]领导人:The ~ of the movement is (are) divided. 运动领导人发生分裂。[同上]

lead-in [ˈliːd in] ***n*** [C]①(电视,无线 电的天线)引入线 ②介绍词;开场白:a ~ made by the announcer 播音员所作的介绍词[<lead[1], v]

lead·ing [ˈliːdiŋ] **I *a*** ①领导的;指引的:a ~ comrade (cadre) 领导同志(干部)/the ~ men of the day 当今领导人物 ②最重要的;最主要的;头面的;第一流的:a ~ article (报纸)社论[同 editorial]/a L~ Aircraftman [英]皇家空军上等兵/a ~ actor (actress) = a ~ man (lady) (戏剧中的)主要演员[同 a ~ part 主角]/a ~ case【法】重要例案/a ~ light (in, of) 有影响的头面人物(后跟 in 或 of…)/a ~ question【法】诱导性的提问/~ reins 驭马绳/~ strings [动词用复](学走路幼儿的)牵引绳;[比喻]约束;管教/the ~ topics of the hour 当前最主要的论题/a ~ writer 第一流作家 ‖ ***be (keep) in ~ strings*** 处于幼稚阶段;象幼儿一样需要受管教[同上]

II *n* [U] ①领导;指导;率领:men of light and ~ 有真才实学而有影响的人们 ②引导:propose a ~ of water to arids land 建议将水引导旱地去[<lead[1]]③盖屋顶的铅板;铅皮;铅条[<lead[2]]

leaf [liːf] **I** (*pl* leaves [ˈliːvz]) ***n*** ①[C]叶;叶子:shed leaves 落叶/sweep up dead leaves in autumn 扫除秋天的枯叶[比较:shed leaves]②[C]花瓣:rose leaves 玫瑰花瓣 ③[C](书籍的两页所合成的)一篇;(纸的两面所合成的)一张:a ~ missing in the book 该书缺一篇/turn over a ~ 揭过(书的)一篇 ④[U](金属)箔:gold ~ 金箔 ⑤(桌子四边可折迭的)活动面;(门,窗等的)活动页扇 ⑥[定语]叶(子)的:a ~ bud【植】叶芽/~ mo(u)ld [U]腐殖质土壤 ‖ ***come into*** ~ 长叶:The trees come into ~ in spring 春天树木长叶子/***in*** ~ 绿叶满枝的;叶茂的:All the trees will soon be in ~. 所有的树木很快就要绿叶满枝。/***take a ~ out of sb's book*** 效法某人;模仿某人/***turn over a new*** ~ 翻开新的篇章;[比喻]重新开始;改过自新

II *vi* ①[~ out]长叶 ②[~ through]翻书页 ‖ ~ ***through a book*** 把书翻阅一遍;浏览书[古英语;>flyleaf, loose-leaf; overleaf, tea-leaf; leafed … leafy]

leaf·age [ˈliːfidʒ] ***n*** [U]叶(子)(总称):much ~ in the nets 鸟窠中许多叶子[同 foliage][leaf + age]

leafed [liːft] ***a*** = leaved

leaf·let [ˈliːflit] ***n*** [C] ①嫩叶;小叶 ②传单;活页印刷品:carry the ~s to the factory and distribute them. 把传单带到工厂并进行散发。[<leaf]

leaf·less [ˈliːfles] ***a*** 无叶的;光秃秃的:a ~ tree 光秃秃的树[同上]

leaf·y [ˈliːfi] (leafier, leafiest) ***a*** 树叶覆盖的;多叶的;叶茂的:the ~ season 树木叶茂的季节/a ~ shade 叶茂浓荫[同前]

league[1] [liːg] **I *n*** [C]①同盟;联盟;盟约:the L~ against Imherialism 反帝同盟/the L~ of Nations (1919—1946年的)国际联盟/the L~ of Red Cross Societies 红十字协会/the Communist Youth L~ 共产主义青年团[缩 G Y]②(体育运动方面的)联合组织;(体育运动方面的)联赛:~ football matches 足球联赛/Is this game a ~ match? 这场球类比赛是联赛吗?③类型;范畴:be a bit out of sb's ~ 跟某人的类型一点儿也不相同(跟某人格格不入)/They're not in the same ~. 他(它)们不是一个类型(不属于同一范畴)。‖ ***(be) in ~ with*** 与…联合;与…勾结

II *vt & vi* [~ together](使)结盟;(使)联合:countries that are ~d together 结成同盟的国家/be ~d together against imperialism 联合起来反对帝国主义 [<拉丁语 ligare (bind)]

league[2] [liːg] ***n*** [C](表示长度或距离的单位)里格(约合三公里或五千米)[<凯尔特语]

leak [liːk] **I *n*** ①[C]漏洞;漏隙:a ~ in the gas-pihe 煤气管的漏隙/a ~ in the roof 房顶的漏洞/a liquid (gas, etc) out of a ~ 漏孔出来的液体(气体等)/smell a ges ~ 闻到煤气漏气处 ②[C](消息,机密等的)泄漏;透露:a ~ of information 情报的泄漏/a ~

inspired by a bad element 由坏家伙唆使透露出来的消息 ③U[常用单]泄(渗)漏物(如渗漏、漏水、漏气、漏电、漏油等)④U[俚]尿 ‖ ***spring a*** ~ (船、管子等)出现漏隙/***take a*** ~ 小便;撒尿

II ❶ ***vi*** ①漏;渗漏:The bottle (roof) ~s 瓶子(房顶)漏/The ship was ~ing badly. 那船漏得很厉害。②泄漏;透露 ❷ ***vt*** [~ to]使(消息等)泄漏;透露:He ~ed the news to the press. 他把消息透露给新闻界。‖ ~ ***in*** 漏入:The rain is ~ing in. 雨正漏进来。/~ ***out*** 漏出;泄漏出:The water has ~ed out. 水漏出来了。/The news has ~ed out. 消息泄漏出去了。[<古斯堪的纳维亚语 leka (drip); >下三条]

leak·age ['li:kidʒ] ***n*** ①U 漏;泄漏:an electric ~ 漏电/~ of military secrets 军事秘密的泄漏 ②C 漏出(入)物;漏出(入)量[<上条]

leak·proof ['li:kpru:f] ***a*** 防漏的;不漏的:a ~ bottle 防漏的瓶子[leak + proof]

leak·y ['li:ki] ***a*** 漏的;有漏隙的:a ~ bucket (kettle) 漏桶(壶)[<leak]

leal [li:l] ***a*** [苏格兰或文学用语]忠实的[同 loyal] ‖ ***the land of the*** ~ 天国[<古法语 leel]

lean[1] [li:n] **I** (leaned [lent] *or* leant [lent]; leaning ['li:niŋ]) ❶ ***vi*** ①倾斜:~ backward (forward) 后仰(前倾)/trees that ~ over in the wina 被风吹倒的树/The column ~s to the north. 柱子向北倾斜。②倚;靠;依赖:~ against the wall 倚墙/~ on the desk. 靠在桌子上。/~ on a stick 拄着手杖/~ on sb for support 依赖某人支持 ③屈身:~ forward in walking 走路时屈身向前/~ out of a window 身子探出窗外/~ over the desk 趴在书桌上/~ over a book 屈身看书(伏着看书)/He ~ed forward (down, over) to hear what she said. 他屈身向前(屈身向下、屈身伏首)听她说话。❷ ***vt*** 使…斜靠;使…依靠:~ a ladder against a wall. 将梯子斜靠在墙上。/~ one's elbows on (upon) the table 把胳膊肘儿靠在桌子上 ‖ ~ ***over backward(s)(to do sth)*** (为取悦某人等)尽力而为;矫枉过正/~ ***toward(s)(or to)*** 倾向;侧重:I rather ~ towards (*or* to) your view. 我比较倾向于您的观点。/Do some oriental philosophies ~ toward(s) fatalism? 某些东方哲学倾向于宿命论吗?

II ***n*** C 倾斜;倾向:a ~ of 90° 九十度的倾斜边/a wall with a slight ~ 一道稍稍倾斜的墙[<古英语 hlinian; >lean-to; leaning]

[辨异] leaned 和 leant 均为动词 lean 的过去式和过去分词形式。不过前者主要用于美国英语。

lean[2] [li:n] **I** ***a*** ①(人、动物)瘦的;(肉)脂肪很少的;精瘦的:a ~ fellow 瘦人/~ meat 瘦肉;筋肉 ②贫瘠的;收成差的:a ~ harvest 歉收/~ years 荒年

II ***n*** U 瘦肉;筋肉[<古英语 hlæne; >leaness]

leaned [lent] ***v*** [美]lean 的过去式和过去分词[同 leant]

lean·ing ['li:niŋ] ***n*** ①C[与 toward(s)连用](思想)倾向;爱好:~s toward(s) pacificism = pacifist ~. 和平主义倾向。/~ have a strong ~ toward(s) English 酷爱英语 ②[定语]倾斜的:the L~ Tower of pisa [意]比萨斜塔[<lean, v]

lean·ness ['li:nnis] ***n*** U①(人、动物)瘦 ②(土地)贫瘠;(庄稼)歉收[<lean[2]]

leant [lent] ***v*** [英]lean 的过去式和过去分词[同 leaned]

lean-to ['li:n təu] (*pl* ~s ['lintəus]) ***n*** ①C 披屋;偏屋(单面斜坡屋顶的房子):a small ~ with a roof that rests on the side of a larger building 一间房顶单面斜靠在大房子上的小偏屋 ②[定语]【建】单面披顶的:a ~ greenhouse (房顶)单面坡顶的温室/a ~ roof 单面斜坡屋顶[<lean, v]

leap [li:p] **I** (leapt *or* leaped [lept, li:pt]; leaping ['li:piŋ]) ❶ ***vi*** ①跳;跃:~ at a chance (opportunity) 抓住机会/~ for (with) joy 雀跃/~ over a fence (strean) 跳过篱笆(山涧)②迅速行动;猛烈行动:~ to a conclusion 武断下结论/~ to answer the call of the motherland 立即响应祖国号召/The idea ~ed into his mind 意见很快进了他的脑子里 ❷ ***vt*** ①跳过;跃过:~ a wall 跳过墙 ②使…跳过;使…跃过:~ a horse across a ditch 纵马跃过沟/~ a horse over a fence 纵马跳过篱笆 ‖ ~ ***out*** 引起注意;显而易见:His name leapt out at me from the newspaper. 他的名字从报纸上引起了我的注意。/***Look before you*** ~. [谚]三思而后行。

II ***n*** ①C 跳跃;跃进:in one ~ 一跃/a big ~ in steel 钢铁大跃进/the great (big) ~ forward [常大写]大跃进/bring about an overall ~ forward with sth 对某事实行全面跃进/goby ~s 飞速前进/take an enormous ~ forward 取得特大跃进/It cannot be reached at a single ~. 不可能一蹴而就(不可能一下子成功)。/Chiness industry has of late years grown with ~s and bounds. 我国的工业近几年来有了飞跃发展。②[定语]跃进的:a ~ year 闰年 ‖ ***a*** ~ ***in the dark*** 轻举妄动;冒险行为/***by*** ~***s and bounds*** 极迅速地;飞快地:Science and technology in China have advanced by ~s and bounds. 中国的科学技术有了飞

跃发展。[比较:grow with ~s and bounds][<古英语 hleapan;>下三条;overleap]

[辨异] jump 和 leap 含义相同,均为跳跃,但用法则有所侧重。前者为通常用语,后者为文学和修辞用语。leaped, leapt 均为 leap 的过去式和过去分词,前者用于美国,后者用于英国。

leaped [lept, liːpt] *v* [美]leap 的过去式和过去分词[同 leapt]

leap(-)frog [ˈliːpfrɔg] **I** *n* [U]跳背游戏 **II** (leap(-)frogged; leap(-)frogging) *vi* 跳背(一个人从另一个哈着腰的背上跳过去)[leap + frog]

leapt [lept] *v* [英]leap 的过去式和过去分词[同 leaped]

learn [ləːn] (learned [ləːnt, ləːnd] *or* learnt [ləːnt]; learning [ˈləːniŋ]) ❶ *vt* ①学;学习;学会:~ a lesson (a new skill) 学一门功课(一门新技术)/~ English (music) 学英语(音乐)/~ (how) to swin 学游泳/~ how to ride a horse 学骑马/~ advanced experience from a model worker 向劳动模范学习先进经验/~ a lot from a PLA unit 向解放军某部学习许多东西/I'm trying to ~ French. 我正加劲学习法语。/She's ~ing to be a dancer(workman). 她正在学会当一名舞蹈演员(工人)。/Mike is ~ing how to play the drums. 迈克正在学会打鼓。②记住;熟记:You should ~ this list of words by tomorrow. 你应当于明天把这个表上的单词记熟。[同 memorize]③获悉;得知;听到:~ the details of sth 获悉某事的详情/It was ~t that he was ill. 听说他病了。/I regret (am sorry) to ~ that …. 听到…,我很遗憾(难过)。/We have not yet ~ed whether he arrived safely. 他是否平安到达,我们尚不得而知。④[俗语,方言]教训;斥责:~ sb by scolding 狠狠地教训某人一顿/~ sb not to steal sth again 教训某人不要再偷东西/I'll ~ you to come into my orchard and steal oranges. 你要是进入我的果园偷橘子的话,我就会给你一点颜色看看。❷ *vi* ①学习;学;学会:~ from sb 向某人学习/~ by (from, through) experience 从经验中学会(懂得)/The child is ~ing quickly and well. 这孩子学得又快又好。②[与 of, about 连用]获悉;得知;听到:~ of sb's success in the newspapers. 从报纸上得知某人取得成功。/We are sorry to ~ of his illness. 听说他生了病,我们甚为难过。‖ ~ ***one's lesson*** 吸取教训[比较:~ a lesson]/~ ***by rote*** 死记硬背地学;机械地学/~ ***sth by heart*** 记住(背熟)某事/~ ***from past mistakes to avoid future ones*** 惩前毖后/***It is never too late to*** ~. [谚]学习莫嫌晚[>下五条;unlearn]

[辨异] learn 作为"教训,斥责,给点颜色看看"释义时,有时也用 learn。learned 和 learnt 均为 learn 的过去式和过去分词。前者为美国通用,后者为英国通用。为了避免和形容词 learned(见下条)混淆不清,最好只用 learnt。要注意过去式和过去分词 learned 和形容词 learned 在读音、用法以及释义上的迥然不同。

learn·ed I [ˈləːnid] *a* ①有学问的;博学的;精通某门专业的:the ~ 学者(总称)/a ~ man 有学问的人,学者/the ~ professions 需要具有专门学问的职业(如律师,医生等的职业)/look ~ 有学问的样子 ②学术性的;由学者研究(应用,从事)的:a ~ book (periodical) 学术性的书(期刊)/a ~ society 学会;学术性的社团/a ~ language 学者语言(指希腊语和拉丁语)/a ~ word 学者所使用的词/a ~ work 学术性的著作[<上条;unlearned; >learnedly] **II** learned [ləːnt, ləːnd] *v* [美]learn 的过去式和过去分词[同 learnt]

[辨异] 比较 learned, a 和 learned, v 的不同:前者分音节,读[ˈləːnid],释义为"有学问的,博学的,学术性的";后者不分音节,读[ləːnt, ləːnd],释义为动词性的。

learn·ed·ly [ˈləːnidli] *ad* 有学问地;博学地;在学术方面:have much knowledge ~ 在学术方面具有渊博的知识[<learned, a]

learn·er [ˈləːnə] *n* ①初学者;从事学习的人:an advanced ~ 进修者/He's only a ~. 他不过是个初学者。/She's a rather slow ~. 她在学习方面反应比较迟钝。②[定语]初学的:a ~ driver 初学开汽车者[<learn]

learn·ing [ˈləːniŋ] *n* [U]①学习:rote ~ 死背硬记的学习/like ~ 好学;喜欢学习/be good at ~ 善于学习 ②(学到的)知识;学问;博学:book ~ 书本知识/a man of ~ 学者;有学问的人[比较:a learned man]/a man without ~ 大老粗;没有文化的人/possess great ~ 学识渊博/teach dead ~ 教死书;死灌知识 ③[定语]学习的:~ capacity (efficiency) 学习能量(效率)[同上]

[辨异] knowledge 指一般所知道的和了解到的有关知识。如 Krowledge is power. 知识即力量。learning 指通过阅读,学习,研究从书本等各方面所获得的渊博知识。如 His great learning is gained by(through) careful reading and study. 他渊博的知识是通过细心阅读,认真学习而获得的。

learnt [ləːnt] *v* learn 的过去式和过去分词[同

learned]

lease [li:] **I** ***n*** C①(土地,房屋等的)租约;租契:When does the ~ expire? 租约什么时候满期? ②租借期限;租借权:take a house (farm, etc) on a ~ of five years 以五年为期限租得的房屋(农田等) ‖ ***by(on)*** ~ 以租借方式:take(hold) the land on ~ 租得的土地/***give sb a new ~ of life*** (大大病痊愈等以后)使某人得以长寿/***get a new ~ on life*** 过得更富有活力更富有希望的新生活/***put out sth to ~*** 出租某物

II ***vt*** ①租得(土地等):~ one's sth from sb 从某人租得的某物 ②出租(土地等):~ one's sth at a lower rental 低价出租某物[<拉丁语 laxus(Loose); >下三条;lessee, lessor, lend-lease; sublease]

[辨异] lessee 承租人,lessor 出租人,rent 租金

lease(-)hold ['li:s həuld] **I** ***n*** (土地,房屋等)租得物;租借期

II ***a*** 租赁的;租借的[比较:free-hold][>下条]

lease(-)hold·er ['li:s 'həuldə] ***n*** 承租人;租赁人[同 lessee]

lease-lend ['lis 'lend] ***n***, ***a*** & ***vt*** = lend-lease

leash [li:ʃ] ***n*** C牵狗的皮带;绳子:hold(have) in ~ 用皮带缚住(猎犬等);[比喻]掌握;控制;抑制/slip the ~ (猎犬等)挣脱皮带;[比喻]摆脱控制 ‖ ***strain at the*** ~ (猎犬等)急欲挣扎掉皮带;[比喻]急欲摆脱掉束缚而获得行动自由[见 lead[1], n ④][<拉丁语 laxus (loose); >unleash]

least [li:st] **I** ***a*** (little 的最高级)①最小的;最少的:the ~ number(sum) 最少数(额)/He has ~ money of us all. 我们所有人当中,他最没有钱。[反 most]②[用于否定句]极微小的;丝毫的;最少量的:I haven't the ~ idea. 我毫无概念;一无所知/There isn't the ~ wind today. 今天一点风也没有。/There's not the ~ danger (reason). 毫无危险(理由)。[同 slightest]

II ***ad*** (little 的最高级)最少;最小;最没(有):the ~ angry man 最没脾气的人/one of the ~ known of the modern poets 当代诗人中最不著名的一位诗人/He works hardest and is being paid ~. 他干活最艰苦,得到的报酬最少。/It happened just when we ~ expected it. 发生的事情正是我们不曾预料到的。‖ ~ ***of all*** 最不;特别不:I like that ~ of all. 我最不喜欢那个。/L~ of all would I want to hurt your feelings. 我绝对没有意思要伤害你的感情。/***not*** ~ 部分地;最重要地:Trade has been bad, not ~ because of the increased cost of rubber. 生意萧条冷落起来,最主要地是由于橡胶成本费用的增加。[反 most]

III ***n*** [the ~]最小;最少;最小量:A has little, B has less, and C has (the) ~. 甲所有无几,乙则更少,丙为数最少。/Giving him food was the ~ we could do. 给他吃的至少是我们能够做到的(实际上未实行)。/That's the ~ of it. 那是最不重要的一点。‖ ***at*** ~ 无论如何;不论怎样:The food wasn't good, but at ~ it was cheap. 这食品虽然不好,然而不管怎么样都便宜。/***at (the)*** ~ 至少;起码不少于:[反 at (the) most]/It costs at ~ five pounds. 至少值五英镑。/At the ~, it costs five pounds. 价值不少于五英镑。/***in the*** ~ [用于否定句,前加否定词 no 或 not 等]一点;丝毫[同 at all]: Nobody would worry in the ~. 谁都用不着丝毫发愁(谁一点也用不着担忧)。/It doesn't matter in the ~. 毫无关系。/"Would you mind holding this box?" "Not in the ~." "请您拿着这个盒子好吗?" "好的"。[同 Not at all] "Am I troubling you?" "Not in the ~." "麻烦您了吧?" "一点也不"。/***to say the ~ (of it)*** [状语]至少可以这样说;毫不夸张地说;说得一点也不过分:It's a lie, to say the ~. 至少可以这样说,那是撒谎。/It wasn't a very good dinner, to say the ~ of it. 那宴会不怎么太好,这样地说一点也不算过分。/***Of two evils, the ~ should be taken.*** [谚]两害权衡,择取其轻/***the ~ said the better*** [谚]少说为妙/***L~ said, soonest mended.*** [谚]言多必失[反 the most][>下条]

least·ways ['li:stweiz], **least·wise** ['li:stwaiz] ***ad*** [口语]至少;无论如何;不管怎样

leath·er ['leðə] **I** ***n*** ①U皮革;(熟)皮:patent ~ 漆皮 ②[定语]皮制的;皮的:~ jacket 长脚蝇的蛆/a ~ coat 皮上衣/~ neck [美]海军陆战队士兵/~ upholstery 皮椅套

II ***vt*** 用皮鞭抽打;用皮革包(某物)[>wash-leather;下三条]

[辨异] fur 毛皮;(raw)hide)生皮;leather(熟)皮

leath·er·ette [ˌleðə'ret] ***n*** U人造革:a coat made of ~ 人造革上衣

leath·ern ['leðə(:)n] ***a*** [古]= leathery.

leath·er·y ['leðəri] ***a*** 似皮革的;坚韧的;皮革制的:~ meat 象皮革一样的嚼不动的肉[同前]

leave [li:v] (left, left; leaving ['li:viŋ]) ❶ ***vt*** ①离开;脱离:~ one's country 出国/I'm leaving Beijing next month. 我打算下月离开北京。/He left his wife three months ago. 三个月前他就离开爱人了。/I left my father quite well last month. 上个月我午父亲

时他还很健康。/The car left the road and hit the tree. 小轿车脱离了马路把树都撞倒了。②退出(学校,社团等);辞掉(职务);向(某人)辞职:~ school 毕业(或退学)/~ one's job 离职/His typist has left him. 他的打字员已经向他辞职了。③把…忘记;把…丢下:He has left his umbrella in the train. 他把伞丢在火车上了。/I left my book on the table. 我把书忘记在桌子上了。④使留下;使剩余:~ sth for sb = ~ sb sth 把某物留给某人/~ a deep impression on sb's mind 给某人脑中留下了深刻印象/~ a letter (message) for sb 把信留给某人(给某人留话)/~ one's card(s) on sb 留名片给某人/L~ the children at home. 把孩子留在家里。/Let's ~ that for another day. 让我们把那件事留到改日再做。/He left half his work until the next day. 他把一半工作留到第二天做。/Two from eight ~s (you) six. 八减二(给您)余下六。⑤[~ sth to sb; ~ sb sth]死后遗留(妻室儿女等):~ sb 500 yuan (死后)留给某人 500 元/~ all one's money to charity (死后)把所有的钱捐赠给慈善团体/He left his wife poor. 他死后使得妻子穷愁不堪。/He ~s a widow and two children. 他死后留下寡妻和两个子女。/He died leaving nothing but debts. 他死后负债累累。⑥把…委托给;交给(某人办理):~ sb in charge of sb = ~ sth in sb's charge 把某事委托给某人办理/~ one's sth with sb 把某物托付给某人/~ it to sb 把事情委托某人(办)/~ a message with sb 托某个人捎个信/I'll ~ the matter in your hands = I'll ~ you to attend to the matter = I ~ it to you. 这件事我托给你办。/I'll ~ buying the tickets to you = I'll ~ it to you to buy the tickets. 我委托你买几张票。⑦[表示处于某种状态]使放置;听任;让;使:~ work in the office 把工作留在办公室/~ sth undone 搁置某事不做/Nothing was left undone. 要做的都做了。/The window was left open. 让窗子开着。/~ the door firmly fastened 把门关紧/~ sb to do as he likes 某人喜欢干什么就让他干什么/Always ~ things where you can find them again. 时时刻刻都要把东西放在您能找得到的地方。⑧经过(某地):L~ the tower on your left and go on up the hill. 从您的左手经过高楼一直往前上山。❷ *vi* 离开;启程;出发;动身:It is time for us to ~ = It is time we left. 我们该走了。‖ ~ ***sb*** (***sth***) ***alone*** 别管某人(某事);别惹某人(某事):L~ me alone! 别管我! /L~ the cat (dog) alone! 别惹猫(狗)! /~ ***sb*** (***sth***) ***be*** 别动某人(某物);任其下去:"The baby's crying!""L~ him be; he'll soon stop". "婴儿在哭啊!""别动他,他一会儿就会好的。"/~ ***sb*** (***sth***) ***behind*** 忘记某人;忘带或拉下某物:Don't ~ me behind! 不要把我忘了! /The bag has been left behind! 忘记带钱包了! /~ sb cold 不打动某人;不引起某人兴趣/~ ***for*** 启程去(某地);去(某地):We're leaving for New York next week. 我们打算下星期去纽约。/~ … ***for*** … 离开…去…;离开…转到…:~ Wuhan for Guangzhou 离开武汉赴广州/He left medicine for the law. 他离开医界转到法界。/***be*** (***get***) ***nicely left*** 上当;受骗;被遗弃/~ ***go*** (***hold***) ***of sth*** 松手放开某物:L~ go of my hair. 松手放开我的头发。[注:通常用 let go of sb (sth)。如 Let go of me (the rope). 放开我(松手放开绳子)]/~ ***it at that*** [表示不再干什么或不再说什么]到此为止好了;就这么的好了;行了;要得了:Let's ~ it at that for the time being and see what happens. 让我们暂时就这么的好了,再看看事情怎样发展。/There's nothing we can do; we must ~ it at that. 我们无能为力,就得这么的好了。/~ ***much*** (***a lot***, ***sth***) ***to be desired*** 还有很多(许多,一些)有待改时的地方;很不(许多地方不,有些地方不)令人满意:His behaviour ~s much to be desired. 他的行为很不令人满意。[反 ~ nothing to be desired]/~ ***nothing to be desired*** 完美无缺;十全十美;令人满意:The system of water supply in Beijing ~s nothing to be desired. 北京的自来水供应系统是令人满意的。/~ ***no stone unturned*** 千方百计;想尽办法:They left no stone unturned in their desire to have everything in readiness. 他们千方百计地想把一切准备得妥当。/~ ***off*** 停止;中断:Has the rain left of yet? 雨停了吗。/We left off at the end of Chapter Five. 我们读完第五章就中断了。/~ ***sth off*** 1)停止或放弃(做)某事:He has left off working. 他停止了劳动。2)不再穿:You had better ~ off your top coat when the weather gets warm. 天气温和了,你最好莫再穿轻便大衣。/~ ***sth out*** 省略;不考虑;排除;忽视;疏漏;遗漏:~ out the details 略去细节/decide what to ~ in and what to ~ out 决定取舍/~ out the possibility of sb's coming 不考虑(排除)某人来的可能性/~ out the important point. 忽视重点。/~ out a letter 's' 疏漏一个"s"字母/Nobody speaks to him, he's always left out. 谁也不愿意和他说话,他老是被冷落。/~ ***sth over*** 将某事推迟;把某物留下或剩余下来:The matter can be left over until the committee meets next week. 此事可推迟到下周开委员会时处理。/How much money was left over yet? 还剩多少

钱? /certain questions left over from history 一些历史上遗留下来的问题/~ ***sb to himself*** = ~ ***sb to his own devices*** 听任某人自行其事;对某人不加干涉:The children were left very much to themselves during the holidays. 假期里孩子们可以自由活动。/ He left us to our own devices. 他对我们不加干涉。/ ~ ***sth unsaid*** 不把某事说出来:Some things are better left unsaid. 有些事情不说出来更好。/~ ***well alone***; ~ (***let***) ***well enough alone*** 不要弄巧成拙;不要画蛇添足/~ ***word with sb***; ~ ***word for sb*** 给某人留言或留话:Please ~ word with the office comrade if you have any important matter. 如有要事,请给办公室同志留个话。/Word was left with a neighbour that we would be back soon. 我们给邻居留了话,很快就会回来的。/~ ***sth as it is*** 听任某事自然发展/***To be left until called for***. (邮件等)留局待领。/***L***~ (***Let***) ***sb to do it himself***. 让某人自行某事吧。/ ***Nothing was left to chance***. 不是靠运气(机会),一切都是经过考虑的。[<古英语 læfan (let remain); > leavings]

leave² [liːv] ***n*** ①U许可;同意:ask ~ to do sth 请准予同意办某事/have sb's ~ to do sth 同意某人做某事 ②U准假;C休假;假期:ask for ~ 请假/give sb ~ = give ~ to sb 准某人假;给某人假/break (overstay) one's ~ 超假/have only two ~s in five years 五年仅休假两次/a six months' sick ~ 半年病假 ③U离开;告别:Have sb's permission to ~ 允许(同意)某人离开/take one's ~ at five early in the morning 清晨五点告别/take ~ of one's comrades 向同志们告别(辞行)/Let's take ~ of that subject. 让我们停止对那个问题的讨论。‖ ***by*** (***with***) ***your*** ~ 在您允许的情况下;劳驾;借光;请原谅/***grant sb's*** ~(***s***) ***of absence*** 准某人假/***on*** ~ 休假:She went home on ~. 她休假回家了。/***take French*** ~ 擅离职守;不告而别;未经许可而离开/***take*** (***one's***) ~ ***of sb*** 向某人告别(辞行)/***take*** ~ ***of one's senses*** 发狂/***without a "with your*** ~"; ***without a "by your*** ~" [口语]未经许可地;擅自地:/~ ***taking*** 告别;辞行[<古英语 leaf; >leave-taking]

[辨异] holiday 系指不工作时的休假常用词,通用于英国,美国则用 vacation。英国大学里的寒暑假等和英国法学界的假日才用 vocation。leave 专指英国军人和政府公职人员的病假,事假,休假等假日。furlough 是个比较不常用的词,专指在国外供职的军人和官员回国的休假,度假等。

leaved [liːvd] ***a*** [常构成复合词]有…叶的:a narrow ~ plant 窄叶植物/a wide ~ tree 宽叶树[同 leafed]

leav·en [ˈlevn] **I** ***n*** U①曲子;酵母;发酵剂(如面肥,酒曲等)②[比喻]潜移默化的影响;引起渐变的因素:do sth by the way of ~ 用潜移默化的办法做某事

II ***vt*** ①使发酵:crackers ~ed by chemistry 通过化学发酵做的饼干 ②使掺东西受影响,使起变化:a serious style ~ed with wit 具有诙谐的严肃文体[<拉丁语;>unleavened]

leaves [liːvz] ***n*** ①leaf 的复数 ②leave 的复数

leav·ings [ˈliːviŋz] ***n*** [复]残渣;剩余物:Give the ~ to the dog. 把残余食品给狗吃。/I want none of your ~. 我决不要你残剩的东西。[<leave¹, v]

Leb·a·nese [ˌlebəˈniz] **I** ***a*** 黎巴嫩(人)的:the L~ Republic 黎巴嫩共和国

II ***n*** [单复同]黎巴嫩人[<下条]

Leb·a·non [ˈlebənən] ***n*** 黎巴嫩[首都 Beirut 贝鲁特]:the L~ Mountains 黎巴嫩山脉

[辨异] Lebanon 作为山脉名称时,前面带定冠词 the;作国名时,前面不要 the。

lech·er [ˈletʃə] ***n*** 好色之徒;淫荡的人[<古法语;>下二条]

lech·er·ous [ˈletʃərəs] ***a*** 好色的;淫荡的:a ~ fellow 好色之徒

lech·er·y [ˈletʃəri] (***pl*** lecheries) ***n*** U好色;淫荡;C淫荡行为[同上]

lec·i·thin [ˈlesiθin] ***n*** CU【化】卵磷脂[<希腊语]

lec·tern [ˈlektən] ***n*** C斜面讲台;(教堂中的)读经台:a ~ reading for the Bible 读圣经的讲台/stand at the ~ 站在斜面讲台边[<拉丁语 legere (read); >下条]

lec·ture [ˈlektʃə] **I** ***n*** C①[常跟 on, about](学术)演讲;讲义;讲稿:attend a ~ 听演讲/deliver (give) a ~ on Marxism 作马克思主义演讲/a course of ~s on Greek philosophy 有关希腊哲学方面的一系列演讲/go on a ~ tour 作巡回演讲/read a ~ on literature and art 关于文艺方面的讲学 ②训话;训斥:give sb a ~ 训斥某人一顿

II ❶ ***vi*** [常与 on, about 连用]讲演;讲课:~ on modern drama 作现代戏剧报告/~ on chemistry to a class 给班上学生讲化学课 ❷ ***vt*** [宾语后常跟 on 和 about] ①向某…讲演;给…讲课:~ a group of students on a history of English literature 向一群大学生作英国文学史讲演 ②训话;训斥:~ sb for being lazy 训斥某人懒惰[<上条;>下三条]

lec·tur·er [ˈlektʃərə] ***n*** ①讲演者 ②大学讲师:a ~ on

chemistry in(at) Beijing(Peking) University 北京大学化学讲师[<上条]

[辨异] 美国大学中的 lecturer 指"兼任讲师",他的原职位可能是教授或校长;instructor 才指一般"专任讲师"。见 professor。

lec·ture·ship ['lektʃəʃip] *n* 讲师职位(身分,资格)[同上]

lec·ture the·a·tre ['lektʃə 'θiətə] *n* C 阶梯式教室;讲堂[同前]

LED 缩 = light-emitting diode 光发射二级管;发光二极管

led [led] *v* lead¹ 的过去式和过去分词

ledge [ledʒ] *n* C ①(墙,壁,以及立体面突出的)壁架,壁架突出物:a window ~ 窗台/a ~ for chalk at the bottom of a blackboard 黑板底部的粉笔槽 ②暗礁;悬岩;矿脉[见下条]

led·ger ['ledʒə] *n* ①(簿记)分类帐:a general ~ 总分类帐 ②【建】(脚手架的)横木;卧材 ③[定语]附加的:le(d)ger line【乐】(五线谱上下方的)加线[同 leger][<中古英语 leggen (lay)]

lee [liː] *n* ①U 下风;背风面:the ~ of a house. 房子不招风的一面。②C 庇护所;避风处 ③[定语]背风的;下风的:a ~ side 不招风的一面;背风的一面[反 a ~ windward (weather) side 顶风的一面;招风的一面/a ~ shore 避风岸/a ~ tide 下风潮;落潮/the ~ side of a ship 船不招风的一面 ‖ ***under the ~ of*** 在…庇护下[<古英语 hleo (shelter); >leeward; leeway]

leech [liːtʃ] *n* C ①蚂蟥;水蛭:a ~ sucking blood from sb 吸人血的蚂蟥 ②[比喻]吸血鬼 ③[古]医生 ‖ ***stick (cling) like a*** ~ 叮住不放;死死纠缠;抓住不放[古英语 læce]

Leeds [liːdz] *n* 利兹[英国城市]

leek [liːk] *n* C [蔬菜]韭菜 ‖ ***eat (swallow) the*** ~ 被迫收回成命;被迫忍辱负重[古英语 leac; >garlic]

leer [liə] I *n* C 睥睨;冷眼;白眼;不怀好意的注视

II ❶ *vi* 睥睨;不怀好意地注视:~ at sb 不怀好意地看着某人 ❷ *vt* 瞪:~ one's eyes at sb 瞪着眼睛看某人;向某人送秋波[<古英语 hleor (cheek); >下二条]

leer·ing·ly ['liəriŋli] *ad* 斜着眼睛地;眼睛里显示出不怀好意地:look at sb ~ 眼睛里显示出不怀好意地看着某人

leer·y ['liəri] *a* ①[与 of 连用]留神的;提防的;疑惑的;不相信的:I'm very ~ of him. 我特别留神他。②机灵的;狡猾的:a ~ old bird 老滑头[同前]

lees [liːz] *n* [复]酒滓;沉淀物;[比喻]糟粕 ‖ ***drink (drain) to the*** ~ 喝得杯底朝天(干杯);[比喻]历尽辛酸[<现代拉丁语 lia]

lee·ward ['liːwəd,【海】'lu(ː)əd] I *a* & *ad* 顺风的(地);不招风的(地)[反 windward]

II *n* U 背风面;下风:on the ~ 在下风方向(背风方向)/steer to ~ 向下风(顺风)行驶/get (ran) to the ~ of a house 到(跑到)房子不招风的地方躲躲[<lee; >下条]

Lee·ward Is·lands ['liːwəd 'ailəndz] *n* [the ~]背风群岛(又名利沃德群岛)[西印度群岛的一部分]

lee·way ['liːwei] *n* ①U 风压差;偏航(船或飞机被风吹向下风而偏离航线):make ~ 偏离航向 ②C U [比喻](出现的误差有)改变的余地;活动的余地;灵活性:leave some ~ 留有余地/retain a certain ~ 保持一定的灵活性/You have an hour's ~ to catch the train. 你赶火车还有一个小时的活动余地。/Ten minutes should be (a big) enough ~ to allow for delays. 考虑到把耽误的时间算在内,给予十分钟的充裕活动时间该是(足)够了吧 ‖ ***have much ~ to make up*** 要花很大力量才能赶上/***make up*** ~ (损失的已经)恢复过来;弥补过来;摆脱困难;赶上[lee + way]

left¹ [left] *v* leave 的过去式和过去分词[>left-luggage]

left² [left] I *a* ①左的;左方的:the ~ hand 左手/oen's ~ arm (eye) 某人左臂(眼)/the ~ bank of the river (stream) 江河(河流)的左岸 ②(政治上的)左派的;左翼的:~ deviation (opportunism) 左倾(左倾机会主义)/He's very ~. 他很左。/He votes ~. 他投左派票。

II *ad* 向左;在左侧:Eyer ~ = ~ dress! 向左看(齐)! /~ face (turn)! 向左转!

III *n* ①U [the ~]左;C 左方;左边:He sat at (on) my ~. 他坐在我左边。/Keep to the ~! 靠左走!行人靠左! /turn to the ~ 向左转[同 turn ~]/Walk on the ~! 左边通行! ②U [the ~](政治上的)左派;急进分子[反 right][古英语 lyft (weak); >下五条;left-of-the-centre]

left-hand ['lefthænd] *a* ①左方的;左侧的:the ~ page 左边的一页/a building on the ~ side of the street 街道左边的楼房 ②用左手的:a ~ blow (stroke) 用左手打的 ③向左方的:They drove too fast round the ~ bend. 他们沿左边拐弯时把车开得太快。[<上条]

left-hand·ed ['left'hændid] *a* ①惯用左手的;左旋的:~ scissors 左手用的剪子/a ~ screw 左旋螺丝 ②笨

拙的;不老实的:a ~ compliment 言不由衷的恭维话;无诚意的恭维话[同上]

left-hand·er ['left'hændə] *n* ①惯用左手的人 ②用左手打的一拳[同前]

left·ism ['leftizəm] *n* [U]左倾[同上]

left·ist ['leftist] **I** *n* [C]左派:the L~s 左派(全体) **II** *a*[口语]左派的;左翼的[[反] rightist][同上]

left·lug·gage ['leftlʌgidʒ] *n* 寄存行李:the ~ office (车站)行李寄存处[[同] the baggage room][left + luggage]

left-of-the-cen·tre ['leftəvðə'sentə] *a* 中间偏左的[< left]

left·o·vers ['leftˌəuvəz] *n* [复]剩余物;吃剩的食物

left·ward(s) ['leftwəd(z)] *a & ad* 在左边的(地);往左边的(地):The car veered ~. 小轿车往左边转。**[辨异]** 英国用 leftward 作形容词,用 leftwards 作副词;美国则用 leftward 既作副词也作形容词。

left wing ['left wiŋ] **I** *n* ①[the ~](政党中的)左翼;左翼人士(总称);急进派:the ~ of a political part 政党中的左翼 ②[the ~](足球等)左锋;左锋队员 **II** *a* 左翼的;急进的:a ~ idea 左的思想/the history of English ~ political thought 英国左翼政治思想史 **[辨异]** 名词 the left wing 作主语时,后面的动词谓语可用单,也可用复。用单或用复主要视主语的含义而定。

left wing·er ['left 'wiŋə] *n* ①左翼人士;急进分子[[同] leftist 和 left wing 的单数含义]②(足球等)左锋队员[[同] left wing 的单数含义]

leg [leg] **I** *n* [C] ①(人,动物的)腿:a ~ of mutton (pork) 羊(猪)腿/lose one's right ~ in the war 战争中失去右腿 ②衣、裤、袜等的腿部(如长衣服的腿部,裤腿,袜筒;靴靿等):the ~ of a stocking (boot) 袜筒(靴靿)/the ~s of a pair of trousers 裤腿 ③(桌、椅、柜等家具的)支撑;脚;腿;架子:the ~s of a bed (chair) 床(椅)腿/a stool with three ~s 三脚凳 ④(船,飞机等)一段航程;(旅途等)一般行程;(接力赛跑)一段赛程:the first ~ of a round-the world flight 环球飞行的第一段航程/swim one's ~ of the relay in fifty-six seconds 以五十六秒游完接力赛程 ⑤[U][板球]击球员后方场地:hit a ball to ~ 击球到后方场地 ⑥(体育运动,纸牌等比赛的)一局;场;一盘 ‖ ***be all ~s*** (人)个儿又瘦又长/***be off one's ~s*** 休息;住腿:be never off one's ~s 从不休息/***be on one's (hind) ~s*** (讲话,辩论时)站着;(病后)能起来走动/***be on one's (its) last ~s*** 1)精疲力竭;疲惫不堪 2)垂死;濒于绝境;行将崩溃/***feel (find) one's ~s*** (婴儿等)能站;能走;能意识到自己的力量(能力);感到有信心(把握)/***find one's sea-~s*** 见 sea/***get (set) sb (back) on his ~s*** 使某人恢复健康;帮助某人自立更生/***give sb a ~ up*** 扶某人上马;助某人攀登;助某人一臂之力/***have a ~*** 犹豫不决/***have a bone in one's ~*** 难于行走/***have no ~ to stand on***; ***not have a ~ to stand on*** 没有立论的根据;理屈词穷/***have the ~s of sb*** 比某人跑得快/***keep one's ~s*** 站稳;不跌倒/***pull sb's ~*** 捉弄某人/***pull one's best ~ forward (foremost)*** [口语]飞快地跑;[比喻]全力以赴/***run sb off his ~s*** 使某人疲于奔命/***shake a ~*** [口语]跳舞;[祈使句]开始;赶紧/***show a ~*** [口语]起床[比较:/***show ~*** [美俚]逃跑]/***stand on one's own ~s (feet)*** 独立自主/***stretch one's ~s*** (久坐后)起来活动活动;走一走/***take to one's ~s (heels)*** 逃跑/***walk one's ~s off***; ***walk sb off his ~s*** 使自己或某人走得精疲力竭

II (legged; legging) *vi* (仅用于下面短语) ‖ ~ ***it*** 疾走;急忙跑开:Let's ~ it along 我们快些走[<古斯堪的纳维亚语 legger; > daddy-longlegs, foreleg; bandylegged, bowlegged; leggings]

leg·a·cy ['legəsi] *n* [C] ①遗产;遗赠物[[同] inheritance]②[比喻]先辈留下来的东西;遗留下来的后果:a ~ of ill (hatred) will 世仇;宿怨;旧恨/These ruined buildings are a ~ of the war. 这些毁坏的建筑物乃是战争遗留下来的后果。[>legate[2]]

le·gal ['li:gəl] *a* ①法律(上)的;有关法律方面的:a ~ adviser 法律顾问/~ affairs 法律事务/a ~ offence 违法/the ~ fare 诉讼费/free ~ aid 免费提供辩护律师/take ~ action (against sb) 提起诉讼;控告(控告某人)②法定的:a ~ fiction 法定虚构/a ~ representative 法定代表/~ tender 按法律规定应当偿付的钱;法定补偿 ③合法的;正当的:a ~ claim 正当要求/~ separation (夫妇)合法分居[<拉丁语 lex (law); >下四条;[反] illegal]

[辨异] legal 和 lawful 二者含义同,均作"合法的"解释,如 Children can't buy alcohol in England; it's not legal (lawful). 在英国孩子们不能买酒类,乃是因为不合法的。这个句子中的 legal 和 lawful 可以互换,不过二者也有不同之处:legal 尚可作"法定的"解释,如:the legal profession 法定职业;the legal formalities 法定手续。而 lawful 则专指"习惯上,道德上以及宗教法方面所认定的",而不是"法律方面所认定的"如 your lawful king 你们(传统习惯上或宗教方面所认定的)法定国王。

le·gal·ism ['li:gəlizəm] *n* [U] ①墨守法规;条文主义;

文牍主义:revolt against formalism and ~ 反对形式主义和文牍主义 ②【宗】信奉教法(与信奉福音相对)③[L~]中国古代的法家学说:the contrast between Confucianism and L~ 儒家学说和法家学说相对[<上条]

le·gal·i·ty [li(:)'gæliti] *n* [U]合法;合法性:the ~ of an act 行为上的合法性[<上条]

le·gal·iz, le·gal·ise ['li:gəlaiz] *vt* 使合法;使成为法定:~ the sale of alcoholic drinks 使卖酒合法化[同上]

le·gal·ly ['li:gəli] *ad* 在法律上;合法地[同上]

leg·ate¹ ['legit] *n* 教皇使节;特使:the ~ sent by the Pope 罗马教皇派出的使节[<拉丁语 legare; >legation; relegate]

le·gate² [li'geit] *vt* 使遗赠;使遗留[<拉丁语 legare; >legacy,下条]

leg·a·tee [ˌlegə'ti:] *n* 【法】受遗赠者;遗产继承人:a residuary (universal) ~ 剩余(全部)遗产继承人[<上条]

le·ga·tion [li'geiʃən] *n* [C]公使馆;公使馆全体人员;[U]公使职权[见 embassy, ambassador][<legate¹, n]

le·ga·to [le'gɑ:təu] *a & ad* 【乐】流畅的(地);圆润而持续的(地)[比较:staccato][意大利语]

leg bye [ˌleg'bai] *n* [板球]球击中击球者手以外部位而得分

leg·end ['ledʒənd] *n* ①[C]传奇;野史:the ~s of King Arthur [古]亚瑟王的野史 ②[U]传奇文学:a character in ~ 传奇文学中的人物/heroes who are famous in ~ 传奇文学中的著名英雄 ③[C]传奇中的著名人物;著名事实:He is a ~ in his own lifetime for his scientific discoveries. 他由于科学上有所发明,在他自己的一生中成为传奇的著名人物。④[C](奖章,硬币上的)铭刻;(地图,图画等上的)题词;说明;图例:the ~s on the both sides of the coins 硬币两面的铭刻[见 lecture; >下条]

leg·end·a·ry ['ledʒəndəri] *a* 传奇的;奇说的;著名的:a ~ hero 传奇中的英雄[[反] historical][<上条]

le·ger ['ledʒə] *n* = ledger, ledger line.

leg·er·de·main ['ledʒədə'mein] *n* [U]变戏手;花招;诡计:a piece of diplomatic ~ 一桩外交上的骗局[<法语]

-leg·ged [-legd] *a* [构词成分]…腿的;肢的;支架的:bare-~ 光着腿的/cross-~ 成十字腿的;二郎腿的/a three-~ stool 三只脚的凳子/three-~ race (两人一组将其挨着的腿捆在一起的)三条腿赛跑[<leg]

leg·gings ['legiŋz] *n* [复]护胫;护腿;绑腿;小孩的护腿裤:a pair of ~ 一对护胫(两只绑腿,一条小孩护腿裤)[同上]

leg·gy ['legi] *a* 腿长的;茎细长的:a thin and ~ boy 又瘦又长的男孩/a ~ tree 细长的树[同上]

leg·horn ['legho:n] *n* [C] ①意大利草帽(又名来亨草帽)②[常大写][le'go:n]来亨鸡[<leghorn ['leg'ho:n] 或 Livorno 里窝那(意大利海港)]

leg·i·ble ['ledʒəbl] *a* 字迹清楚的;印刷醒目的[>[反] illegible][<拉丁语 legere (read); >下条]

leg·i·bly ['ledʒəbli] *ad* 字迹清楚地;印刷醒目地[<上条]

le·gion ['li:dʒən] **I** *n* [C] ①[古罗马]军团(三至六千人组成)②军人组织;兵团:the British L~ 英国退伍军人协会/(French) Foreign L~ 法国外籍志愿兵团/L~ of Honour 法国荣誉勋位勋章 ③大批;众多:a ~ of admirers 一大批爱慕的人/Their numbers are ~. 他们为数众多。

II *a* 大批的;众多的[<拉丁语 legere (select); >下条]

le·gion·a·ry ['li:dʒəənəri] **I** *a* 军团的;部队的;退伍军人协会的;法国外籍志愿兵团的

leg·is·late ['ledʒisleit] *vi* 立法;制定法律:~ against gambling 立法禁止赌博/The higher travel costs ~ against us going to see grandmother so often. 旅游费用的更加昂贵使得我们不能经常去看望奶奶。‖ ~ *for sth* 为某事立法;为某事订计划;为某事留有余地[<下条或 legislator; >legislature]

leg·is·la·tion [ˌledʒis'leiʃən] *n* [U]立法;法规[<拉丁语;>上条]

leg·is·la·tive ['ledʒislətiv] **I** *a* 立法的;立法上的;有立法权的:a ~ assembly 立法会议/a ~ body 立法机构/~ reforms 立法方面的改革

II *n* [U]立法权;[C]立法机关[见上条]

leg·is·la·tor ['ledʒisleitə] *n* 立法者;法制委员;国会议员[见上条;>legislate]

leg·is·la·ture ['ledʒisleitʃə] *n* 立法机构(如英国的国会)[<legislate]

le·git·i·ma·cy [li'dʒitiməsi] *n* [U]合法性;正统;嫡出[<下条]

le·git·i·mate [li'dʒitimit] *a* ①合法的;合理的;正当的;正规的:a ~ claim 合法要求/the ~ theatre 正统戏剧/a ~ reason for being absent from one's work 未上班的正当理由/use public money only for ~ purpose 公款只能用于合理开支/The accident that delayed our bus gave us a ~ reason for being late. 耽误我们车子的事故成了我们迟到的正当理由。②正统

的;嫡出的:a ~ child 嫡子/the ~ king 正统国君[< law; >上条;[反] illegitimate]

le·git·i·ma·tize, le·git·i·ma·tise [li'dʒitimətaiz] *vt* 使合法化;使合理化;立…为嫡嗣:~ a child 使孩子合法化/~ war between two nations 使两国战争合法化[[同] legitimize]

le·git·i·mize, le·git·i·mise [li'dʒitimaiz] *vt* = legitimatize

leg-pull ['legpul] *n* [C][口语]愚弄;共骗:make a ~ of sb 愚弄某人/sth sounded like a ~ 听起来象是哄骗的某事[<pull sb's leg]

leg-room ['legruːm] *n* [U](车辆、飞机等里面的)伸腿处

leg·ume (n) ['legjuːm, lig'juːm (ən)] (*pl* legmina ['legminə]) *n* ①[U]事科植物;荚豆类 ②[C](豆)荚;豆(子)[<拉丁语;>下条]

le·gu·mi·nous [leg'juːminəs] *a* ①豆科的;似豆科植物的 ②结豆荚的[<上条]

lei ['leii] (*pl* ~s) *n* ①(夏威夷人,波利尼西亚人)戴在颈上的花环 ②[lei]罗马尼亚货币单位 leu(列伊)的复数

Leip·zig ['laipzig] *n* 莱比锡[德意志联邦共和国城市]

lei·sure ['leʒə, 'liːʒə] *n* ①[U]闲暇;空闲:work and ~ 劳逸/~ from work 工作闲暇/have no ~ to do sth = have no ~ for sth 没有空做某事 ②[定语]闲暇的;空闲的:~ clothes 好衣服(闲暇时穿的衣服)/in one's ~ time (hours, moments) 在空闲时间里 ‖ *at ~* 1)[作表语]空闲的:Are you at ~? 你有空吗? / I'm seldom at ~ to chat with you. 我很少有空跟你聊天。2)[作状语]从容不迫地:We may proceed at ~. 我们可以从容不迫地进行。/*at one's ~* 在有空的时候:Please call at me at your ~. 您有空来我家作客。[<拉丁语 licere (be permitted); >下二条]

lei·sured ['leʒəd, 'liːʒəd] *a* 有闲的;从容不迫的(= leisurely, a):the ~ class 有闲阶段/the ~ manner of one's walk 走起路来从容不迫[<上条]

lei·sure·ly ['leʒəli, 'liːʒəli] **I** *a* (行动)从容不迫的;不慌不忙的(= leisured):a ~ walk 不慌不忙的走/make a ~ inspection of sth 从容不迫地检查某物 **II** *ad* 从容不迫地;不慌不忙地:work ~ 慢条斯理地工作[同上]

leit·mo·tive, leit·mo·tif ['laitməuˌtiːf] *n* ①【乐】主旋律 ②主旨;主题思想:What is the ~ of the book? 该书的主题思想是什么? [lead + motive; <德语]

L.E.M., LEM [lem] [缩] = Lunar Excursion Module 宇宙飞船登月舱

lem·ming ['lemiŋ] *n* 【动】(北极一带的)旅鼠:~s travelled long distance in large groups 成群作长途旅行的旅鼠[<古斯堪的纳维亚语]

lem·on ['lemən] *n* ①[C]柠檬;柠檬树 ②[U]柠檬黄;淡黄色 ③[U]柠檬汁 ④[俚]傻子;愚子;丑八怪;次品;无用的东西 ⑤[定语]柠檬的:a ~ drink 柠檬饮料/~ line 柠檬苦甜饮料/~ soda 柠檬苏打汽水/a ~ tree 柠檬树/~ yellow 柠檬黄;淡黄色[<波斯语;>下条]

lem·on·ade [ˌlemə'meid] *n* [U]柠檬水:fizzy ~ 柠檬苏打汽水[[同] lemon soda][<法语;见上条]

lem·on curd (cheese) [ˌlemən'kəːd('tʃiːz)] *n* (鸡蛋,黄油,柠檬汁三者混制而成的)[U]柠檬;奶酪:two big pieces of ~ 两大块柠檬奶酪[<lemon]

lem·on drop ['lemən drɔp] *n* [U]柠檬糖:a piece of ~ 一块柠檬糖[同上]

lem·on sole [ˌlemən 'səul] *n* [C][U]鲆鱼;鲽鱼;偏口鱼;鲆鱼或鲽鱼肉[同上]

lem·on squash [ˌlemən 'skwɔʃ] *n* [U]柠檬饮料;柠檬苏打汽水[[同] lemonade]

lem·on squeez·er ['lemən 'skwiːzə] *n* [C]柠檬榨汁机:use the ~ to press juice out of a lemon 用柠檬榨汁机榨取柠檬汁[lemon + squeezer]

le·mur ['liːmə] *n* (马达加斯加)狐猴[<ghosts]

lend [lend] (lent, lent; lending) ❶ *vt* ①借给;出借:~ sth to sb = ~ sb sth 把某物借给某人 = 借给某人某物/Can you ~ me RMB one hundred yuan? 您能借给我人民币一百元吗? /Please ~ me your pen. 请把您的钢笔借给我。②提供;支援(某物):As the shops are shut I'll ~ you some bread. 商店停止营业时,我会向你提供一些面包。③贷(款):~ money and charge interests 贷款收息 ④使增添;给…带来:The many flags lent colour to the street. 许多的旗帜给街道增添了色彩。/The new students ~ a vigorous atmosphere to the campus. 新学生给校园带来朝气蓬勃的气氛。❷ *vi* 贷款 ‖ *~ (one's) aid to project* 赞助某项计划/*~ (an) ear to*; *~ one's ears to* 听;倾听:~ an ear to anyone with gossip to pass on 听随便那个人所散布的闲话/*~ a (helping) hand (with sth)*; *~ a (helping) hand (in doing sth)* 帮助(做某事):I lent him a hand in doing it (with the work). 我帮他做这件工作。/*~ itself (themselves) to* 有助于;适宜于:This room rather ~s itself to study. 这房间很适宜于学习。/*~ oneself to* 参与;赞助;屈从:Don't ~ yourself to such dishonest schemes. 你不要参与这类的欺诈勾当。/*~ one's*

name to 以…名义支持：He has lent his name to the lofty cause. 你以自己的名义支持这一崇高事业。/ ~ ***sth to sth*** 对某事贡献出某种力量；对某事作出某种贡献：facts that ~ probability to a theory 使理论成为可能成立的事实[[反] borrow][<古英语 læn (a loan); >下三条]

[辨异] lend 借给；借出。如：lend books 出借书籍/ Please lend me five yuan. 请借给我五块钱。borrow 借来；借入；借用。如：borrow a book 借来一本书/ borrow five yuan from a friend 从朋友那里借来五块钱/May I borrow your pen? 我可以借用一下你的钢笔吗？ loan 指较长一段时间的正式借给；借出。如 loan one's collection of picture to the public gallery (在较长一段时间)把画集正式借给公家美术馆。但在英国，大多人不愿意用这种方法表达，而愿意用 lend. loan 与 lend 同义，用法也相同时，只用于美国。如 He loaned me five dollars. 他借给了我五块钱。

lend·er ['lendə] ***n*** 出借者；贷款人；高利贷者[<上条]

lend·ing li·bra·ry ['lendiŋ'laibrəri] ***n*** 书可外借的图书馆；流动图书馆[[同] circulating library][同上]

lend-lease ['lend'li:s] **I *n*** 平等租借；武器租借 **II *a*** 根据租借法的：the Lend-Lease Act [美]租借法案[同上]

length [leŋθ] ***n*** ①[U][空间]长；长度；长短：the ~ of a road (stick) 马路(棍子)的长度/a room 20 feet in ~ and 12 feet in breadth 一间长二十英尺，阔十二英尺的房间/a river navigable for most of its ~. 一条大部分河道均能通航的河流。②[C][the ~][时间]长短；期间；期限：the ~ of a holiday 假期间/the ~ of one's stay 逗留期间/the ~ of a speech 讲话长短/the ~ of time needed for the work 需要完成工作的时间长短 ③[C](一)段；(一)节：a dress ~ 一段衣料/a ~ of string 一节绳子/a ~ of tubing (pipe) 一节管子 ④[C](比赛时船、马等)物体或动物本身的长度；距离：The car can turn in its own ~. 那辆小轿车能在其本身长度的空间内转弯。/The boat (horse) won by thee ~s. 该艇(马)以其本身三倍长的距离取胜了。⑤[C][the ~](书、籍、文章、考卷等的)总数；数量：The student complained about the ~ of the examination paper. 那学生对考卷的数量大发牢骚。‖ ***at ~*** 1)最后；终于：At ~ we know who is responsible for this. 我们终于明白谁应对此事负责。2)详细地；彻底地：treat a subject at ~ 深入细致地处理了某个问题 3)长时间地：speak at (great) ~ 作了(很)长时间的讲话/(***at***) ***full ~*** 1)详细地 2)全身直挺挺地；平伸得直溜溜地：lying at full ~ on the grass 全身直溜溜地躺在草地上/***cannot see beyond the ~ of one's nose*** 鼠目寸光/***go to any ~(s)***; ***go to all (great, some, considerable) ~s*** 竭尽全力；赴汤蹈火：He will go to any ~ to get what he wants. 他将全力以赴地去获得他所要的东西。/***go (to) the ~ of*** 走到…的极端；甚至会…：go (to) the ~ of doing such things 甚至会干出这种事来/***keep sb at arm's ~*** 避免同某人亲近；同某人保持一定距离/***measure one's ~ (on)*** 全身跌倒在地上[<long; >wavelength; 下三条]

length·en ['leŋθən] ❶ ***vt*** 使变长；使延长；使放长：~ a skirt 将裙子放长些 ❷ ***vi*** 变长；长起来：The days are ~ing. 日子长起来了。[<上条]

length·ways(wise) ['leŋθweiz(waiz)] ***ad & a*** 纵长地(的)[同上]

length·y ['leŋθi] ***a*** (讲话，文章等)冗长的；罗唆的；过长的：a ~ debate 罗罗唆唆的辩论[同前]

le·ni·ence ['li:njəns], **le·ni·ency** ['li:njənsi] ***n*** [U]宽大；宽厚：the policy of combining punishment with ~ 惩办与宽大相结合的政策/show ~ toward(s) a comrade 对同志要宽厚[<下条]

le·ni·ent ['li:njənt] ***a*** 宽大的；宽厚的：a ~ person 宽厚的人/a ~ disposition (policy) 宽大的性情(政策)/a ~ punishment 宽大处理；从轻处罚[>上条；下条]

le·ni·ent·ly ['li:njəntli] ***ad*** 宽大地；宽厚地：treat sb ~ 宽厚待人

Len·in·grad ['leningrɑ:d] ***n*** 列宁格勒[原苏联城市，现已改用原名圣彼得堡][<俄语 ленинград]

Len·in·ism ['leninizəm] ***n*** [U]列宁主义：L~ is Marxism of the epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolutions. 列宁主义是帝国主义和无产阶级革命时代的马克思主义。/The special charateristic, the essence of L~ lies in its thorough proletarian revolutionary character. 列宁主义的特性，列宁主义的精华，就在于它的无产阶级的彻底革命性。/Long live L~! 列宁主义万岁！[见 Marxism-Leninism][<Lenin]

Len·in·ist ['leninist] ***n*** ①[U]列宁主义者：a party of L~s 列宁主义的党 ②[定语]列宁主义的：a L~ form of Communism 列宁式的共产主义[同上]

len·i·ty ['leniti] ***n*** [U]宽厚；慈悲：show one's great ~ 表现出极大的宽厚[见 lenient]

lens [lenz] (***pl*** ~es) ***n*** [C] ①透镜；照相机镜头：contact ~es 隐形眼镜/a fast ~ 照相机快镜头 ②【解】眼球中的水晶体[<拉丁语]

lent [lent] ***v*** lend 的过去式和过去分词

Lent [lent] ***n*** [U][C](基督教)四旬斋；四旬节；大斋期

(复活节前的四十天):L～ intervenes between Christmas and Easter. 四旬斋介于圣诞节和复活节之前。[>下条]

Lent·en ['lentən] *a* ①四旬斋的;四旬节的;大斋期的:～ services 大斋期的礼拜 ②稀少的;贫乏的:～ fare 简单的饮食[<上条]

len·til ['lentil] *n* Ⓒ【植】小扁豆属;小扁豆:～ soup 扁豆汤[<拉丁语 lens]

Lent lil·y ['lent 'lili] *n* Ⓒ【植】水仙[同 daffodil][<Lent]

len·to ['lentəu] *a* & *ad* [乐谱说明]徐徐的(地);缓慢的(地)[意大利语]

Lent term ['lent təːm] *n* Ⓒ[英]四旬斋大学学期[<Lent]

Le·o ['liː(ː)əu] *n*【天】狮子座;狮子宫(黄道十二宫中的第五宫)

le·o·nine ['li(ː)ənain] *a* 狮子(般)的:a noble ～ head 庞然狮子般的头[见 lion]

leop·ard ['lepəd] *n* (复数加-s;集体名词不变)豹:Can the ～ change his spots? 豹岂能改变斑点?[比喻]本性难移[<希腊语 leon (lion) + pardos (panther)]

leop·ard·ess ['lepədes] *n* 母豹[leopard + ess]

le·o·tard ['liːətɑːd] *n* (舞蹈,杂技等演员穿的)紧身衣[<法国 19 世纪运动健将的名字 J. Léotard]

lep·er ['lepə] *n* 麻风患者;旁人躲避而不敢与之接近的人:the ～ hospital 麻风病医院[<希腊语 lepros (scaly); >leprous]

lep·re·chaun ['leprəkɔːn] *n* (爱尔兰民间传说中的)妖精;小仙人[<little + body]

lep·ro·sy ['leprəsi] *n* Ⓤ麻风病;[比喻](道德)败坏;堕落:moral ～ 道德败坏[<下条]

lep·rous ['leprəs] *a* 麻风的;患麻风的:～ neuritis 麻风神精炎[<leper; >上条]

lep·ton ['leptɔn] (*pl* lepta ['leptə]) ①【理】轻(粒)子 ②古希腊小硬币;辅币[<希腊语 leptos (thin)]

lep·to·some ['leptəsəum] *n*【人类学】细长型;瘦弱型

les·bi·an ['lezbiən] [有时大写] **I** *a* 女性同性恋的 **II** *n* 女性同性恋者

less-maj·es·ty ['liːz'mædʒisti] *n* Ⓤ【法】不敬罪;谋反罪[法语]

le·sion ['liːʒəm] *n* Ⓒ【医】(因受伤或疾病而引起的)身体上的损害;伤害:Periodental ～ 牙周损害[<拉丁语 legere (read)]

less [les] **I** *a* (little 的比较级之一) ①[用于不可数名词和可数名词的单数前,表示份量]更少的;较少的:buy ～ beer and fewer cigarettes 买较少量的啤酒和为数不多的香烟/have a bit ～ noise 有一点点声音/pay ～ money for the house 付较少的房租[比较:pay a lower rent]/have ～ difficulty with one's work 工作困难较少[比较:meet with fewer difficulties]/Eat ～ meat and more vegetable. 少吃肉,多吃蔬菜。/The fewer people there are in the room, the ～ noise there will be. 房间里的人愈少,声音就愈低。/She's ～ of a fool than I thought. 她没有我想象的那么傻。[反 more]②[用于虚拟而且常于可数名词的复数前,表示数量]较少数的;不太多的:If only there were ～ holes in the roof! 要是屋顶没有这么多的窟窿该多好![同 fewer; not so many (of)]③[表示大小]更小;较小:in a ～ degree 在较小程度内/of ～ importance (magnitude) 次要的;比较不重要的/of two evils choose the ～ 两害相权择其较小/Your shadow hasn't grown any ～. 你一点也不瘦。[反 greater] ④[～ + than + 数词]不及;少于:～ than five minutes 不到五分钟/even ～ than five yuan 甚至不到五块钱/Fourteen is ～ than seventeen. 14 比 17 少。[～ than = not so much as] ‖ ***any the*** ～ [表示程度]更少(小)一些:I don't think any the ～ of him because of this one failure. 我并不因为此一失败而更小看他。/He doesn't seem any the ～ healthy in spite of (for all) his drinking! 他尽管酗酒得厉害,看来一点也不影响身体的健康! /～ ***and*** ～ 越来越少(小);渐渐地少(小)起来:eat ～ and ～ 吃得越来越少/do ～ and ～ work 工作做得愈来愈少/be ～ and ～ able to get out of bed 起床的可能性愈来愈少/The noise became ～ and ～. 声音渐渐地小起来。[反 more and more]/～ ***than no time*** 迅速;很快:It took her ～ than no time to get dinner ready. 她很快把晚饭准备好了。/***no*** ～ (***than***) 1)[表示数目或数量上的惊奇]不少(于);不低(于):No ～ than 1000 people came. 来了的人不少于一千。2)[表示人物或事情重要性方面的惊奇](和…)一样;不亚(于);至少;居然:Our soldiers fought with no ～ daring than skill. 我们的士兵打起仗来智勇双全。/He won 50 pounds, no ～, in the lottery = He won no ～ than 50 pounds in the lottery. 他居然中了五十英镑的奖券。/She is no ～ active than she used to be. 她和从前一样活跃。/Good heavens! It's the President himself, no ～! 天哪! 他本人居然是总统! /***no*** ～ ***a person*** (***a thing***) ***than*** 身分或级别等不低于…的人(事情的重要性不亚于…的事);不是别人而是(不是别事而是):No ～ a person than a governor can commute a sentence. [美]级别职位不低于州长的人才

能作出减刑决定。/No ~ a person than the President himself made the statement. 不是别人而是总统本人发表此声明。/***none the*** ~ 仍然;依然;不管怎么样;不过:She's no use but I love her none the ~. 虽然她不中用,然而我仍然爱她。/I can't swim. None the ~, I'll try to cross the river. 我不会游泳,不过我仍然想设法渡河。/***nothing*** (***more or***) ~ ***than*** 1)[表示数目]不比…少;等于 2)[表示程度]和…一模一样;完全是:It's nothing more or less than murder to send that poor boy down the Falls Road without a gun. 把那个不带枪的可怜男孩子向福尔斯路送,无异于暗害他。/Nothing ~ than that will satisfy him. 起码要那样才能使他满意。/***not*** ~ (***than***) (和…)同样多的;(和…)同样的;几乎等(于)/***think*** (***all***) ***the*** ~ ***of*** 对…相当不在乎;把…看得不重要;不重视;看不起[反 think (all) the more (better) of; < think (all) little of]/***the*** ~ 1)[用于一般陈述句]比较少(小);不怎么地:I was the ~ surprised as I had been warned. 因为我事先已经受到警告,故不怎么感到愕然。2)[用于同类相比]…愈少…:The ~ he eats the thinner he gets. 他愈吃得少就愈长得瘦。[注:前面的 the 为关系副词,后面的 the 为指示副词;前者为主句,后者为从句]/~ ***but better*** 少而精/***More haste***, ~ ***speed***. 欲速则不达。/***L~ size means*** ~ ***weight***. 体积愈小;重量愈轻

II *ad* ①[修饰形容词,副词和分词,表示程度]不及;不如;不那么;更少(小);较少(小):one of the ~ known modern poets 当代诗人中不大著名的一位诗人/He is ~ fat than he was. 他不如过去胖了。/She is no ~ beautiful than her sister. 她跟她妹妹(姐姐)一样美丽。/He was ~ hurt than frightened. 他伤得不重,只是吓得厉害。/Please behave ~ foolishly. 请不要表现得这么傻。/Try to be ~ impatient. 不要这样急躁。/Would you mind speaking ~ quickly? 请讲慢点好吗?[注:一般常用 more slowly 替换 less quickly. 用 not so … so 替换 less … than]②[修饰动词,表示程度]较少(小);更少(小):Eat ~, drink ~ and sleep more. 少吃,少喝,多睡。/Try to shout ~. 不要那么大声嚷嚷。/He works less than he used to. 他的工作不如以往那么多;不如以往那么勤奋。‖ ~ ***and*** ~ 见 less, a. /***much*** (***still***, ***even***) ~ [用于否定或半否定句]更不必说;何况;肯定不:The baby can't even walk, much ~ run. 这婴儿连走都不会走,更不用说跑。/I don't suspect him of negligence, still ~ of dishonesty. 我不相信他会粗心大意,更不可能想象他会不老实。/The child can hardly understand arithmetic, much less algebra. 那孩子连算术都不会,更别提代数了。/***no*** ~ 见 less, a. /***none the*** ~ 见 less, a. [同 lesser, ad; 反 more, ad]

III *n* U [表示数量,数额,时间等]较少(小);更少(小):in ~ than an hour (a day, a month, a year) 不到一小时(一天,一月,一年)/cannot take much ~ 不可拿更少的/expect to see ~ of sb in future 但愿今后少见到某人/not sell it for much (far) than £50 不到五十英镑不卖[比较副词惯用语 much ~]/take ~ of this and more of that 少拿点这个,多拿点那个[比较:take fewer of these and more of those]/She is little ~ than disgraceful. 她简直是太给人丢脸了。/I don't want all that cake — give me rather ~ (of it). 我不要所有的点心——给我一点点就行。‖ ***in*** ~ ***than no time*** 立即;马上;一眨眼工夫:They should be home in ~ than no time. 他们应当马上就到家。/~ ***of*** [口语][用于祈使句]减少;消除:L~ of your impudence (nonsense)! 别那么不要脸(少说废话)! /***L~ of it*** (***that***)! 别干了!

IV *prep* 减去;少掉;不足:a year ~ three days 一年少三天/dividend paid ~ tax 发放红利要刨掉税款/She gave me 100 yuan, ~ 10 yuan for her own costs. 她给我 100 元中要减去她本人用掉的 10 元。[> lessen; lesser; nevertheless, unless]

[辨异] less 乃 little 的比较级之一(little 的另一比较级为 lesser),与 more 相对,系一独立的比较级,而无真正的原级,一般指量,用在不可数的名词前。fewer 指数,一般用在可数名词的复数前。试比较:less butter, fewer eggs; less food, fewer meals; less manpower, fewer workers; less shipping, fewer ships(较少的船); have less difficulty with one's work, meet with fewer difficulties(工作上困难较少)。不过在过去式的虚拟语气中,表示和事实相反的愿望时。less 也用在可数名词的复数前,具有"not so many (of)","fewer"的含义和作用。如:If only there were less holes in the roof! 要是屋顶没有这么多的窟窿该多好!

-less [ləs] ***suf*** ①[同名词构成形容词]缺乏的;没有的;无的:childless 缺子女的/endless 无穷的/hatless 没戴帽子的/harmless 无害的/painless 无痛苦的/rainless 缺少雨的/speechless 不会说话的 ②[同动词构成形容词]决不…的;不能…的:ceaseless 无休止的/countless 无数的/tireless 不倦的 ③[同动词构成少数的副词]无…的;没…的:doubtless 无疑地

les·see [le'siː] ***n*** 承租人;租户;佃户[反 lessor][<

lease]

less·en ['lesn] ❶ *vt* ①使减少：~ the costs 减少费用/~ the effect of sth 减少某事的影响 ②使贬低；使变小：~ sb's importance (services) 贬低某人的重要性(贡献) ❷ *vi* 减少；变小：Light ~s as evening comes on. 夜幕降临时天色暗淡起来。[<less, a]

less·er ['lesə] I *attrib a* (little 的比较级之一)较小的；次要的：a ~ nation (power) 小国/the ~ of two evils 两害中较轻者/one of ~-known modern poets 当代诗人中不怎么著名的一位诗人 ‖ ***in* (*to*) ~ *degree*** 程度较轻[反 greater][同上]

[辨异] less 与 lesser 均为 little 的比较级。前者乃是独立的比较级，一般用在不可数名词前表示量；后者用在可数和不可数的名词前，但不和 than 连用。表示价值或重要性。试比较：less money, less time; lesser river 小河，lesser writer 不怎么重要的作家。

les·son ['lesn] *n* [C] ①[常用复]功课；课程；课业：~s in drawing 图画课程/review ~s with sb 跟某人一起复习功课/give (teach) ~s in music 教授音乐[比较：music ~s 音乐课程]/have (take) ~s in English from sb 跟某人学习英语/Tom is very fond of his ~s. 汤姆很喜欢他的课业(功课)。②课；课时；一节课：L~ Three 第三课/an English ~ on irregular verbs 不规则动词的英语课/Each history ~ lasts 40 minutes. 每堂历史课持续 40 分钟。/I only gave her a few ~s in French. 我只教过她几堂法语课。③教训；诉斥：read sb a ~ 教训某人一顿[同 give (teach) sb a ~]/His car accident has been a ~ to him to stop driving too fast. 他所出现的车祸教训他一直不敢开得特快了。[见 lecture]④【宗】(祈祷时)选读的一段圣经[<拉丁语 legere (read)]

les·sor [le'sɔː] *n* 出租人；招租人；租主[反 lessee][<lease]

lest [lest] *conj* [连接从句，后面的谓语由 should + 动词原形构成] ①[连接状语从句]以免；以防；恐怕：I obeyed her ~ she should be angry. 怕她发脾气，我一切听从她。/I'll be kind to her ~ she decide to leave me. 我拟对她好些，免得她决意要离开我。[同 for fear that; in order that … not; in case]②[用在 be afraid, fear, danger, worry 等一类表示恐惧的词后面，连接名词从句，本身无实际意义] = that: I was afraid ~ he should get here too late. 我怕他来得太迟。/I fear ~ she decide to leave me. 我怕她决意要离开我。[<古英语 thy læs the (by the less that)]

[辨异] lest 所连接的从句为虚拟语气，后面的动词用原形时，省略了 should。

let¹ [let] I *aux v* [Let + 第一人称或第三人称代词 + 动词原形构成间接祈使句] ①[表示建议，劝导；包括对方。let's = we must (should), why not we]让：L~ us go (= We should go) — Yes, ~'s go. 咱们去吧。——好，咱们去。/L~'s have a party, shall we? 我们来举行宴会，行不行？/L~'s face it, we're going to be late. 得承认事实，我们会迟到。/Don't ~'s start yet! 还不要开始。②[表示命令，请求，推测；不包括对方。let = must, should, may, be to]让：L~ each man decide for himself. 每个人应该自己作出决定。[同 Each man should decide for himself]/L~ every man do his duty. 人尽其责。[同 Everyone should do his duty.]/L~ me see it. 让我看一看。[比较：Let me see.]/L~ him do what he likes. 他乐意干什么就干什么。/Don't ~ him be discouraged. 别让他泄气。/Don't ~ me have to speak to you again. 不要再让我不得不教训你。/L~ me see — where did I leave my hat. 让我想一想——我把帽子放到哪儿了。/L~ there be no mistake about it. 对此事不要有什么误解(不要出现什么偏差，不要搞错等等)。③[表示设想，let = should]假设：L~ the line AB be equal in length to the line XY. 假设直线 AB 等于直线 XY 的长。/L~ ABC be an angle of ninety degrees. 假设 ABC 为九十度的角。④[表示名为应允实际为挑战。let = should]让：L~ the enemy come! 让敌人来吧！/L~ them all come! 他们都来看看！/Shall he come in? — L~ him wait. 让他进来吗？——叫他等一等。/L~ him do his worst! 让他把最狠的绝招都使出来看看！让他蛮干好啦！

II (let, let; letting) ❶ *vt* ①[let + 名词或代词 + 动词原形。一般无被动式]让；允许(干什么或发生什么)：She ~s her children play in the street. 她让其子女在街上玩。/Please ~ us buy you a drink! 请允许我们给您买点酒喝！/I don't smoke because my wife won't ~ me (smoke). 我不抽烟是由于我爱人不让我抽。/He's ~ting his beard grow. 他正在蓄须。/He ~ a week go by before answering the letter. 他过了一个星期才回此信。/Please ~ me know what happens. 请告诉我出了什么事。/Don't ~ the fire go out. 莫让火灭掉。/The grass has been ~ (to) grow. 让草蓄起来。②出租；租给：~ sth to sb = ~ sb sth 把某物租给某人/~ one's house furnished 出租家具齐备的房子/The house could be ~ easily. 此房出租容易。/This house is to be ~, not to be sold. 此房只出租，不出卖。❷ *vi* 出租：a house

to ～ 出租的房子(＝[美]a house for rent)/The flat ～s for 300 yuan a month. 这套公寓每月租金三百元。/House to ～. [广告]房屋召租。/"To L～""此房出租"(贴在房子上)‖ ～ ***alone*** [口语]更不说:The baby can't even walk, ～ alone run. 这婴儿连走都不能走,更不用说跑。/He cannot speak French, ～ alone write it. 他不会讲法语,更谈不上写作了。/～ ***sb (sth) alone*** 不管某人(某事);不干涉某人(某事):L～ him alone to do it. 听他去干吧。/L～ it alone! 别管它! [同 leave sb (sth) alone]/～ ***sb (sth) be*** 听任;不打扰:L～ him be, he's doing no harm. 别去打扰他,他不碍事。/L～ the poor dog be. 别逗那条可怜的狗。/～ ***blood from sb*** 给某人放血/～ ***by*** 让过去:L～ me by, please. 请让我过去。/～ ***sb down*** 使某人失望;不帮助某人:I have been badly ～ down. 我已大失所望。/～ ***sth down*** 1)把某物放下;放低:～ down a ladder 放下梯子/This skirt needs ～ting down. 这条裙子需要放长。/The broken leg of that chair might ～ you down. 那把椅子的坏腿可以使你跌倒。[比较:～ sb down] 2)使(车胎)放气;使(飞机等)减速/～ ***one's hair down*** 不拘礼节;行为随便;尽情快乐/～ ***drive (at sb, sth)*** (向某人,某物)打出;投掷;发射:～ drive with one's fist 用拳头打出/～ drive at sb (sth) with sth 用某物打某人(某物)/～ ***sb (sth) drop***; ～ ***sth fall*** 1)放下;使落下:He ～ fall the oars into the water. 他使桨落到水中。2)无意中说出;露出(口风):She ～ fall a hint of her intentions. 她露出了一点她的意图。/～ ***fly (at sb, sth)*** (向某人或某物)打出;发射;射击:～ fly a volley of curses at sb 对某人骂不绝口/"Curry … ～s fly with the left foot." "柯里…用左脚射门(或踢)"(足球比赛用语)。/～ ***sb (sth) go***; ～ ***go of sb (sth)*** 把某人(某物)放开;松开手:Don't ～ go (of) the handle. 将把手握紧(不要松开把手)。/Hold it tight and don't ～ go. 握紧,不要松手。/L～ me go = L～ go of me! 让我走(放开我)! /L～ go! You're hurting my arm. 松开手! 你把我的胳膊都弄痛了。/～ ***oneself go*** 1)尽情;情不自禁;尽量抒发感情(想法等):～ herself go on the subject 畅谈此问题 2)不注意外表;不修边幅:Buy some new clothes and get your hair cut, my dear — you mustn't ～ yourself go like this. 亲爱的,去买几件新衣服,把头发理一理——这样,你准得打扮漂亮起来。/～ ***it go at that*** 谈论到此为止;停止讨论:I don't agree with all you say but we'll ～ it go at that. 我不完全同意你所说的,不过我们不要继续讨论了。/～ ***sth go hang*** 不去管某事;对某事听之任之/～ ***sth in*** 把某物缩小;改小:～ in the possibility of doubt 减少怀疑的可能性/This skirt needs ～ting in at the waist. 这条裙子腰部需要改小一点。/～ ***sb in (into) sth*** 1)使某人进入某地:～ sb (oneself) in (into) the flat (building) 让某人(或自己)进入公寓(房子) 2)让知道某事:～ sb into a secret 让某人知道秘密/～ ***sth in (into) sth*** 把某物嵌入另一物;使某物进入某地:a shelf ～ into the study wall. 嵌入书房墙上的书架。/Windows ～ in light and air. 窗子让光和空气进来。/～ ***sb (oneself) in for sth*** 使某人陷入某事中:～ oneself in for trouble 使自己陷入苦恼中/～ oneself in for a lot of work 陷入一大堆工作中[注:其中的 in 为副词]/～ ***sb (sth) loose*** 1)放开某人(某物);让某人(某物)自由:Children ～ loose from school. 孩子们放学了。/Don't ～ that dog loose. 不要把那条狗放开。2)[有时后跟 on]使随心所欲;不再受限制;发泄(怒气等):She ～ Jim loose on the apple pie. 她听任吉姆吃苹果馅饼。/He ～s loose on his shopping trip today. 今天他大肆采购。/～ ***sb know*** 让某人知道;通知某人/～ ***sb off*** 对某人从轻处理;免受重罚:～ sb off lightly 轻易地放过某人/He was ～ off with a fine instead of being sent to prison 他没有坐牢,只是被罚款了事。/～ ***sth off*** 放(蒸气等);放(爆竹等):～ off steam 放掉蒸气/～ off a few fireworks 放些爆竹[注:off 为副词]/～ ***sb off (doing) sth*** 原谅某人不做某事:She ～ the boy off (doing) his music pratice. 她让那个学生免做音乐练习。/～ ***sb off the hook*** 让某人摆脱困境或不愉快事等;让某人错过得胜的机会(比赛用语)[注:以上两 off 为介词]/～ ***on (that)*** [常用于否定式]泄漏秘密:Don't ～ on what I told you. 不要把我对你说的秘密话泄漏出去。/Don't ～ on about the meeting. 不要泄露会议秘密。/He knew where the boy was hiding but he didn't ～ on. 他知道那孩子藏在哪里,但他不说出来。/～ ***sb (sth) out*** 放走某人(某物);放(气);放(水等):～ out one's horse 把马放走/～ the air out of the tyres 将轮胎的气放掉/～ the water out of the bathtub 将澡盆中的水放掉/～ ***sth out*** 1)放大(衣服);放长(绳子):～ the line out 把线放长/His trousers need to be ～ out round the waist. 他的裤腰需要改肥。2)[常用于否定]泄露;说出:Don't ～ it out to the press 不要向新闻界透露/He accidentally ～ out that he hadn't been home for two weeks. 他偶然失口说出他两个星期不在家了。3)出租:Motor car is ～ out by

the week. 摩托车按星期出租。4)表达;表白:He ~ out a cry of pain. 他喊了一声痛。/~ ***out at sb*** 踢;打;骂某人:~ out at sb with words 骂某人/Be careful! That mule has a habit of ~ting out at people. 当心点!那头骡子惯于踢人。/~ ***the cat out*** (***of the bag***) 泄露秘密/~ ***sth pass*** (对某些缺点错误)让它过去;莫去管它;不去追究:He said Shakspeare was an American and I couldn't ~ that pass. 他说莎士比亚是美国人,对此我怎能放任不管。/It's not a serious error, we can ~ it pass, I think. 那不是严重错误,我认为我们可以不必管它。/~ ***sth ride*** [口语]让某事顺乎自然;放任自流;听之任之/~ ***sth rip*** (车,船等速度)任其下去;不要加以限制/~ ***sth slip*** 1)错过(机会):~ the opportunity slip 错过机会 2)无意中说出[同 ~ sth drop (fall)]/~ ***sb*** (***sth***) ***through*** (***sth***) 让通过(考试等):He got only 40%, so the examiners couldn't possibly ~ him through. 他考试仅得40分,因此主考人不可能让他通过。/~ ***up*** 1)减弱;减小;逐渐停止:When will this rain ~ up? 这雨什么时候会停? 2)停止工作:The doctor has been working for fifty hourse without ~ting up. 那位大夫接连不停地工作50小时了。/~ ***up on sb*** 1)宽待某人:~ up on a captive 宽待俘虏 2)[常用于否定]缓和;减少某人压力:Don't ~ up on it. 切莫松动。/~ ***well*** (***enough***) ***alone*** [谚]不要画蛇添足;对已经感到满意的事莫再要求改善;要知足/***live and*** ~ ***live*** [谚]自己活也让别人活;待人宽厚如待己/***to*** ~ [常大写][广告用语]房屋出租[>inlet; outlet]

III ***n*** ①出租;租给;租出的房子:I can't get a ~ for my house. 我的房子租不出去。②承租房子的人:They can't find a ~ for their flat. 他们的那套房子找不到承租人。[<let, v]

[辨异] "Let us"只有用于表示建议的祈使句时才能编写为"Let's"。如:Come on Mary, let's dance! 过来玛丽,我们跳舞吧! 用于表示其它方面的祈使句,特别是用于表示许诺的祈使句则不能缩写。如:please, sir, let us go now. 请吧,先生,我们现在就走。/Please let us buy you a drink! 请允许我们给您买点酒吧! Let's的否定式为Let's not,英国都采取这样的用法。不过英国也用Don't let's,而美国有时则用Let's dont。

let² [let] **I** (letted, letted *or* let, let letting) ***vt*** [古]妨碍;阻碍

II ***n*** ①U【法】阻碍 ②C(网球等)球触网 ‖ ***without*** ~ ***or hindrance***【法】毫无阻碍[<古英语 lettan (make late)]

-let [-lit] ***suf*** [和名词构成名词] ①小…:booklet 小册子/steamlet 小溪 ②(佩)戴在…上的饰品:armlet 臂章/smklet 脚圈;脚镣[<中古法语;>sublet]

let·down ['letdaun] ***n*** 失望:What a ~! 多么令人失望! [<let sb down]

le·thal ['li:θəl] ***a*** 致命的;致死的:a ~ dose of poison 一剂致命的毒药/~ weapons 凶器[<拉丁语 letum (death)]

le·thar·gic [le'θɑ:dʒik] ***a*** ①嗜眠的;昏睡的:make sb feel ~ 令人昏昏欲睡 ②迟钝的;无生气的:The market was ~. 市场萧条。[<lethargy; >下条]

le·thar·gi·cal·ly [le'θɑ:dʒikəli] ***ad*** 昏睡地;无生气地;淡漠地[<上条]

leth·ar·gy ['leθədʒi] ***n*** U ①昏睡症;昏睡:rouse sb from ~ 从昏睡中唤醒某人 ②倦怠;懒散;淡漠;无生气:a feeling of ~ 懒洋洋的感觉[>lethargic]

let's [lets] [口语] = let us.

[辨异] let's只用于表示建议的祈使句,包括对方在内[见 let¹ 辨异]

let·ter ['letə] **I** ***n*** ①C字母:a capital (small) ~ 大写(小写)字母/How many ~s are there in the word "English"? "English"这个词有多少字母? [见 alphabet]②C信;函件:a ~ of introduction 介绍信/an official ~ 公函/~s from people 人民来信/get (receive) a ~ from sb 收到某人来信/inform sb by ~ of one's plan 把计划书面通知某人/write a ~ to sb 写信给某人/Is there a ~ for me? 有我的信吗? ③U[有时用复]证书;许可证;(委任,奖状等)特许状:a ~ of credit【商】信用状/~s of administration【法】遗产管理委任书(状)/~s patent【商法】专利证/~s of marque【法】搜捕外国违法船只特殊证 ④[the ~]U条文;字面意义:be bound by the ~ of the law 受法律条文的约束[反 spirit]⑤[~s][单复同形]文学;学问:arts and ~s 文学艺术/a man of ~s 文人;文学家/the profession of ~s 文学同行;文学界/the republic (commonwealth) of ~s 文坛 ‖ ***in*** ~ ***and in spirit*** 在字面意义和精神实质上/***keep*** (***to***) ***the*** ~ ***of the law*** (***an agreement***) 拘泥于法律(合同)条文(忽略其精神实质)/***to the*** ~ 严密周详地;严格按照字面意义:carry out the order to the ~ 彻底执行命令

II ***vt*** 使字母写在…上;使字母印(刻)在…上:~ one's name on sth 把名字写(刻,印)在某物上[<拉丁语 littera; > newsletters, red-letter; 下七条; transliterate; unlettered]

let·ter(-)box ['letəbɔks] ***n*** [C]信箱;邮筒[[同] mailbox; postbox][< 上条]

let·tered ['letəd] ***a*** ①有学问的:a ~ young man 有学问的青年 ②受过教育的;有文化的:the ~ people 受过教育的人民 ③印(写,刻)上字母的:the title on the cover ~ in gold 封面上印有金字母的书名[[反] unlettered][< letter, v]

let·ter(-)head ['letəhed] ***n*** [C]信纸上端所印的文字;上端印有文字的专用信纸(笺)[同前]

let·ter·ing ['letəriŋ] ***n*** [U]写字;印字;刻字;字体或书法(总称):~s and ~ 字母和写法(字体)/modern ~ as used in advertisting 用在广告上的新字体/poor ~ on sth 某物上的糟糕字迹[< letter, v]

let·ter(-)pa·per ['letə͵peipə] ***n*** [U]信笺;信纸:a piece (sheet) of ~ 一张信纸[见 envelope][< letter]

let·ter-per·fect ['letə'pə:fikt] ***a*** ①字字正确的;完全正确的;无讹的:a ~ copy (经过校正的)正确副本 ②熟记台词或功课的:Her performance was ~. 她表演时的台词真是无懈可击。[同上]

let·ter·press ['letəpres] ***n*** ①[U]活版印刷;凸板印刷 ②[C](有插图书的)书中正文;书中的文字:lively pencil sketches among the ~ 书中正文的生动铅笔素描[[反] picture][同上]

let·ting ['letiŋ] ***n*** [C]出租的房屋或公寓:an unfurnished ~ 不包括家具在内的出租房屋(公寓)[< let[1], v]

Let·tish ['letiʃ] ***a*** & ***n*** = Latvian

let·tuce ['letis] ***n*** [C]莴苣属;[U]莴苣;生菜;莴苣菜肴[见 salads][< 拉丁语]

let·up ['letʌp] ***n*** [C][U][口语]停止;中止;减少:There has been no ~ in the rain yet. 雨一直不停。/I've been working more than ten hours without a ~. 我连续不断地工作了十多个小时了。[< let up]

leu·co·cyte, leu·ko·cyte ['lju:kəsait] ***n*** [C]白血球[< 希腊语]

leu·cot·o·mize, leu·cot·o·mise [lju:'kɔtəmaiz] ❶ ***vt*** 【解】使脑白质切除:~ away part of brain from sb 切除某人的部分脑血质 ❷ ***vi*** 进行脑白质切除手[< 下条]

leu·cot·o·my [lju:'kɔtəmi] ***n*** 【解】[U]脑白质切除;[C]脑白质切除手术[> 上条]

leu·k(a)e·mia [lju:'ki:miə] ***n*** [U]【医】白血病;血癌[< 希腊语 leukos (white) + aemia]

Le·vant [li'vænt] **I** ***n*** ①[the ~]黎凡特(即地中海东部诸国和岛屿,包括叙利亚,黎巴嫩等在内自希腊到埃及各国)②[l~](装订书籍的)高级摩洛哥纹皮

II [l~] ***vi*** (因欠赌债)潜逃:~ without paying gambling losses 未付赌债而逃掉[< 拉丁语 levare (raise)]

lev·ee[1] ['levi, 'levei] ***n*** ①[古]君王早朝 ②[英]皇宫接见(午后举行,仅限于男子)③[美]总统招待会[< 法语 selever (rise)]

lev·ee[2] ['levi(:)] ***n*** [C][美]河堤;防洪堤:the ~s along the Mississippi 沿着密西西比河的防洪大堤[< 法语 < 拉丁语 levare (raise)]

lev·el ['levl] **I** ***n*** ①[仅用单]水平面;水平线;水平状态:sea ~ = the ~ of the sea 标准海面/1500 metres above sea ~ 海拔一千五百公尺/The water rose until it was on a ~ with the river banks. 水涨至与河岸一般高(水刚淹没河岸)/Water always finds its own ~. 水往低处流(水总是找到它的水平面)。②[C]水平;标准:a normal blood-sugar ~ 正常血糖量标准/above (below) the general ~ 高(低)于一般水平/raise the ~ of one's production 提高生产水平/catch up with and surpass the advanced world ~ 赶上并超过世界先进水平 ③[C]自然地势的等级:The garden is arranged on two ~s. 花园安排在高低两层地面上。④[U][C]地位;职务;级别:consultations at cabinet ~ 内阁成员的协商/top-~ talks 高级会谈[比较:talks at the summit; [同] summit talks]/the government organs (*or* leading cadres) at all ~s 各级政府机构(或领导干部)/every cadre at the grass-roots ~ 每个基层干部/This government difficulty is being considered at ministerial ~ 政府的这一困难正在部长一级加以考虑 ⑤[C]水准仪;水准测量:take a ~ 作水准测量 ‖ ***A-~ and O-~ (examination)*** 高等考试和普通考试:a young man with three A-~s and five O-~s 参加过三次高等考试和五次普通考试的青年/***find one's own ~*** 找到相称的工作职位/***on a ~ with sth*** 和某物相等;同一个水平/***on the ~*** 坦率(地);诚实(地);不要耍花招:Is the child on the ~? 那孩子诚实吗?

II ***a*** ①平的;平坦的;成水平的:~ crossing (道路等)平面交叉处;铁路的交叉处;铁路与公路的交叉处[[同] grade crossing]/the ~ ground 平地/make a surface ~ 使表面变平/A football field needs to be ~. 足球场务必平坦。/A table top must be ~. 桌子面一定要平。②相等的;同一个标准的;相齐的:a ~ race 势均力敌的赛跑/be ~ with sth 跟某物相等;跟某物同一个标准/draw ~ with sb 同某人拉平 ③固定的;不变的;永恒的:give sb a ~ look (眼睛)盯着某人/in a calm and ~ tone 用镇定而平铺直叙

的口吻/one's ～ life 单调的生活 ‖ ***do one's ～ best*** 尽大的努力;全力以赴/***have a ～ head*** 有着冷静而清醒的头脑

III (level(l)ed; level(l)ing) ❶ *vt* 使成水平;使变平:～ a field 平整土地/～ a road 平路 ❷ *vi* 成水平;变平:The deck of the ship ～led a little as she slowed down. 船航行慢下来时,其甲板就平一点(即甲板不那么两边摇动)。‖ ～ ***sth at*** (***against***) ***sb*** (***sth***) 1)将…对准或瞄准某人某物:～ a gun at a tiger (the enemy) 用枪瞄准老虎(敌人)[注:一般常用～ sth at sth] 2)[常用被动式]控告某人:A serious charge was ～led at (against) the minister. 该部长受到严重控告。[注:一般常用～ sth against sb]/～ ***sth down*** (***up***) 使(高低,上下)拉平;(将收入,分数,待遇,标准,表面等高者降低,低者升高)使(其)相等;使(其)成水平:That path is too high, ～ it down from here. 那条路过高,从这里把它铲平。/We must ～ the output of our factory up to that of the advanced. 我们得把我厂产量提高到先进厂的水平。/～ ***sth in the dust*** 使化为灰烬/～ ***off*** (***out***) 1)(飞机,火箭等上升到一定高度后)成水平前进:On reaching 8000 metres, the pilot ～led off. 飞行员飞到八千米的高度时,使作水平飞行。2)(事业发展到一定程度便)停滞不前:We all have to ～ off sometime. 我们大家准不会再有什么搞头的时候的。/～ ***sth to*** (***with***) ***the ground*** 将某物夷为平地;拆除或毁坏其建筑物/～ ***with sb*** 对某人开诚布公,以诚相见/***Death ～s all men.*** [谚]死亡使大家平等。[<拉丁语 libra (balance);>下四条;sea-level]

lev·el·(l)er ['levələ] *n* ①整平(土地等)的人;主张社会地位平等的人:the great ～, death 死亡是使得大家一律平等的伟大人物 ②【政】平均主义者:a determined ～ of society 坚决的社会平均主义者 ③水平测量员;测量器[<上条]

lev·el·head·ed ['levəl'hedid] *a* 头脑清醒的;头脑冷静的:the more ～ people 头脑比较冷静的人民[同上]

lev·el·(l)ing ['levəliŋ] *n* [U]①水准测量;矫平;整平 ②[定语]矫平的;整平的:a ～ bulb 水准球管/a ～ instrument 水平仪/～ machine 矫平机;平整机;平咱机/a ～ screw 水准螺旋;校平螺旋[同上]

lev·el·ly ['levəli] *ad* 平地;成水平地;一直地;不变地:look at sb ～ 一直盯着某人[同前]

lev·er ['li:və, 'levə] I *n* [C] ①杠杆;控制(操纵,旋转)杆;把手:a brake ～ 刹车杆/a ～ of crane 起重机臂/an operating ～ 操纵杆 ②工具;手段:a political ～ 政治手段

II *vt* ①用杠杆撬;用杠杆移动(某物):～ sth along 用杠杆把某物沿着…移动/～ sth into (out of) position 用杠杆把某物向里(从里向外)移动/～ sth off 用杠杆撬动某物/～ sth up 用杠杆把某物向上撬出来 ②操纵;控制:～ sb out of his job as head of the firm 控制某人不叫他掌握公司的领导实权[见 fulcrum][>antilever;下条]

lev·er·age ['li:vəridʒ] *n* [U] ①杠杆作用;杠杆率 ②力量;影响;为达到某一目的而采取的手段:have little bargaining ～ 没有什么讨价还价的办法[<上条]

lev·er·et ['levərit] *n* 未满一岁的野兔[<hare]

le·vi·a·than [li'vaiəθən] *n* ①[圣经]海中怪兽(邪恶的象征)②宠然大物;巨大海兽;远洋巨轮等[<希伯来语]

le·vi(')s ['li:viz] *n* [复][商标]牛仔裤[[同] jeans][<美国商品生产公司的名字 Leve Strauss]

lev·i·tate ['leviteit] *vt & vi* (使)浮幻在空中[<light;>下条]

lev·i·ta·tion [ˌlevi'teiʃən] *n* [U]浮起;升起:the use of hydrogen gas for ～ 氢气的作用可以浮起[<上条]

lev·i·ty ['leviti] *n* [U](言行等)轻浮;[C]轻浮行为(言论)[见 light³, a]

lev·y ['levi] I *n* [C] ①征收;征税;征收额:capital ～ 资本课税(所得税以外的财产税)/make a ～ of 5% on a commodity 征收百分之五的商品税(款)②征集;征兵;所征的兵员:a green ～ 新兵[[反] a veteran soldier 老兵]

II (levied; levying) ❶ *vt* ①[～ sth on (upon)]征收;征(税);索取:～ a fine on sb 征收某人罚款/～ a ransom on sb 向某人索取赎金/～ a tax on tobacco and drink. 征收烟酒税 ②征集(入伍人员):Troops are levied in time of war 战时征集的入伍人员 ❷ *vi* 征收税款;索取罚金 ‖ ～ ***on*** 【法】扣押:～ on sb's property (estate) 扣押某人财产/～ ***war upon*** (***against***) 向…定战;向…发动战争[<中古法语;见 lever]

lewd [lu:d] *a* ①淫荡的;淫猥的:～ conduct 品行淫荡 ②下流的;淫秽的:a ～ song 淫秽歌曲;黄色歌曲[同 obscene][<古英语 læwede (unlearned);>下条]

lewd·ly ['lu:dli] *ad* 淫秽地;猥亵地;下流地[<上条]

lex·i·cal ['leksikəl] *a* ①词汇的;词语的:a ～ research 词汇研究 ②词典编纂的:a ～ method 词典编纂法[[反] grammatical][>lexis]

lex·i·cog·ra·pher [ˌleksi'kɔgrəfə] *n* 词典编纂者[<下条]

lex·i·cog·ra·phy [ˌleksi'kɔgrəfi] *n* [U]词典学;词典编

纂(法)[同 dictionary-making][<希腊语;>上条]

lex·i·col·o·gy [ˌleksiˈkɔlədʒi] *n* [U]词汇学[见下条]

lex·i·con [ˈleksikən] *n* [C]词书;词典;字典(尤指希腊,拉丁,希伯来等古语词书)[同 dictionary][<希腊语]

lex·is [ˈleksis] (*pl* lexes [ˈleksiːz]) *n* [U]词汇;语词;特殊词汇;专门词汇[同 vocabulary][<lexical]

ley [lei] *n* [C]暂时长满草的可耕地:a new-sown ~ 刚播过种又长满草的耕地[<lea]

Ley·den [ˈlaidn] *n* 莱顿[荷兰城市]:a L~ jar (vial) 莱顿瓶

LF, L.F., lf, l.f. [缩] = low frequency 低频(即 30—300 千周/秒)

LGr., L.Gr. [缩] = Late Greek 古拉丁语与中世纪之间的拉丁语(2—6 世纪)

l.h., L.H., LH [缩] = left hand 左手;左方

Lha·sa [ˈlæsə, ˈlɑːsə] *n* 拉萨:the Potala of L~ 拉萨布达拉宫[同 汉语 Lasa]

Li [化学符号] = lithium 锂

li [li] *n* [单复同](华)里(= 576 metres): the Long March of 25,000 li 二万五千里长征[<汉语]

li·a·bil·i·ty [ˌlaiəˈbiliti] *n* ①[U]责任;义务:~ for damages 损害赔偿的责任/~ for military service 当兵的义务/~ to pay taxes 纳税的义务/Don't admit ~ for the accident.【法】不要对偶然事件承担责任。②[C][复][单数含义]负债;债务[反 assets]: more liabilities than assets 多于资产的债务 ③[U][~ to]倾向:~ to disease 弱不禁风;易于患病 ④[C][口语]碍手碍脚;碍事;不方便;不利条件:His wife is more of a ~ at a party than an asset. 他爱人在宴会上干的事情少,帮倒忙的地方反而多(不是得力助手,反而是个碍事的人)。/The old car is a real ~; I can't use it but I have to pay for somewhere to keep it. 这辆破旧小轿车真碍事,我不但未能利用它,反而得让出一个地方把它存放起来。[<下条]

li·a·ble [ˈlaiəbl] *a* [常作表语] ①[~ for]有(法律)责任的;有义务的:be ~ for damages 有赔偿损坏的责任/be ~ to pay a debt 有还债的义务/He declared that he was not ~ for his wife's debts. 他声明了,他没有给爱人还债的义务。②[be ~ to sth]应受(罚)的;应服从(法律)的:be ~ to the law 遵守(服从)法律/be ~ to severe criticism 应受严厉批评/make oneself ~ to a heavy fine 受到重的罚款/make oneself ~ even to imprisonment 甚至受到坐牢(刑事)处分/People who walk on the grass are ~ to a fine of fifty cents. 践踏草坪,罚洋五角。③[be ~ to sth]易患(病)的:be ~ to bad (heavy) colds (or seasickness) 易患重感冒(或易晕船)[比较:easily take a bad cold] ④[be ~ to do sth]可能会做…的;易倾向于做…的;易做…的:He's ~ to shout when angry. 他生气时可能会嚷嚷。/We are all ~ to make mistakes occasionally. 我们偶尔也很容易犯错误。[>上条]

li·aise [liˈeiz] *vi* [~ with (between)]取得联系;建立联系:~ with sb 和某人取得联系/~ between the minister and the newly formed government 部长和新政府取得联系/We must ~ closely about this. 对于这件事情,我们务必保持紧密联系。[法语;>下条]

li·ai·son [li(ː)ˈeizuːŋ] *n* [~ with (between)] [U] ①【语】连续;连音 ②联系;联络:a ~ officer 联络员(官);联系人/~ between two separate groups 两者之间的联系 ③私通[<上条]

li·a·na [liˈɑːnə], **li·ane** [liˈɑːn] *n*【植】(热带)攀缘植物;葛藤[<法语 liane]

li·ar [ˈlaiə] *n* 说谎的人[<lie¹]

lib [lib] *n* [缩] = liberation 解决:gay ~ (1970 年早期的)同性恋解放运动/women's ~ (1970 年早期的)妇女解放运动[liberation 的缩略语;>libber]

Lib [缩] = Liberal Party [英]自由党

lib. [缩] = ①*liber* 书[拉丁语]②librarian ③library

li·ba·tion [laiˈbeiʃən] *n* [C]奠酒;献酒;祭酒:make a ~ to god 向神奠酒[<拉丁语 libare (pour out)]

lib·ber [ˈlibə] *n* [C]解放运动者:The women's ~s are trying to get into this men's club. 那些妇女运动解放者想加入这所男性俱乐部来。[<lib]

li·bel [ˈlaibəl] **I** *n* ①[C][U]【法】诽谤(罪):publish (utter, write) a ~ against sb 印发文字(说话,写文章)诽谤某人/sue sb for ~. 控告某人进行诽谤。②[C][~ on]对…的侮辱;对…的歪曲;对…的损害:a ~ on art and artists 对艺术和艺术家的侮辱/The portrait is a ~ on him. 这幅画像有损他的形象。
II (libel(l)ed; libel(l)ing) *vt* (用文字等)诽谤;诬蔑;侮辱;歪曲[<拉丁语 liber (book);>下条]

li·bel·(l)ous [ˈlaibələs] *a* 诽谤的;诽谤性的:a ~ book (statement) 诽谤性的书(申明)/in the habit of uttering ~s 爱诽谤人/The play is ~ on human nature. 该戏是对人性的诽谤。[<上条;>下条]

li·bel·(l)ous·ly [ˈlaibələsli] *ad* 诽谤地;中伤地;歪曲性地[<上条]

lib·er·al [ˈlibərəl] **I** *a* ①自由主义的;改进主义的:the L~ Party [英]自由党[反 conservative]②正直的;坦率的;无偏见的;气度大的:a ~ mind (thinker) 坦荡的胸怀(正直的思想家)/be ~ to sb 对某人无偏

见/大方的;慷慨的;不吝啬的:a ~ donation 慷慨的捐赠/a ~ giver to charities 慈善事业的慷慨施舍者/a ~ supporter of the hospital 医院的慷慨赞助者/be ~ in giving 慷慨好施/be ~ of (with) one's money (advice) 用钱大方(乐于出主意)③丰富的;充足的:a ~ table 丰富的筵席(菜肴)/a ~ supply of drinks 酒类充分供应/be ~ in giving 供应充足 ④不严谨的;随随便便的;不恰如其分的;大概的:a ~ attitude toward(s) sb 对某人的放纵态度/a ~ reading of a rule 对规则的宽松解释/have a ~ tongue 说话随便 ⑤传意的;不拘泥于字面的:a ~ translation 意译 ⑥有广泛的基础知识的;智力开阔的;广泛的自我表达能力的:~ arts 大学文科/a ~ culture (着重于智力开阔教育的)大学文化修养课/a ~ education (着重于广泛基础知识训练的)大学教育

II ***n*** ①开明人;自由主义者 ②[L~]***n*** **&** ***a*** 自由党党员(的);自由党的支持者(的)[<拉丁语 liber (free); >下五条;illiberal]

lib·er·al·ism [ˈlibərəlizəm] ***n*** U ①【政】自由主义 ②[L~][英]自由党的党章[<上条]

lib·er·al·ist [ˈlibərəlist] ***n*** **&** ***a*** 自由主义者(的);自由主义(的)[同上]

lib·er·al·i·ty [ˌlibəˈræliti] ***n*** ①U慷慨;大方;好施舍;正直;坦率;无偏见;胸襟开阔:a great ~ 慷慨好施(舍)②C施舍物;礼物:make oneself poor by one's liberalities 由于好施舍而变穷[同 liberalness][同前]

lib·er·al·ize, lib·er·al·ise [ˈlibərəlaiz] ***vt*** ①使自由(主义)化:not ~ foreign trade 莫使外贸自由化 ②使坦率正直;使胸襟开阔[同上]

lib·er·al·ly [ˈlibərəli] ***ad*** ①慷慨地;大方地:give ~ 慷慨施舍 ②(言行等)自由地;无拘无束地:speak ~ 说话随便 ③有丰富知识地;丰富地;充足地:sb ~ educated 受过广泛知识教育的某人/be ~ endowed with relatives 亲戚很多[同上]

lib·er·ate [ˈlibəreit] ***vt*** [~ from]解放;使自由:~ slaves 解放农奴/~ sb from anxiety 解除某人顾虑/~ the mind from prejudice 解除思想上的偏见[见 liberal; >下三条]

lib·er·at·ed [ˈlibəreitid] ***a*** 被解放的;解放了:a ~ area 解放区[<上条]

lib·er·a·tion [ˌlibəˈreiʃən] ***n*** U解放:before (after) ~ the ~ 解放前(后)/since the ~ 解放以来[比较:after the ~]/The ~ of Taiwan is purely China's internal affair. 解放台湾完全是我国的内政问题。[同上;>pre-liberation]

lib·er·a·tor [ˈlibəreitə] ***n*** 解放者:a great ~ 伟大的解放者[同上]

Li·be·ri·a [laiˈbiəriə] ***n*** 利比里亚[非洲]:(the) Republic of L~ 利比里亚共和国[首都 Monrovia 蒙罗维亚]

lib·er·tar·i·an [ˌlibəˈtɛəriən] ***n*** **&** ***a*** 自由意志论者(的);鼓吹自由意志的人(的)[<liberal]

lib·er·tine [ˈlibə(:)t(ə)in] ***n*** 淫荡人;浪荡人:a chartered ~ 受到宽容的浪荡子/a ~ showed little respect for women 对妇女无礼的浪荡人[<free]

lib·er·ty [ˈlibəti] ***n*** ①U自由;自由权:fight to defend one's ~ 为保卫自由而战/grant sb ~ to do sth 让某人自由干某事/have ~ of action 有行动自由/win one's ~ 争取到自由 ②C(未经允许)自由行动;冒失;失礼:be guilty of a ~ 放肆无礼/detect a kind of ~ in sb's translation 发现某人的翻译对原文不太忠实/"I allowed myself the ~ of reading your letters." "What a ~!" "我擅自看了您的信。""多么冒失无礼!"③[复](政府或政府首脑所给的)特权:the liberties of the City of London. 伦敦市的特权。‖ ***at*** ~ 1)自由;随便;不受拘禁:Am I now at ~ to leave any time? 现在我可随时离开吗?/Two of the escaped prisoners are wtill at ~. 两个逃犯仍在逍遥法外。2)有空;闲着:I am not at ~ to come to your pary. 我没有工夫参加您的宴会。/When shall you be at ~? 您什么时候有空? 3)不使用:This dictionary is now at ~. 这本字典现在不用。4)有权(干什么):I am quite at ~ to act on her behalf. 我完全有权代表她办事。/~ ***of conscience*** 信仰自由/~ ***of speech*** (***the press***) 言论(出版)自由/***set sb at*** ~ 释放某人;恢复某人自由/***take the*** ~ ***of doing sth***; ***take the*** ~ ***to do sth*** 冒昧地做某事:I took the ~ of borrowing your lawnmower while you were away on holiday. 你去度假时我冒昧地借用了你的刈草机。/My I take the ~ to ask you to read this booklet? 我不揣冒昧地请你读一读这本小册子行吗? /***take liberties with*** ~ 1)对…放肆无礼;过于随便:Don't let any boy take liberties with her. 不许任何男孩子对她放肆无礼。2)对(写作,翻译,历史等)随意对待;任意歪曲:take great liberties with grammar 全然不顾语法规则/How dare you take liberties with interpretation of the law? 你竟敢歪曲法律?[见 liberal; <free]

li·bid·i·nous [liˈbidinəs] ***a*** 淫荡的;好色的[同 lustful, lascivious, lewd][<下条]

li·bi·do [liˈbi:dəu] (*pl* ~s) ***n*** U C ①性欲;情欲 ②【心】人的生命力;人性本能的冲动[<拉丁语,desire; >上条]

Li·bra ['laibrə] ***n*** ①【天】天秤宫;天秤座(黄道十二宫中的第七宫)②(重量的)磅[缩 lb];(货币的)镑[在数字前缩 £][拉丁语,a balance]

li·brar·i·an [lai'breəriən] ***n*** 图书馆管理员;图书馆管理学专家[见 curator; <library; >下条]

li·brar·i·an·ship [lai'breəriənʃip] ***n*** U图书馆管理员身分(资格);图书馆管理学专家身分(资格)[<上条]

li·brar·y ['laibrəri] ***n*** C①图书馆;图书室:a circulating ~ (出租)流通图书馆/the public ~ 公共图书馆/a record ~ (唱片,磁带等)有声资料图书馆/a reference ~ 参考图书馆 ②藏书室;书库:a ~ of 50,000 volumes 五万册的藏书室 ③丛书;文库:Everyman's L~ 人人丛书/the Home University L~ 家庭大学丛书 ④[定语]图书馆的:a ~ book 图书馆的书/a ~ edition (装帧特牢的)图书馆版本;图书馆珍藏的版本[<拉丁语 liber (book); >前条]

li·bret·to [li'bretəu] (*pl* ~s *or* libretti [li'breti(:)]) ***n*** C(歌剧等)歌词;歌剧剧本[意大利语]

Li·bre·ville [ˌli:brə'vi:l] ***n*** 利伯维尔[加蓬首都]

Lib·y·a ['libiə] ***n*** 利比亚[非洲]:the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya 大阿拉伯利比亚人民社会主义民众国[首都 Tripoli 的黎波里]

lice [lais] ***n*** louse 的复数

li·cence, li·cense ['laisəns] **I** ***n*** ①U许可;特许:do sth under special ~ 特许做某事/marry by special ~ 特许结婚 ②C(许可)执照;许可证:an off-~ 可带走的酒店许可证/an on-~ 只限店饮用的酒店许可证/a dog ~ 养狗执照/a driving ~ = a ~ to drive a car 汽车驾驶执照/an marriage ~ 结婚证/a ~ for the sale of alcoholic drinks 卖酒许可证[同 a ~ to sell spirits]/a ~ practise as a doctor 行医许可证 ③U放肆;放纵;(文学,艺术上的)破格:poetic ~ 诗的破格/the ~ shown by sb 某人所表现出来的放纵行为

II ***vt*** 批准;许可;发给(某人)执照或许可证:~ sb to do sth 批准某人干某事/~ a doctor to practise medicine 批准医生行医/shops ~d to sell tobacco and drinks 许可卖烟酒的商店[<拉丁语 licere (be permitted); >下六条]

li·cenced, li·censed ['laisənst] ***a*** ①领有卖酒许可证的:a ~ house (premises) (旅馆,饭店的)特许卖酒处/a ~ victualler 酒店店主 ②放纵的;放荡的;有伤风化的:the ~ quarters (某些国家的)妓院区[<上条]

li·cence plate ['laisəns 'pleit] ***n*** C(汽车等)牌照[同 numberplate][同上]

li·cen·see, li·cen·cee [ˌlaisən'si] ***n*** 领有执照的烟酒专卖商[同前]

li·cens·ing laws ['laisənsiŋ laus] ***n*** [复]限制在某种时间某种场所卖酒条例[同上]

li·cen·ti·ate [lai'senʃiit] ***n*** 持有大学以上专业开业执照的人:a ~ in medicine 有资格开业的医生/a ~ of the Royal College of Music 具有英国皇家音乐学院证书的人[同上]

li·cen·tious [lai'senʃəs] ***a*** 放肆的;放纵的;淫荡的[同上; >下条]

li·cen·tious·ly [lai'senʃəsli] ***ad*** 放肆地;放纵地;无法无天地;淫荡地[<上条]

li·chee ['li:tʃi:] ***n*** C荔枝(树)(= lichi, lychee)[汉语]

li·chi ['li:'tʃi:] ***n*** = lychee

li·chen ['laikən] ***n*** U①【植】地衣 ②【医】苔癣[拉丁语; >下条]

li·chen·ol·o·gy [ˌlaikə'nɔlədʒi] ***n*** 【植】地衣学[<上条]

lich·gate ['litʃgeit] ***n*** C教堂墓地的门口;墓地葬礼停棺处[同 lychgate][<古英语]

lic·it ['lisit] ***a*** [罕]合法的;正当的;许可的;不禁止的[反 illicit][<拉丁语 licere (be permitted)]

lick [lik] **I** ❶ ***vt*** ①舔:~ a postage stamp 把邮票舔湿/~ the spoon clean 把勺子舔干净/The cat was ~ing its paws. 猫在舔它的爪子。②火舌轻轻地舔拂;波浪轻轻地拍打:The flames ~ed the sides of the fireplace. 火舌轻轻地舔拂了壁炉侧端。③(作为一种惩罚)打;揍:~ sb with a whip (作为惩罚)用鞭子揍某人 ④[口语](在战斗,比赛中等)战胜;超越;克服:~ one's major problem 克服主要问题/~ one's opponents in a race 在赛跑中胜过了对手 ⑤[口语]使不理解;使出乎意外:It ~s me how you were able to get there first. 我真不理解你是怎样能够头一个到达那里的。❷ ***vi*** ①火舌慢慢地吞吐;波浪轻轻地拍打 ②飞快地走:He went off as hard as he could ~. 他飞快地离开了。‖ ~ ***sb's boots*** (***shoes***); ~ ***the boots*** (***shoes***) ***of sb*** 巴结(奉承)某人;拍某人马屁;向某人卑躬屈膝;摇尾乞怜:He'll ~ the boots of anyone to get what he wants. 为了满足其要求,他会巴结任何人。/~ ***the dust*** 被击倒;被征服;被打得一败涂地;被杀死:make sb ~ the dust 把某人击败/In the battle, many of the enemy ~ed the dust. 在那次战役中,许多敌人被杀死了。[注:lick 可用 bite 替换]/~ ***into shape*** 塑造;使像样;把…训练好;使有效能:A year in the army will ~ him into shape. 在部队呆上一年,就会把他训练成象个样子的。/The

recruits were soon ~ed into shape by the drill sergeants. 新兵们不久便由军训班长训练得像个样子了。/One more revision will ~ the manuscript into shape. 只要再修改一下,这个原稿就成了。/~ ***one's chops*** (***chaps***) 1)馋涎欲滴;迫切等待:~ one's chops about sth 对…馋涎欲滴/No wonder you are ~ing your chops, there's pork for supper. 难怪你在渴望着,原来晚饭有猪肉。2)[美俚]幸灾乐祸:The enemy is ~ing his chops over our temporary difficulties. 敌人对我们的暂时困难幸灾乐祸。/~ ***one's lips*** 咂咂嘴唇;馋涎欲滴:~ one's lips at sth 对某事乐滋滋的/Stop ~ing your lips! 不要发馋嘛! [注:lick 可用 smack 替换;[同] ~ one's chops 1)]/~ ***sth off*** 舔掉:The boy ~ed the jam off his lips. 那男孩舔掉嘴唇上的果酱。/~ ***sth up*** 舔光;舔尽:The cat ~ed up the drops of milk from the floor. 猫把掉在地板上的牛奶舔光了。/~ ***one's wounds*** (想法)恢复元气;医治创伤;重振旗鼓:After that defeat, the fleet was then still ~ing its wounds. 那次吃过败仗后,该舰队仍在加紧训练。/***Well, that ~s everything!*** 嗯,那真奇怪(闻所未闻,见所未见)!

II *n* [C]①舔:take a ~ at sth 舔一下某物 ②[a ~ of] 稍微;大略;些许;少量:a ~ of rain 少量雨/This door needs a ~ of paint. 此门需要稍微油漆一下。/Before we go out I'll give the room a quick ~. 我们出门之前,我要把房间急急忙忙的稍微清整一下。③牲畜舔盐处:a salt ~ 牲口舔盐处 ④[a (an) ~][俚]速度:at full ~ 满速/running down the hill at a great ~ 很快地跑下山 ‖ ***give sth a ~ and a promise*** (洗刷,打扫时等)稍微给…搞一下;草率搞一下;马马虎虎搞一下(待以后再彻底搞)[古英语 liccian; >下条]

lick·ing [ˈlikiŋ] ***n*** [C]①舔的动作;火舌的吞吐;波浪的拍打:the ~ flames 吞吐的火舌;喷射的火焰 ②[口语]被打败;被击败:Our football team got a ~ yesterday. 昨天我们的足球队吃了败仗。[<上条]

lic·o·rice [ˈlikəris] ***n*** [U] = liquorice

lid [lid] ***n*** [C]①(容器等的)盖(儿):the ~ of a box (kettle) 盒子(水壶)盖 ②眼睑[[同] eyelid]③[俚]帽 ‖ ***blow*** (***flip***) ***one's*** ~ 大发脾气;勃然大怒/***put the ~ on*** 1)盖上盖子;[比喻]禁止;取缔:The ~ has been put on further leaks of information. 已禁止再走漏消息。2)[俚]使达到无以复加(忍无可忍)的地步;使到顶;使遭不幸;使搞错:You put the ~ on it when you said such things in his presence. 你竟当着他的面说这样的话,真是大错特错了。/***take*** (***lift***, ***blow***) ***the ~ off*** 揭开事实真相;揭开内幕;将丑事暴露于众[古英语 hlid]

li·do [ˈliːdəu] (*pl* ~s) ***n*** [C]露天游泳池;海滨浴场[<意大利威尼斯附近的海滨游泳池名字 Lido]

lie¹ [lai] **I** (lay [lei], lain [lein]; lying [ˈlaiiŋ]) ***vi*** ①卧;躺;葬:~ face downwards 俯卧/~ on a bed 躺在床上[比较:~ in bed 睡觉;卧床]/~ on one's back (side) 仰卧(侧卧)/~ sick 卧病/His body lies in the churchyard. 他葬在教堂墓地。/The child lay on the grass enjoying the sunshine. 那孩子躺在草地上晒太阳。/The wounded man was lying on the battlefield 那位伤员躺在战场上了 ②(某物)平放:the book that is lying open on the table 在桌子上打开平放着的书/How long has your bicycle been lying out? 你的自行车在外面存放多久了? ③保持(不用,不需要,不活动等的静止)状态:~ motionless 躺着不动/land lying high 高地/leave sths lying about 将某些东西到处乱放(四处乱扔一气)/Money lying idle in the bank 闲存在银行的钱/man who lay (= was) in prison for years 坐牢数载的人/motives that lay hidden 不明确的动机/towns lying in ruins (in the dust) 呈废墟状态的城市/The fields lay thickly covered with snow. 田野积上厚厚的雪。[比较:The snow lay thick on the ground. 雪厚厚地盖在地上。]/How do they ~ to each other? 他们间的关系怎么样? ④展现;伸展:A bright future ~s ahead. 前途是光明的。/The valley lay before us. 那山谷展现在我们面前。/If you are young, life still ~s before you. 要是你还年轻,你将来的岁月还很长。/The coast was undefended and lay open to attack. 该海岸未设防,易遭攻击。/The ship ~s along the land. 该轮沿岸航行。/Your route to Guangzhou ~s through Wuhan. 您去广州的路要经过武汉。⑤(船等交通工具)停于;(城市等)位于:ships lying at anchor 抛锚停泊的船只/boats lying at No 5 berth 停在五号码头的小木船/The fleet lay off the headland. 该舰队停在岬角外。/Ireland ~s to the west of England. 爱尔兰位于英格兰以西。/To the north ~ two islands. 北方有两个岛。/The town ~s to east of us. 该城市位于我们东面。⑥(抽象事物)存在;发生在:do everything that ~s in one's power 尽力而为/know where one's interest ~s 知道自己的利益所在/The difficulty ~s here. 困难就在这里。/The remedy ~s in education. 医治办法在于教育。/The trouble ~s (= is) in the engine. 毛病就出在发动机上。/The answer to this problem ~s (= is) in not putting too much pressure on the en-

gine. 对于这个问题的答案就是不要给发动机施加过大的压力。/The hope of humanity ~s entirely in the victory of peace and justice. 人类的希望完全在于和平与公正的胜利。/The truth ~s somewhere in the statements of the two men. 两人申辩中有一个是以的。⑦引起不愉快;不舒畅;烦恼;痛苦等:A curse has always lain over that family. 吵骂老是使得那家子不愉快。⑧【法】认可;成立;予以受理:The appeal (action, objection) will not ~. 上诉(诉讼,异议)将不予受理 ‖ ~ ***about*** 1)(将某物)到处放 2)偷懒;不干事:He ~s about. 他什么事都不干。/~ ***at sb's door*** (过失,罪责等)归于某人:At whose door should the blame (fault, responsibility) ~? 我们该归咎于谁呢? /~ ***back*** 向后靠(躺):~ back in an armchair 躺(坐)在扶手椅子里/~ ***behind*** [无被动式]是…的原因;是…的道理:I know what lay behind his remarks. 我知道他为什么说那样的话。/~ ***by*** 1) ***v prep*** (某物等)靠在;靠近:a child lying by his mother 靠在母亲旁的孩子/sth lying by sb 靠近某人手边的东西[注:后跟介词宾语]2) ***v ad*** 搁置不用;闲着不用:He has ever so much lying. 他有很多钱放着不用。/Their dogs and guns lay by that season. 那一季节,他们的狗和枪均未出狩猎过。3) ***v ad*** 休息;停歇:The peasants working in the fields are lying by during the heat of the day. 烈日当空时,田间的农民正停下来休息着。/The ship was forced to lie by for several days for repairs. 该船因为修理停开了几天。[注:2)、3)因系动词副词搭配,无宾语。切忌与原形动词短语"lay sth by"用法上的混淆]/~ ***close*** 躲起来:~ close for a while 躲些时候/L~ close till they have gone. 躲到他们走开。[注:lie 可与 keep 互换]/~ ***down*** 躺下:I'm tired; I must ~ down. 我累了,得躺一躺。/~ ***down on the job*** [口语]磨洋工;不卖力偷懒/~ ***down under*** (***an insult***, ***etc***) 甘受(侮辱等)/~ ***heavy on sth*** 某事使…不舒服;烦恼;痛苦等等:His crime ~s heavy on his conscience. 他的罪行引起他良心上的不安/The lobster lay heavy on his stomach. 吃了龙是使他胃不舒服。/~ ***in*** 1)睡懒觉:Don't let them ~ in. 不要让他们睡懒觉。[比较:~ in bed]2)临产;分娩:The time had come for her to ~ in. 她分娩的时间到了。[注:此短语 lie in 系动词和副词搭配;本条目释义及其例证中的 lie in 系动词和介词在一起,其后必须有介词的宾语。两者在释义和用法上是有显著不同的。]/~ ***in ambush*** 埋伏着[注:lie 可用 be 或 hide 互换]/~ ***in state*** (遗体)葬前供人凭吊或瞻仰/~ ***in wait for*** 埋伏着等待;伏击/~ ***low*** 隐匿;静待(机会等):Let's ~ low for a month or so. 让我们等个把月吧。[见 low]/~ ***off*** 1)(航船,舰艇等停泊时)与陆地或其船只保持一定距离:The freighter is now lying off and ready to load up. 那艘货轮停泊在码头外准备装货。[比较:The fleet lay off the headland. 见本条目释义⑤。此句中的 off 为介词]2)暂停工作:have to ~ off for a week 得暂时停工一星期/~ ***on*** (***in***) ***the bed one has made*** 自作自受/~ ***over*** (要处理的事情)延期办理;缓办;暂时搁置:Let the matter ~ over until the next committee meeting. 将这个问题搁到下次委员会讨论[比较:A curse has always lain over that family. 见本条目释义⑦。此句中的 over 为介词]/~ ***to*** (船只)因顶风停住,几乎不能前进:Our ship lay to about ten miles off shore. 我们的航船在离岸十英里的地方遇到逆风几乎无法前进了。/~ ***up*** 1)(因病等)卧床;不能出门:You will have to ~ up for some days after your attack of influenza. 你感冒后得卧床休息几天。2)隐匿;躲藏:The escaped prisoner is lying up somewhere in those hills. 那逃犯隐匿在重重叠叠的山中。/~ ***with sb*** 1)是某人的责任(权利,义务等);责任(权利,义务等)在于某人:The decision ~s with you. 决定权在于你(由你决定)。[同 It ~s with you to decide]/The choice of format and typeface ~ with the publisher. 版面和字样的选择由出版者负责。2)[古]与某人发生关系[同 sleep with ab]/***as far as in me*** ~***s*** 尽我的力量/***find out*** (***or see***) ***how the land*** ~***s*** 弄清情况;查明事情真相/***Let sleeping dogs*** ~. [谚]切莫惹事生非;切莫引起麻烦。/***take sth lying down*** 对(挑战)俯首屈服;甘受(挫败等):We'll not take your rudeness lying down. 我们不会对你的粗暴行为俯首屈服的。

II *n* [仅用单]①位置;状态;高尔夫球停下来的位置:a good (bed) ~ 位置好(差)/~ of a golf ball 高尔夫球的位置 ②躺;休息:have a ~ 躺一下 ‖ ***the*** ~ (***lay***) ***of the land*** 1)地形;地势:The style of house the contractor builds depends partly on the ~ of the land. 承包商所建房屋的式样有几分取决于地形而定。2)事态;事物的情况:I want to get the lay of the land before I take any action. 我先要摸清情况,然后才采取行动。[古英语 licgan; >lie-abed; lie-down; lie-in; outlying; overlie, unlie]

lie²[lai] **I** (lied; lying) ❶ ***vi*** 说谎:~ about sth to sb 就某事(某问题)上对某人撒谎/You're lying! 你撒谎!(斥某人的话)/Don't ~ to me! 别对我措施谎。❷ 谎骗;用谎言使得:~ sb into doing sth 骗某人干某

事/～ sb out of sth 从某人那里骗得某物/～ away sb's reputation 用谎言抵毁某人名誉/They try to ～ themselves into our confidence. 他们尽量骗取我们的信任。/He ～d himself out of trouble. 他用谎言摆脱了困境。[比较：～ sb out sth]/She ～d her way out of difficulty. 她以谎骗的办法摆脱了困难。‖ ～ ***in one's throat*** (***teeth***) 撒下弥天大谎

II ***n*** [C]谎言；假象；错觉：tell ～s (*or* tell a ～) 说谎/live a ～ (行为)靠欺骗为生；为人虚伪/What a pack of ～s! 真是一派谎言！/L～s cannot cover up facts. 谎言掩盖不住事实。‖ ***give sb the*** ～ 当面指责某人说谎/***give the*** ～ ***to sth*** 揭穿某事的虚伪性/***L～s have short legs.*** 谎言站不住脚。/***nail a*** ～ ***to the counter*** (***barndoor***) 揭露谎言；折穿西洋镜/***a white*** ～ 小谎；开玩笑的谎话[古英语 leogan；>liar；lie-detector]

lie-a·bed ['lai-ə'bed] ***n*** 睡懒觉的人[比较：lazybones] [<lie[1]]

Liech·ten·stein ['liktənstain] ***n*** 列支敦士登[欧洲]：the Principality of L～ 列支敦士登公国[首都 Vaduz 瓦杜兹]

lied [li:d，li:t] (*pl* ～er [li:də]) ***n*** [德国]歌曲；抒情曲[<德语；>下条]

lied·er ['li:də] ***n*** [lied 的复数；常大写][德]歌曲；十九世纪抒情曲：a ～-singer 善唱德国歌曲或抒情歌曲的人/sang several Schubert ～ 唱过几只舒伯特的歌曲[<上条]

lie-down [ˌlai'daun] ***n*** [U]在床上躺一躺；小憩[<lie[1] down，v ad]

lief [li:f] ***ad*** [古][书面语]欣然；乐意地 ‖ ***would*** (*or* ***had***) ***as*** ～ ***do sth*** 乐意做某事：I would (*or* had) as ～ go there as anywhere else. 我乐意到那儿去，不去别的地方。/I'd just as ～ stay. 我乐意留下来。[<古英语 leof]

liege [li:dʒ] **I** ***a*** [封建制度]①(君主)应受臣服的；君主的；至上的：a ～ lord (sovereign) 君主；王侯 ②(臣下)有臣服义务的；臣下的：a ～ man (subject) 臣下

II ***n*** 君主；王侯；臣下；臣子[<古法语]

lie-in ['lainˌlai'in] ***n*** [U](早晨睡)懒觉：have a nice ～ on Sunday morning 星期日早晨好好睡个懒觉[<lie[1] in，v ad]

lien [liən] ***n*** [a ～ upon (on)]【法】(债权人所持的)扣押权；留置权：have a ～ upon cargo until the freight is paid (债权人)对于船货的留置权直到运费付清为止/have a prior ～ on property (债权人)对于财产有优先扣押权[<kind，v]

lieu [lju:] ***n*** 处所(仅用于下条固定短语) ‖ ***in*** ～ ***of*** 代替[同 instead of][<place]

Lieut [缩] = Lieutenant

lieu·ten·an·cy [lef'tenənsi，英海军 le'tenəns；美 lu:'nənsi] ***n*** 陆军中尉；海军上尉；相当于此官阶职务的陆海军官：promote sb to the rank of ～ 提升某人为陆军中尉(海军上尉)[反 turn sb out of the ～ 罢免某人的陆军中尉(海军上尉)职务][<下条]

lieu·ten·ant [lef'tenənt；英海军 le'tenənt；美 lu:'tenət] ***n*** ①[le'tenənt，lu:'tenənt]陆军或海军陆战队中尉：a ～ =[美]a first ～ 中尉/a second ～ 少尉 ②[lef'tenənt，lu:'tenənt]海军上尉：a sub-～ =[美]a ～ junior grade 海军中尉 ③英女王派出本土各地的代表；上级官的代表；副职官员：a Lord L～ (of the County) [英]女王驻郡代表/a L～ of the Tower 伦敦塔的副主管(塔管理处副主任)④[构成复合词时比后缀词的官阶低一级]次于…：a ～-colonel =[美]a ～ colonel 中校/a ～-commander =[美]a ～ commander 海军少校/a ～-general =[美]a ～ general 中将/a ～-governor [英]副总督[比较：a ～ governor [美]副州长]/a lieutenantship 陆军或海军陆战队中尉资格(职位)；海军上尉资格(职位)[缩 Lieut][<中古法语 lieu (place) + tenant (holding)]

life [laif] (*pl* lives) ***a*** ①[U]生命：political ～ 政治生命/The ～ processes continue until death. 生命的进程持续到死。/People, animals and plants have ～. 人，动植物都有生命。/Comrade Liu Hulan gave her young ～ for the cause of the liberation of the Chinese people. 刘胡兰同志为中国人民的解放事业献出了年轻的生命。②[U]生物(总称)(包括动植物和人)：animal and plant ～ 动植物[同 animals and plants]/Is there any ～ on the moon? 月球上有生物吗？[同 living things]③[U]人生；处世：begin ～ as a weaver 开始纺织工人的人生/success in ～ 处世的成功/L～ is sweet. 人生是美妙的。/L～ is not all fun. 人生并不总是享乐。④[U]生存：the struggle for life 生存竞争/The battle was won, but only with great loss of ～ 那一战役虽说打赢了，可是伤亡惨重/This book about the ～ of bees describes how they help each other find food. 这本关于蜜蜂生存的书描述的乃是它们如何相互帮助寻找食物。⑤[C]性命：Five lives were lost in the flood. 洪水中有五人丧命。/They say a cat has nine lives. 据说猫有九条性命。⑥[C](人等的)寿命；(机器等使用的)年限；(合同，契约等生效的)期限：～ assurance * insurance) 人寿保险/expectation of ～ 人寿保险中同一年龄的平均寿命/the

average ~ of a nation 国民的平均寿命/the ~ of a government 政府的寿命/the ~ of an artificial satellite 人造卫星的寿命/the ~ of a lease 租约的有效期限/the ~ of a machine (a steamship) 机器(轮船)使用的年限/A long, long ~ to sb = Wish sb a long, long ~! 祝某人健康长寿! ⑦[C]一生;生涯:sb's political ~ 某人的政治生涯/the happiest experience (I have ever had) in one's (my) ~ (我)一生中(所经受的)最愉快的经历/devote one's ~ to the study of Marxism-Leninism 一生献身于马列主义的研究/spend one's ~ in idleness ~ 虚度一生/He has lived in Beijing all his ~. 他一辈子都住在北京。/Hers is a ~ of struggle. 她的一生是战斗的一生。[比较: She has struggled all her ~. 她战斗了一辈子。]/I had been a coward all my ~. 我一生胆小。⑧[C]生活:high (low) ~ 上(下)层生活/the American (the rotten bourgeois) way of ~ 美国(腐配资产阶级)的生活方式/live (lead) a happy (hard, poor) ~ 过着幸福(艰苦,穷困)的生活/How is your ~ in your school? 你在学校生活得好吗? /Some people have (enjoy) easy lives. 有些人享受舒适生活。/That's the ~ for me. 那是我向往的生活。/Which do you prefer, (a) country ~ or (a) town ~? 你喜欢乡村生活还是城市生活? ⑨[C]【法】无期徒刑:be doing ~ 正服无期徒刑(正为无期徒刑坐牢)/get ~ = be given ~ 判无期徒刑[同 receive a ~ sentence = be sentenced to imprisonment for ~]⑩[U]活力;生气;饱满的精神:be full of ~ 充满活力(生气勃勃)/give (add) ~ to sth 给某物增添生气/put more ~ into sb's work 工作上打起精神/There were signs of ~ in the forest as the sun rose. 太阳出来时,森林中显示出一派生气。/He was tired but spoke with much ~. 虽然他疲倦了,可是讲起话来却显得非常精神。⑪[U]世面;阅历:a diplomatist who does see ~ 阅历极广的外交家/see much (nothing) of ~ 见过很多(没见过)世面/You'll never see ~ if you stay at home for ever. 要是你老呆在家里,什么世面也会见不着。⑫[U](生活中的)兴趣;乐趣:His study of wild birds is his ~. 他把天空野鸟作为生活中乐趣。⑬[U]社交活动:There is not much ~ in our small village. 在我们小小的村子里,没有好多社交活动。⑭[C]传记: The L~ of Samule Johnson 撒姆尔·约翰逊传/write a new ~ of Newton (Shakespeare) 写一部牛顿(莎士比亚)新传/Do you enjoy reading the lives of great men? 你喜欢读伟人传记吗? ⑮ 美术家用来写生或雕塑的模特儿(包括人体,实物,模型等):a ~ class (美术学校)人体写生课/a ~ drawing 实物写生画/a portrait (picture) taken from (the) ~ 以人体为模特儿的画像 ⑯[C](大难后)生命的新开端;新机会: The batsman was given a ~. 板球击球员获得一击球的新机会。⑰[定语]终身的;生命的:a ~ annuity 终身养老金/a ~ force 生命力/a ~ member of Congress (Parliament) [美]国会([英]下院)终身议员 ‖ ***a good (bad) ~*** 1)能(不能)活到人寿保险同年平均寿命的人 2)有(不)道德的生活/***all one's ~*** 一生;一辈子:make revolution all one's ~ 一辈子干革命/***a matter of ~ and (or) death*** 生死攸关的事;生死存亡的问题/***a ~ for a ~*** 一命抵一命;以命偿命/***as large (big) as ~*** 1)与原物(真人)一样大:a statue as large as ~ 和本人一样大的塑像 2)[口语]亲自;千真万确;毋容置疑:There he stood, as large as ~. 他明明白白站在那里的。/***bring to ~*** 使苏醒;使复活:We used an hour's artificial respiration to bring him to ~. 我们用了一个小时的人工呼吸将他救活。/***cannot for the ~ of one*** 怎么也不能;说什么也不能:For the ~ of me I couldn't recall his name. 说什么我也想不起来他的名字来了。/***come to ~*** 苏醒过来:He came (back) to ~ again. 他又苏醒过来了。/After we watered them, most of the plants came to ~. 经过我们浇水以后,大多数植物都活过来了。/***change of ~*** 妇女绝经期;妇女更年期/***early (late) in ~*** 早(晚)年:marry early (late) in ~ 结婚早(晚)/***for ~*** 终身:He was sentenced to imprisonment for ~. 他被判处无期徒刑了。/***get on in ~*** 发迹;变得有钱有势;成功;出头;有出息:He's sure to get on in ~. 他将来肯定会有出息。/***have the time of one's ~*** [口语]过得非常愉快;享受一生中从未有过的快乐/***in ~*** 一生中;世间/***live (lead) a double ~*** 过着双重人格的生活;搞两面派/***lose one's ~*** 丧命/***nothing in ~*** 什么也没有;毫无/***Not on your ~!*** [口语][用于感叹句]一点也不! 绝不! "Do you appreciate it?" "Not on your ~!" "你喜欢这个吗"? "一点也不喜欢!"/***run for dear (one's) ~*** 逃命;拼命地跑/***(do) see ~*** 见过世面;阅历广[见本条目⑪]/***seek sb's ~*** 想谋害某人;想害某人的命/***take (carry) one's ~ in one's (own) hands*** 冒生命危险;提着脑袋生活;冒大险/***take one's own ~*** 自杀/***take sb's ~*** 干掉某人/***the ~ (and soul) of the party*** 社交场合中最活跃的人物;台柱子;主角;核心人物;灵魂人物:He was the ~ (and soul) of the party. 他是这次社交活动的核心人物(灵魂人物)。/***this ~*** 此生;今世/***the other ~; eternal (future,***

everlasting) ~; ~ *everlasting* 那生;来世;死后/*to the* ~ (描绘等)逼真地:draw (portray, initate) sb to the ~ 将某人画得维妙维肖(极其逼真)/The portrait is drawn to the ~. 这幅画像画得栩栩如生。[比较:The portrait is drawn from (the) ~. 这幅画像是以人为模特儿的写生画。][见本条目 ⑮]/*true to* ~ (故事,戏剧等)真实的;逼真的:These sketches are true to ~. 这些素描画得很逼真。[注:life 可用 nature 替换]/*with all the pleasure in* ~ 极高兴地:He did the work with all the pleasure in ~. 那件工作他干得特别高兴。[古英语 lif; >以下 life-and-death … life(-)work; livelihood; lively; alive]

life-and-death ['laifən'deθ], **life-or-death** ['laifə'deθ] *a* 生死攸关的:be engaged in a ~ struggle 进行生死关头的斗争[<上条]

life as·sur·ance ['laifə'ʃuərəns] *n* [英]U 人寿保险[同 life insurance][life + assurance]

life·belt ['laifbelt] *n* C 救生带:a ~ used for preventing sb from sinking after falling into water 用来防止人落水后下沉的救生带[life + belt]

life·blood ['laifblʌd] *n* U 维持生命的血液;[比喻]元气;活力;命根子:Research is the ~ science and learning. 研究乃是科学和做学问的根本。[life + blood]

life·boat ['laifbəut] *n* C 救生船;救生艇:a ~ man 救生船上的工作人员/a ~ used for saving people in danger at sea 在海上航行遇到危险时用来救人的救生船[life + boat]

life buoy ['laifbɔi] *n* C 救生圈[同 buoy][life + buoy]

life cycle ['laif'saikl] *n* C 生命周期(生物发育阶段的全过程):the ~ of a frog 青蛙的生命周期[life + cycle]

life es·tate ['laifis'teit] *n* C【法】(仅限于一代的)非世袭终身财产[life + estate]

life ex·pect·an·cy ['laifiks'pektənsi] *n* C (人寿保险中同一年龄估计所能活到的)平均寿命;估计寿命(= expectation of life):the normal ~ in China 中国的正常平均寿命[life + expectancy]

life-giv·ing ['laif,giviŋ] *a* 赋予生命的;能增加生气的;提神的:speak with a ~ energy to other minds 说起话来具有生命力能激励别人[life + giving]

life·guard ['aifgɑ:d] *n* C ①救生员:a ~ working over a half-drowned man 抢救半淹死人的救生员 ②[英]侍卫;私人保镖者;卫队[life + guard]

Life Guards ['laifgɑ:dz] *n* 复 [英]禁卫军骑兵团

life in·sur·ance ['laif in'ʃuərəns] *n* U = life assurance

life his·to·ry [,laif'histəri] *n* C【生】生活史;个人生活经历:collect the life histories in social research 以社会研究的方式搜集个人生活史[life + history]

life(-)jack·et ['laif,dʒækit] *n* C 救生衣[life + jacket]

life-kiss ['laifkis] *a* (为抢救人所进行的)嘴对嘴的人工呼吸[life + kiss]

life·less ['laiflis] *a* ①无生命的;死的;断气的:fall ~ 断气;一命呜呼/Stone is ~. 石头是没有生命的。②没有生气的;单调的;死气沉沉的:a ~ performance 枯燥无味的表演/a ~ voice 低沉的语气/answer in a ~ manner 半死不活地回答[life + -less]

life·like ['laiflaik] *a* ①(画像等)逼真的;维妙维肖的;栩栩如生的:a ~ portrait (photograph) 栩栩如生的画像(和本人一模一样的照片)②生动的;活生生的;类似生物的:a ~ cloud 飘浮的云[life + like]

life·line ['laiflain] *a* C ①救生索;系在潜水员身上的信号绳 ②生命线;命脉:a economic ~ 经济命脉[life + live]

life·long ['laiflɔŋ] *n* 终身的;毕生的:sb's ~ friend (friendship) 某人的终身朋友(友谊)[见 livelong][life + long]

life of·fice ['laif'ɔfis] *n* C 人寿保险业;人寿保险公司办事处[life + office]

life peer [,laif'piə] *n* C [英]终身职上议院议员贵族;非世袭制上议院议员贵族[比较:peer of the realm 可能成为上议院议员贵族;反 hereditary peer 世袭制上议员贵族][life + peer]

life(-)pre·serv·er ['laifpri'zə:və] *n* C ①[英](用作武器的)护生棒 ②[美]救生工具(如救生衣,救生圈,救生带等)[life + preserver]

lif·er ['laifə] *n* C ①[俚]无期徒刑;无期徒刑犯 ②[前加某种形容词构成]过某种生活的人:a simple ~ 生活简朴的人[life + -er]

life-sav·er ['laif,seivə] *n* C [澳]救生员[同 lifeguard];救命物:be a ~ to sb 成为某人的救命物[life + saver]

life-size(d) [,laif'saiz(id)] *a* (塑像等)与原物一样大小的:a ~ statue of the hero 与本人一般大小的英雄塑像[见 as long as][life + size(d)]

life-span ['laif spæn] *n* U 寿命(生物最长的生命):The ~ of some insects are no longer than three months. 有些昆虫的寿命不超三个月。[life + span]

life style ['laif stail] *n* C U 生活方式:live in a grand ~ 过着豪华方式的生活[life + style]

life-sup·port sys·tem ['laif sə'pɔːt 'sistim] ***n*** [C]宇宙飞船的生活装备系统;宇航员的生活室[life + support system]

life-time ['laiftaim] ***n*** [C]一生;终身;一辈子;有生之年:devote one's ~ to the study of English 毕生从事于英语的研究/work hard in one's ~ 在有生之年努力工作 ‖ ***the chance of a*** ~ 一生难得的机会[life + time]

life(-)vest ['laifvest] ***n*** = life(-)jacket

life('s)(-)work ['laif(z)wəːk] ***n*** [U]毕生事业;终身事业:choose teacher service as a ~ 选择教师工作作为终身事业[life + work]

lift [lift] **I** ❶ ***vt*** ①举起;掉起;吊;给:~ sth out carefully 小心翼翼地把某物搬出去/~ sth up with strength 用力把某物抬起来/~ a colour TV set out of a box 将彩色电视机从箱子里抬出来/~ sth into the hold 把某物吊进货舱/~ weight 举重/The baby was ~ed onto (out of) the bed. 把婴儿抱到床上(从床上抱出来)。/This pail of water is too heavy for the boy to ~ (it). 这桶水太重,那个男孩子提不起。/Just ~ that parcel down the shelf. 就把那包东西从架子上拿下来。②使升起;使耸立;[比喻]激励;鼓舞:~ prices 提高价格/~ one's spirits 振奋精神;使人高兴/~ up the heart of the troop 鼓舞军心/~ the proletarian revolutionary struggle to a new height 把无产阶级革命斗争提高到新的高度/The dog ~ed (up) its ears. 那条狗把耳朵竖起来了。/The highest of these peaks ~s its majestic cone far into the clouds. 层层山峦的雄伟顶峰高耸入云。③抽出(水等);拔出(植物苗等);挖出(土豆、花生等);[比喻]拯救出(受苦人等):~ potatoes from a plot 把土豆从地里挖出来/~ water to the rice fields 抽水灌溉稻田/The communist Party of China ~ed the poor from the abyss of evil old society. 中国共产党把穷人从万恶的旧社会拯救出来。/④偷;剽窃:~ articles in a supermarket 偷自选市场的东西/~ a news story 剽窃新闻/~ sentence out of context 抽出断章取义的一句话/Her wallet was ~ed. 她的皮夹子被人扒走了。/Long passages in this book have been ~ed from other authors. 这本书中的几段长文字乃是从别的作者那里剽窃来的。⑤解除(封锁,包围,禁令等);撤销(提案等);收回(成命等):The unpopular tax was soon ~ed. 不得人心的税款很快就取消了。⑥偿付;偿还:~ a mortgage 偿付抵押债款 ❷ ***vi*** ①被举(抬,提,升)起:This window won't ~. 这扇窗子推不上去。/The huge airliner ~ed from the airport. 那架大型客机从机场起飞了。②(云,雾等)消散:The mist began to ~. 雾开始消散了。③耸立;矗立:The white tower ~s above the green hills. 那座白色的塔楼耸立在碧绿的群山上。‖ ***have one's face ~ed*** 【医】(为了消除面部皱纹)把面部皮拉得紧紧的;做拉皮手术;让面部皱纹消除/~ ***off*** (卫星,火箭等)垂直发射出去:The rocket ~ed off from its launching pad. 火箭从发射台发射出去了。/~ ***up one's eyes*** (***to*** …) (朝着…)向上看/~ ***up one's hand*** (***s***) 举手宣誓/~ ***up one's head*** 振作起来;抬起头来/~ ***up one's voice*** 高声叫喊;大声疾呼:In summoning the child from a distance, the father was obliged to ~ his voice. 为了把孩子从远处叫回来,父亲不得不提高嗓门大声呼喊。/~ ***the curtain on sth*** 揭开某事序幕/***not*** ~ ***a finger*** 一点忙都不帮[见 finger]

II ***n*** [C]①举(升,提,抬,搬,吊)起:a ~ in costs 费用的增加/a ~ of one's egebrows 眉毛的一扬 ②垂直高度:The vertical ~ is 50 feet. 垂直高度为 50 英尺。③昂然的姿态:the proud ~ of one's head 举首轩昂的样子 ④一次举(升,提,抬,搬,吊)起的量:a ~ of sheet steel 钢板的吊起次数 ⑤[美]电梯[同 elevator];升降机;起重工具(如吊车,起重机,千斤顶,提臂,矿井升降机等):a ~ boy (man) 开电梯的工人/take the ~ to the top floor 乘电梯到最上一层楼/Please ring for the ~. 乘电梯请按电铃。‖ ***get a*** ~ 获得允许搭别人车子/***give sb a*** ~ 1)允许某人顺便搭车:Can you give me a ~ in your car? 您的车子能让我搭一搭吗? 2)给某人鼓舞;情绪激昂:His speech gave me tremendous ~. 他的讲话给了我很大的鼓舞。/***thumb a*** ~ (竖起拇指)向过路汽车作要求搭车手势[古斯堪的纳维亚语 lopt (air) >下二条;airlift; uplift; shoplifting]

lift·er ['liftə] ***n*** [C]①举扬物 ②升降机;起重机 ③[俚]小偷[<上条;>shoplifter]

lift-off ['lift ɔf] ***n*** [U](卫星,火箭等)垂直的发射;腾空:We have ~. 我们的火箭(宇宙飞船)腾空了。[同 blast 斯堪的纳维亚 off][<lift off]

lig·a·ment ['ligəmənt] ***n*** 【解】韧带筋[<拉丁语 ligare (bind)]

lig·a·ture ['ligətʃuə] ***n*** [C]①带;绷带;结扎线;缚线;连系物:a ~ of family affection binding them together 把他们结合在一起的家庭感情连系物 ②【医】绑扎法;结扎法:the ~ of an artery 动脉结扎 ③(印刷)连字(如 æ, fl 等);连结线[<bind]

light[1] [lait] **I** ***n*** [U]光;光亮;光线:the ~ of the sun (a lamp, the fire, the gas) = sun ~ (lamp ~, fire ~,

gas ～) 阳光;日光(灯光,火光,煤气光)/a bright (dim) ～ 光线明亮(暗淡)/get up every morning at the first ～ 每天早上清晨起床/read by candle ～ 借烛光读书/cut of sb's ～ 挡住某人光线/children bathed in sun ～ 接受日光浴的孩子们;沐浴在阳光下的孩子们/go for a walk by moon ～ 月下漫步;踏着月光散步/The ～ began to fail. 夜幕将临(天快黑了)。[反 The ～ is breaking. 天刚破晓。]②C 光源;发光体;灯;灯塔;天体等:an electric (a powerful) ～ 电灯/a green ～ 绿灯;安全信号;(交通车辆等)通行信号/an orange ～ 黄灯;(交通车辆等)开始停止通行信号/a navigation ～ 航灯/a red ～ 红灯;(交通车辆等)禁止通行信号;危险信号/traffic ～s 交通灯;红绿灯/put that ～ out 把灯火掉/switch (turn) the ～(s) on (off) 开(关)灯/L～s in the sky multiplied. 满天星星;繁星点点。/All the ～s went out — there was a power failure. 所有的灯全都熄灭——停电了。③C 火花;点火物(如火柴等);发火物(如木炭等):strike a ～ 擦火柴/Please give me a ～. 请借个火给我。④U 快乐的神情;眼中的光泽:The ～ died out of her eyes. 她眼中的快乐神情消失了。⑤C[常用单](绘画的)明亮部分;投光部分:the light ～s (画的)最明亮部分[比较:high ～ 强光]/～ and shade 明暗;光影 ⑥U 见识;见解;C 帮助理解(说明)的事实;启发:view the matter in a new ～ 用新的见解观察问题 ⑦C 观点;外观:look upon sth (sb) in a new ～ 用新眼光观察某事(某人)/view sb's conduct in a favourable ～ 赞成某人行为/The workers and the employers look at difficulties in quite a different ～. 工人和雇主(劳资双方)以完全不同的眼光看待困难。⑧C 名人;模范;赫赫人物:a literary ～ of the day 当代的文豪/one of the leading (shining) ～s of our age 我们这个时代的领导人物之一。⑨C 透光的窗户;天窗:a sky ～ 天窗。⑩[复]智能;才智:sb's ～s 某人的才智。⑪[定语]灯的;光的:a ～ trap 诱蛾灯;捉虫灯。/a ～ wave 光波。‖ ***according to one's ～s*** 根据智能(才智):do one's best according to one's ～s 根据才智做好工作;尽力而为/***be (stand) in sb's ～*** 挡住某人光线;[比喻]妨碍某人进步(成功、发迹等)。[比较:stand in one's won ～; 同 cut off sb's ～]/***bring sth. to ～*** 使某事显露出来/***by the ～ of nature*** 本能地;自然而然地/***come to ～*** 显露出来;暴露:New facts about ancient Egypt have come (have been brought) to ～ in recent years. 近些年来,古埃及的史实已纷纷发现出来。[比较:bring sth. to ～]/***expose sth. to the ～ of day*** 把某事暴露在光天化日下/***in a good (bad) ～*** 1)在亮(暗)处;在光线(不)好的地方:The picture has been hung in a bad ～. 把画挂在光线不好的地方了。2)印象良(不)好:make sb. appear in a bad ～ 使某人印象不好/show sth. in a good ～ 把某事的好处尽量表现出来/ ***in (the) ～ of*** 1)根据;按照;从…的观点:We formulate and implement correct policies in the ～ of our specific circumstances. 根据我们的具体情况制定正确的政策。2)考虑到;鉴于:In ～ of the muddy field, the football team wore their old uniforms 鉴于场地泥泞,足球队员穿上了旧运动服/***see ～ on the matter*** 领会这个问题(这件事)/***see the ～ (of day)*** 1)出世;诞生;(书籍等)问世:a place where our great-grand father first saw the ～ of day 俺曾祖父诞生的地方/Those famous letters first saw the ～ about fifty years ago. 那些有名的书简约在五十年以前就问世了。2)领悟;明白;改变信仰或意见:I guess he's finally seen the ～. 我料想他终于明白了。/I didn't approve of his action, but he explained his reason and then I saw the ～. 我本不赞同他的作法,可是经过他解释了原因,然后我改变了看法。/***see the red ～*** 觉察出危险;灾祸临近/***thed (throw) ～ on (upon) sth.*** 使明白某事;阐明某事;帮助查明某事;照亮某物:Your statement does not shed ～ on the subject. 你的发言并没有帮助说明问题。/***shed (throw) (a) new ～ on sth.*** 帮助某事提供新情况:This information may throw (a) new ～ on the mystery. 此项情况可以给那件疑案提供新线索。/***stand in one's own ～*** 遮住自己的光线;损害自己的利益:If you are so obstinate, you will stand in your own ～. 要是你还这样顽固下去,将对你自己没有好处。/Through such a scandal during his term of office he has unquestionably stood in his own ～. 由于他在任职期间的这类丑闻,显然损害了其自己的利益。[比较:be (stand) in sb's ～]/***the ～ of one's eyes*** 心爱的人/***the ～ of sb's countenance*** [谑语]某人的恩惠(青睐;垂宠;嘉许;夸赞)。[来自《圣经》][反 darkness]

II ***a*** ①明亮的;有光线的;光明的:be ～er than sb. 比某人更精神(更容光焕发)/be quite a ～ room 光线很好的房间/It's still quite ～. 天尚未黑。/It's beginning to get～. 天在开始亮。/Let there be ～. 在那里点个灯。②淡色的;浅色的:～ blue(brown, green) 淡蓝色(褐色、浅绿色)。/a ～ complexion 白皙的皮肤/～ hair 灰白头发/a ～-colour dress 浅色的女装/[反 dark]